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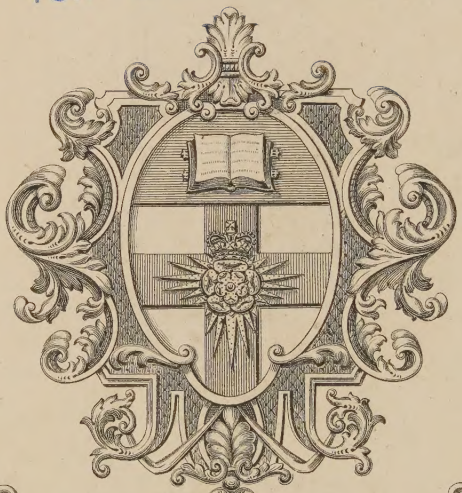

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(3.)—

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION;
BRISTOL PORT;
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART;
LUNACY.

folio Sc Vol 16

Session

12 *December* 1854 —— 14 *August* 1855.

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COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1855.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

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FIFTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
April 30, 1855.

My Lord,

We have the honour to submit to your Lordship our Annual Report.

In the Appendix we place Tables similar to those printed in former years, showing the extent of emigration from this country since 1815, and its progress during 1854. From the first of these Tables it will be seen that during the 40 years between January 1815 and December 1854, the whole number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom was 4,116,958, being on an average 102,923 persons a year. But of this number 2,446,802, or nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ths have emigrated during the last eight years; and 1,358,096, or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$d in the last four years. The average emigration of the last four years has been 339,524. Emigration Appendice Nos. 1 to 14.

The total number who emigrated in 1854 was 323,429, being 16,095 less than the average of the last four years; and 45,335 less than the emigration of 1852—the largest that has yet taken place. The following Table will show the destinations to which the emigration has fallen off, and to those who have given their attention to the subject will almost indicate its causes. Description of emigration.

Year.	British North America.	United States.	Australian Colonies.	Other places.	Total.
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429

The great decrease is, it will be seen, in the emigration to America, for although there was a considerable increase in that to the British American Provinces, yet the whole number who went to America in 1854 was 28,581 less than in 1853, and 40,308 less than in 1852. The emigration to Australia, in which there had been a reaction in 1853, recovered itself in 1854, and is now, we may hope, in a more healthy condition than ever.

The emigration to the United States having long been principally Irish, a decrease in it might be assumed to indicate a decrease in the number of emigrants from that part of the United Kingdom. And this coincides with the fact; for we find that of the emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1853 and 1854 there were,—

	1853.	1854.
English - -	62,915	90,966
Scotch - -	22,605	25,872
Irish - - -	192,609	150,209
Foreigners - -	31,459	37,704
Not distinguished -	20,349	18,678
	329,937	323,429

Irish emigration.

When it is recollected that the Irish emigration of 1851 and 1852 was estimated, on reasonable if not perfectly accurate calculations, at 254,537 and 224,997, there cannot be a doubt that the emigration from that country has largely decreased; nor, looking to the rapidity and regularity of the decrease, can we hesitate to attribute it to permanent causes.

A decrease to some extent might have been expected under any circumstances. The reduction which took place in the population between 1841 and 1850, from 8,175,124 to 6,515,794, followed by an emigration in the three next years of probably not less than 650,000 persons, must have left the population of Ireland at the beginning of 1854 at little more than 6,000,000. From this reduced number, even without any change in the state of the country, it would have been reasonable to infer that the emigrants must be proportionately reduced. But this will not sufficiently account for the change. The greatest emigration appears to have taken place in 1851, when the population had already fallen to the number of 6,515,794. Nor can the decrease be explained by any falling off in the funds applicable to emigration, as we find that the amounts remitted through the bankers and

Money remitted by settlers in North America.

merchants, who are good enough to supply us with information on the subject, were in 1854 larger than in any previous year. We reproduce the returns since we first obtained them—a testimony of generosity and self-denial probably unparalleled in the world. The amounts were in,—

		£
1848	upwards of	460,000
1849	„	540,000
1850	„	957,000
1851	„	990,000
1852	„	1,404,000
1853	„	1,439,000
1854	„	1,730,000

The real causes of the decrease are to be found we believe, first, in the improved position of the labouring classes in Ireland, and secondly, though in a less degree, in the diminution of employment in the United States, arising from the recent commercial crisis, and to some extent also in the operations of the "Know-nothing" party.

The first cause is one which can be looked on only with unmixed satisfaction. We learn from the reports of the Poor Law Commissioners, that the general rate of wages of agricultural labourers, which in former years did not exceed 5*s.* a week, is now almost universally 6*s.* a week, being a rise of 20 per cent.; that in seed and harvest times wages are considerably higher; that for steady men there is constant employment, and even in some districts a complaint of the want of labourers; and that small farmers and their dependents who used to work occasionally for hire, now find it more profitable to devote their labour to their own farms, and have even come into the market as employers of labour. It is added that the increased prosperity of the small farmers and labourers has re-acted on the tradespeople, for whose articles there has been a greater and more profitable demand. A change such as this is a legitimate cause for a decrease in emigration, and the only cause to which we have ever looked as likely to produce such a result permanently.

That the other causes to which we have alluded have, however, some effect in stopping emigration, may be inferred from the effect they produce on those who have already reached the United States. In former years the human current flowed only one way; in the last year a considerable return current has set in. During 1854, the

Emigrants returning from the United States.

number of emigrants who returned from the United States to Liverpool alone amounted to no less than 12,578, of whom 8,642 were males and 3,600 females with 336 infants; and in the Report of the Superintendent of Alien Passengers at Boston it is stated that many English mechanics and others who went out in 1854 had returned from that port, and those having the means were returning in every ship. It appears also from the Report of the Emigration Agent in Canada that a large number of emigrants had proceeded from the United States to the western districts of that province. Unless circumstances alter considerably both in the United Kingdom and in the United States it is not unreasonable to expect that for some years to come there will be a considerable diminution in the number of British emigrants to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Money remitted for other than emigration purposes.

With respect to the remittances sent home by emigrants to North America, amounting in the past year to nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ million sterling, there is one feature connected with them to which we wish to call attention. When money was first sent home in 1847 or 1848, it was, we believe, almost exclusively intended to enable those who were left behind in the Mother Country to join their more fortunate relatives who had preceded them; indeed, it has been stated that at that time it was the practice to make up a sum to send out one member of a family in order that he might earn and remit the amount necessary to purchase passages for the remainder. But the remittances of the last two years have far exceeded the amounts necessary for such a purpose. The whole expense of Irish emigration in 1853 did not probably exceed 825,000*l.*,* while the amount remitted was upwards of 1,439,000*l.* The expense of the same emigration in 1854 could scarcely have exceeded 616,000*l.*,* while the amount remitted reaches to 1,730,000*l.* It is probable that in both years the amount appropriated from these remittances towards emigration was considerably less than the whole expense,

---

	£
* 150,000 Statute Adults, at 4*l.* 10*s.* each - -	675,000
„ „ at 1*l.* each extra, expenses -	150,000
	825,000
112,000 Statute Adults, at 4*l.* 10*s.* each - -	504,000
„ „ at 1*l.* each extra, expenses -	112,000
	616,000

some of those who went out being persons in circumstances sufficiently easy to pay their own passages, while others were assisted by their landlords or parishes. It would seem to follow that in both years very large sums (in 1854 considerably more than a million) have been received from the United States for purposes unconnected with emigration, and thus that the labour of the Irish peasant, though employed in a foreign country many thousand miles off, still continues a source of direct advantage to his native place and of comfort and well-being to those whom he has left behind.

Mortality on board emigrant ships.

In our Report of last year, we adverted at some length to the mortality which occurred in Emigrant Ships proceeding to New York during the last six months of 1853. In consequence of representations made through Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, the United States Government have latterly enforced with more strictness that portion of their Passenger Law which requires a return of deaths on the voyage. The returns so obtained have been transmitted to this country, and from them and other sources we have compiled a Table of mortality in ships proceeding from Liverpool, which we print in the Appendix. The result is to show, that in 241 vessels which sailed from Liverpool to the United States in 1854, carrying 110,824 passengers, the mortality was equal to ·62 per cent.

Appendix No. 24.

The emigration was distributed as follows :—

Destination.	Ships.	Passengers.	Deaths.	Per-centage.
New York - -	190	93,457	606	·64
Boston - -	16	6,161	8	·12
Philadelphia -	25	8,220	59	·71
Baltimore - -	2	338	—	—
New Orleans -	8	2,648	22	·83
	241	110,824	693	·62

The returns are very incomplete, and those from New Orleans include the last quarter of the year only. But as there is no ground for supposing that they have been unfairly selected, or with reference to any foregone conclusion, they must be regarded, as far as they go, as very satisfactory.

In our Report of last year we also adverted to the question as to the comparative healthiness of large and small ships; and we prepared a Table from the documents at our command, which seemed to show that the general impression that large ships were less healthy than small was not correct, as applied to the short voyage to America. We submit a similar Table for 1854, which, unlike that for 1853, shows in ships carrying more than 300 passengers a progressive increase in the ratio of mortality with the increase in the numbers. The increase, however, is so small, and the mortality altogether so inconsiderable, as not to require or justify any legislative restriction on the size of Passenger Ships on this account.

No. of Emigrants in each Ship.	No. of Ships.	Total Number of Passengers.	Average Number of Passengers.	Number of Deaths.	Per-centage.
Under 300 -	49	10,873	221	93	·85
300 to 400 -	55	19,231	349	54	·28
400 to 500 -	49	21,548	439	97	·45
500 to 600 -	28	15,429	551	105	·68
600 to 700 -	27	17,770	658	152	·85
700 to 800 -	21	15,642	744	150	·95
800 to 900 -	9	7,576	841	32	·42
900 to 1,000 -	3	2,755	918	12	·43
	241	110,824	—	695	·62

Shipwrecks.

Another question, to which we have referred in former years, and on which more interest is naturally felt than on any other connected with Emigration, is the safety of the ships engaged in the Passenger Trade, and the loss of life from shipwreck or other similar casualties. For the seven years ending in December 1853, the return was as follows:—

	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.			
	No.	Lost.	Per-centage.	No.	Lost.	Per-centage.	
Chartered by this Board - -	433	2	·46	140,360	None.	None.	
From ports under emigration officers - -	10,264	44	·42	2,073,497	1,432	·06	=1 in 1447
From ports not under emigration officers -	1,271	15	1·18	97,318	135	·13	=1 in 720
	11,968	61	·50	2,311,175	1,567	·06	=1 in 1474

We regret to say, that during 1854, the loss of life was greater than for many years previous. We have again to express our thankfulness for the safety of the ships chartered by us, but in the ordinary Passenger Ships the loss was as follows:—

	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.			
	No.	Lost.	Per-centage.	No.	Lost.	Per-centage.	
Chartered by this Board	127	Nil.	Nil.	45,382	Nil.	Nil.	
From ports under emigration officers - -	702	6	·85	269,373	760	·28	=1 in 354
From ports not under emigration officers -	121	3	2·47	8,180	..	..	=1 in 424
Total - -	950	9	·94	322,935	760	·23	

We place in the Appendix a detailed return. Appendix No. 25.

The above loss was principally in ships from Liverpool, from which port five met with accidents. Of these, the "Tayleur" was wrecked on Lambay Island, near Dublin, when 330 lives were lost. The "City of Glasgow," steamer, which sailed on 1st March, having on board 430 souls, was never afterwards heard of. The "Black Hawk" and "Winchester," foundered at sea in the great storm of the 16th and 17th of April, but their passengers and crew were saved by other ships; and the "City of Philadelphia" steamer was wrecked on Cape Race, Newfoundland, in August, but all the passengers and crew were saved. One ship also, the "Tottenham," from Cork to Quebec, was wrecked on Cape Breton, but no lives were lost in her.

Besides the ships mentioned above as having foundered in the storm of 16th and 17th April, several others received such injury as compelled them to put back for repairs; and one unfortunate ship, the "Powhattan," which had sailed from Havre for Philadelphia with German emigrants, was wrecked on the 16th at Barnegat, off the coast of New Jersey, when, although she was stranded within 80 yards of low-water mark, so near that the unfortunate people on board could hear and reply to the suggestions made to them by those on shore, and though she did not break up for nearly 24 hours after she struck, not a single individual reached the shore alive.

Turning now to the general emigration to Australia, it appears from returns made to us that there sailed for Australia in 1854, exclusive of the ships chartered by Australian emigration.

this Board, 152 passenger ships, carrying 35,949 passengers, viz. :—

Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.			
20,580	7,378	3,071	2,517	1,161	1,242	35,949

In addition to which, there were 371 short ships, *i. e.*, not carrying a sufficient number to bring them under the Passengers' Act, carrying 6,223 passengers, making a total of 42,172. Of these ships, there sailed from

		Passengers.
London	55 Passenger Ships carrying	9,081
	253 Short Ships ,,	3,519
Liverpool	66 Passenger Ships ,,	24,298
	51 Short Ships ,,	1,022

The emigration was distributed as follows :—To

	Ships.	Passengers.
New South Wales	98	2,768
Victoria	308	35,384
South Australia	48	1,133
Western Australia	4	37
Van Diemen's Land	44	1,990
New Zealand	21	860
Total	523	42,172

We have received no returns of the deaths on these voyages, but the general information which has reached us leads us to believe that the private emigration to Australia is very healthy, the emigrants being generally adults, and as may be inferred from the cost of passage, in easy circumstances. There are signs, however, of a commencement of the same system of remittances from Australia as has prevailed for several years from America, and these remittances will probably introduce a somewhat different class into the emigration. The facility with which money is acquired in Australia makes it probable that the amount sent home will be quite as large in proportion to the number of persons by whom it is sent as from America, though from the greater cost of the passage and outfit, it will have less effect on emigration.

Government emigration, Appendices Nos. 6 to 23.

We now proceed to the emigration carried on through the instrumentality of this Board, and at the expense of the Government. The amount of this emigration for the last eight years is shown in the following Table.

Year.	Number of Emigrants to Australia.							Number of Emigrants to		Number of Emigrants to West Indies.					Grand Total.
	New South Wales	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Van Diemen's Land.	New Zealand.	Total Australia.	Cape of Good Hope.	Falkland Islands.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other West Indian Colonies.	Total West Indies.	
1847	574	334	3,073	..	..	..	3,981	151	..	2,438	4,052	2,759	..	9,249	13,381
1848	6,114	5,952	5,686	..	..	..	17,752	402	..	1,891	5,242	873	..	8,006	26,160
1849	7,364	6,391	5,411	..	262	*520	19,948	1,342	*119	1,001	111	1,868	..	2,980	24,389
1850	2,949	1,135	2,471	246	29	..	6,830	1,073	..	407	1,219	775	1,395	3,796	11,699
1851	2,927	3,724	4,343	121	578	..	11,693	..	..	769	1,155	173	1,727	3,824	15,517
1852	7,413	20,313	5,037	629	703	*259	34,354	..	..	..	3,073	1,323	292	4,688	39,042
1853	7,002	13,569	5,334	887	931	..	27,723	..	..	..	1,942	3,081	..	5,023	32,746
1854	11,879	15,907	10,324	443	2,322	190	41,065	..	..	472	1,928	687	..	3,087	44,152
Total -	46,222	67,325	41,679	2,326	4,825	969	163,346	2,968	119	6,978	18,722	11,539	3,414	40,653	207,086

* Military Pensioners.

Cooly emigration.

The emigration of Coolies from India to Mauritius, like the bulk of that to Australia and the West Indies, is paid for by colonial funds, but is conducted under the direct superintendence from the colonial authorities. The number of Coolies imported during the last eight years have been in—

1847	-	5,729
1848	-	5,303
1849	-	7,282
1850	-	9,823
1851	-	9,771
1852	-	16,796
1853	-	12,144
1854	(say)	13,000*
Total	-	79,848

These two tables give a tolerably adequate notion of what has been effected during the above period in the British dominions by the application of public money to the removal of labour from the over-peopled to the under-peopled parts of the empire. The cost of the movement, so far as it was conducted by this Board, will be seen with sufficient accuracy by the following rough statement of the sums received by us, which (except, of course, the balance still in hand) have been subsequently expended, and almost entirely in emigration :—

Expenditure on emigration.

Year.	Amount placed at Commissioners disposal on account of			Total.
	Australian Colonies.	West Indies.	Other Colonies and Services.	
	£	£	£	£
1847	47,000	44,000	1,000	92,000
1848	197,000	74,000	13,000	284,000
1849	144,000	47,000	19,000	210,000
1850	197,000	27,000	21,000	245,000
1851	294,000	42,000	4,000	340,000
1852	377,000	108,000	3,000	488,000
1853	572,000	217,000	14,000	803,000
1854	797,000	85,000	38,000	920,000
Total -	2,625,000	644,000	113,000	3,382,000†

The result is, that about 3,400,000*l.* has been expended in the removal of about 280,000 souls.

* The exact number cannot be stated, as the detailed returns have been received for the first quarter only.

† Besides the amounts included in this total, there had been received the sum of 63,626*l.*, which was principally on account of the Australian colonies, but had not been finally apportioned on the 31st December 1854.

The history of immigration into the West Indies during the past year is recorded under its usual head, as are also those features of the Australian emigration which have special reference to any particular colony. On the latter emigration generally we have happily little to record, except that it has been larger during 1854 than during any preceding year. Few complaints have reached us, and we have been much gratified at perceiving that the efficiency of the surgeons, the improvements of detail which have been effected, and the large supply of females which we have been able to pour in, have attracted the favourable notice of the colonial authorities. We stated in our last Report that in the spring of 1854 the arrival of funds from New South Wales had enabled us to recommence emigration to that colony. In compliance with the wishes of the colonial authorities, it was carried on at the rate of four ships a month from the latter end of March to the end of the year. Emigration to Victoria proceeded throughout the year at the same rate. To South Australia, where the land fund is smaller and the pressure for labour less urgent, two ships a month were despatched during the first four months of the year, but the number was in May increased to three. The ships to Van Diemen's Land were not despatched at regular intervals, the funds transmitted from thence not being large compared with those received from the three great receiving colonies, and the instructions being in some respects embarrassing. The emigrants to Western Australia are sent out at the expense of the Imperial Government to balance the persons sent out from reformatory prisons in England; but the want of sufficient employment in this colony has led to the discontinuance for the present of this emigration.

Rate of emigration to Australia.

The following table shows the number of ships and persons sent to each colony:—

Summary of Government emigration to Australia.

Destination.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants.						Total.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New South Wales	35	4,552	4,383	1,285	1,357	162	140	11,879
Victoria	48	4,030	7,755	1,424	2,222	194	282	15,907
South Australia	33	2,962	4,477	1,162	1,378	165	180	10,324
Western Australia	2	156	187	41	47	4	8	443
Van Diemen's La	9	511	1,236	263	274	20	18	2,322
New Zealand	—	63	60	30	32	2	3	*190
Total	27	12,274	18,098	4,205	5,310	547	631	41,065

* Despatched in private ships.

The distribution of emigrants among the various ports of New South Wales and Victoria was as follows:—

Destination.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants.				Total.
		Adults.		Children.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
New South Wales.						
Sydney - - -	30	3,491	3,737	1,128	1,159	9,515
Moreton Bay - - -	4	736	479	216	239	1,670
Newcastle - - -	1	325	167	103	99	694
Total - - -	35	4,552	4,383	1,447	1,497	11,879
Victoria.						
Melbourne - - -	17	1,286	3,309	532	835	5,962
Geelong - - -	16	1,282	2,538	520	877	5,217
Portland Bay - - -	15	1,462	1,908	566	792	4,728
Total - - -	48	4,030	7,755	1,618	2,504	15,907

Proportion of sexes.

In order to balance the preponderance of males in what is usually called the unassisted emigration, it is our practice (except in New South Wales, where such a limitation is unacceptable), to reject all single men who are not members of eligible families containing an equal number of females, and in Ireland, from whence the emigration is continually tending to exceed the proportion to which that country is entitled by its population, to accept no families in which the number of females is not double that of the males. The subjoined table shows the consequent difference between the numbers of single men and of single women sent out.

Destination.	Single Men.	Single Women.
New South Wales - -	2,791	2,622
Victoria - - - -	828	4,553
South Australia - -	888	2,403
Western Australia - -	77	108
Van Diemen's Land - -	185	910
New Zealand - - -	35	32
Total - -	4,804	10,628

Sickness and mortality.

In the Government emigrant ships, as elsewhere, the breaking out of the cholera has caused considerable expense and anxiety during the past year. Three vessels (out of 127 despatched by us) were attacked after they

had left England, and were obliged to put back—the "Conway," the "Dirigo," and the "Covenanter."

The "Conway" left Liverpool on the 14th January 1854, but, partly by the disease and partly by bad weather, was obliged, after a few days, to put back into the Clyde. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the requisite accommodation either for sick or healthy, but the emigrants were at length re-landed, the vessel cleansed and fumigated, and the disease having been arrested, though not without the loss of 24 out of 445 persons, the people were re-embarked on the 15th February. After some further delay, occasioned by adverse winds and a mutiny among the crew, the ship left the Clyde on the 12th March, and had a healthy voyage to Australia.

The "Dirigo," after having been detained for some time in the Mersey by tempestuous weather, left on the 6th July, and was soon attacked by cholera, which spread with a rapidity so terrible that it was immediately decided to put into Cork. From thence the ship re-crossed to Liverpool; but such was the apprehension in that town, that our officers were obliged to land the people by steamers and boats in the middle of the night; and although the Government depôt was available for the re-reception of the healthy, it was only by great exertion that any adequate hospital accommodation could be obtained for the sick. In the first four days 41 persons fell victims to the disease, and the natural terror of the passengers appeared likely to swell the number. But the measures adopted to arrest the disease, whether by purely medical treatment or by furnishing healthy amusement to the mind and body, (in regard to which we have pleasure in acknowledging the energy and judgment shown by our officers on the spot,) had their effect. No death occurred after the 17th July, and few persons abandoned their intention to emigrate. Finally, after losing 57 out of 519 emigrants, the "Dirigo" left on the 9th August. She arrived at Adelaide on the 22d of November; 12 of the passengers having died on the voyage, of whom 9 were children under 4, and only one above 12 years of age.

The "Covenanter" left the Mersey on the 15th September, and put back on the first appearance of cholera. Six passengers died of that disease, and the vessel, after the usual cleansing and fumigation, proceeded again to sea on the 28th of the same month.

All these ships, it will be seen, proceeded from Liverpool. At Southampton, isolated cases of cholera occurred, but no ship has been obliged to disembark her emigrants. But to provide against occurrences of this kind we have thought it necessary, at some expense, to secure, at both ports, more ample hospital accommodation than we have hitherto possessed or had previously required.

A hospital ship (the "Inconstant") has also been placed at Cork for the benefit of passenger ships which may be obliged by disease (as has frequently been the case) to put back into that port. Measures are also in progress for establishing in the same place a depôt for Government emigrants to Australia.

The following table exhibits the average per-centage of mortality in 91 out of the 127 ships despatched by us in 1854, and in the whole emigration of the seven preceding years :—

Year.	Number of Ships.	Number of Emigrants embarked.	Per-centage of Mortality.
1847	17	3,981	1·43
1848	73	17,752	1·73
1849	83	19,428	1·88
1850	31	6,830	2·20
1851	45	11,693	1·95
1852	97	34,095	4·88
1853	84	27,723	1·66
1854	91	29,275	1·65
Total -	521	150,777	2·48

The causes which led to the exceptional mortality of 1852 were explained in our Report of the following year.

Money paid by settlers to Colonial Government for assisting emigration of friends.

The subjoined Table exhibits the total amount of money paid to the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, by residents in those colonies, in order to assist the emigration, in government vessels, of their friends in England, the number of persons from whom these payments were made, and the number actually sent out hitherto. The information extends from 1848 to 1854 inclusive. A few of the earlier Victoria cases having occurred before the separation of that colony from New South Wales, are included in the New South Wales returns.

	Amount paid in the Colony for			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons sent out.
	Passages.	Outfit.	Total.		
	£	£	£		
New South Wales	27,881	5,446	33,327	6,049	2,628
Victoria - -	8,710	2,629	11,339	1,621	731
South Australia -	6,534	1,175	7,709	3,863	1,369
Total - -	43,125	9,250	52,375	11,533	4,728

From the details given in the Appendix, it will be seen that of these sums, amounting altogether to 52,650*l.*, less than 2,500*l.* was paid previously to the gold discoveries in 1851, and more than 26,000*l.* in the single year 1854, a satisfactory evidence that the system is on the increase. Appendix No. 26.

In New South Wales the payments for passages alone in 1854 were 13,895*l.*, being about double the aggregate payments of the other two colonies. In Victoria only 4,566*l.* was so paid, a much smaller sum than might have been expected from its comparative wealth and the amount of its immigration.

It will be observed, from the foregoing Table, that the average amount which the colonies receive on these nominees is 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* a-head in Victoria, 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in New South Wales, and only 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* in South Australia. This difference of course arises from the different regulations practically acted on in the different colonies. In South Australia and New South Wales there exist, besides the Remittance Regulations, another set of rules called the Land Deposit Regulations, which enable purchasers of land to nominate emigrants for free passages, only requiring that such emigrants should be eligible under our regulations, and should pay the deposits required by this board from emigrants selected in England. In South Australia this latter set of rules have practically almost superseded the Remittance Regulations, to the great detriment of the Emigration Fund. A person who desires to obtain for his friend a free passage from England to that colony, instead of making a comparatively large payment under the Remittance Regulations, contents himself with obtaining a land purchaser's nomination, and transmitting to the nominee enough money to pay the usual deposit in England. We have long anticipated that this mode of

escaping the payments required by the Remittance Regulations would become common in those colonies where it is practicable. In Victoria the authorities, have rendered it impossible, by withdrawing the privilege of nomination for a time accorded to land purchasers. In New South Wales the depositors continue to make their payments under the Remittance Regulations, either because they have not perceived the advantages to themselves of the other system, or because the persons thus nominated escape the necessity of entering into the indentures which are required from all other government emigrants.

Emigration to Australia in the first four months of 1855.

In the first four months of the present year 41 ships have been despatched, containing 13,196 persons. They have been apportioned as follows:—

	Ships.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
New South Wales—						
Sydney - -	14	1,618	2,056	576	545	4,795
Moreton Bay -	3	414	325	151	127	1,017
Newcastle - -	1	136	59	33	24	252
	18	2,168	2,440	760	696	6,064
Victoria—						
Melbourne - -	5	375	998	159	277	1,809
Geelong - -	4	321	681	95	182	1,279
	9	696	1,679	254	459	3,088
South Australia -	14	1,062	2,120	399	463	4,044
Total - -	41	3,926	6,239	1,413	1,618	13,196

It appeared likely, early in the year, that the funds both from Victoria and from New South Wales would fail us, and during the whole of February we were obliged to discontinue the engagement of ships for the former colony; but subsequent remittances have enabled us to carry on emigration to New South Wales and to Victoria at the rate of two ships a month to each colony. That to South Australia has been four ships a month.

Passengers' Act.

Passengers' Act.

At the date of our last Report, a Committee of the House of Commons was sitting to inquire into the

management of emigrant ships, and the working of the Passengers' Act. It did not bring its labours to a close till the month of July, when it reported the evidence it had taken and made various recommendations to the House. Those recommendations, in the order in which they appear in the Report, were :—

Recommendations of the Committee of the House of Commons.

1st. That the authority of the emigration officers to control the stowage of heavy cargo should be put beyond doubt.

2nd. That the number of passengers for whom a surgeon should be required should be reduced from 500 to 300.

3rd. That the Queen in Council should have authority to make special regulations, in excess of the law, for the prevention of sickness on board ship during the prevalence of epidemics.

4th. That the space given under the existing Act should be increased.

5th. That it should be obligatory to provide water-closets in the between decks for women and children.

6th. That a more ample dietary should be prescribed.

7th. That no ship should carry more than 500 passengers.

8th. That the number of passengers necessary to bring a ship under the Act should be reduced from 1 to 25 to 1 to 50 tons.

9th. That the exemption of ships carrying mails should be clearly defined.

10th. That runners should be required to wear badges.

11th. That the subsistence money, in case of detention, should be increased.

A Bill is now before the House of Commons intended to carry these recommendations into effect so far as it seemed desirable to make them the subject of legislation.

While the subject was occupying the attention of a Committee of the House of Commons, a Committee of the Senate of the United States was also inquiring into it with a view to the amendment of the United States law. The Committee appear not to have taken any *vivâ voce* evidence, but to have trusted to the answers returned to a series of questions which they addressed to those whom they considered most competent to afford information. The result is to give more of an *ex parte* character to the evidence than if it had been received *vivâ voce*, and the witnesses subjected to cross-examination ; nevertheless, much of it is valuable.

The conclusions to which the Committee came were :—

1st. That a space should be reserved on the upper deck for exercise, in proportion to the number carried.

2nd. That a ship's capacity should be limited by tonnage as well as space.

3rd. That during the winter months the number allowed in proportion to tonnage should be reduced.

4th. That no passengers should be carried on an orlop deck.

5th. That the number of privies should be increased, with separate accommodation for females.

6th. That provisions should be issued cooked.

7th. That rules should be established for the maintenance of discipline ; and

8th. That the ship should be made responsible to the extent of the passage money in the case of passengers dying at sea.

Of the above suggestions, several have been the law of this country for many years, and some others, such as the reservation of space on the upper deck for exercise, and the construction of separate accommodations for women and children are introduced in the Bill before Parliament.

United States Passengers' Act.

The Committee of the Senate embodied their recommendations in a Bill which was brought before Congress, but did not pass. Another Bill on the same subject, of which we print a copy in the Appendix, was introduced and passed into law. This latter Bill, though much less stringent than the Bill originally proposed, and in respect to space even less so than the previously existing law, introduces several new provisions of considerable value, the chief of which is a more ample dietary scale, and a provision that the master shall on his arrival report every death on the voyage, and pay on account of such death a fine of 10 dollars. The object is to give the master a pecuniary interest in the health of his passengers, and if this can be effected, a great step will have been made towards improving their treatment on board. The risk is, that masters will by insurance neutralize this interest, as was attempted to be done as respects the second moiety of passage money in the case of emigrants sent to Australia by us.

Appendix No. 27.

Assimilation of British and United States Acts.

It has ever been our opinion that the main protection to be obtained for passengers must be by an inquiry as to their treatment by officers appointed at the place of arrival ; and we have lost no opportunity of urging this opinion on the notice of Parliament and the Government. To facilitate and give force to such an inquiry, it would be desirable that the law of the country to which emigrants proceed should be as nearly as possible identical with that from which they depart ; and communications have been addressed by Her Majesty's Government to the

Government of the United States, with a view to this object. But the latter Government is placed in a difficulty in this matter. The United Kingdom is not the only, nor will it long be the principal source from which emigrants reach the United States. Large multitudes sail from German, Belgian, and French ports, and even in the last two years from ports in Norway. The passenger laws in each of these countries differ from each other, and even more from the law of the United Kingdom. There is, therefore, an insuperable difficulty in framing on the other side of the Atlantic a law so general as to embrace the provisions of the several European laws, without making it so vague as to be practically worthless.

If, therefore, the cardinal points of sufficient space, ventilation, and food are enforced by the American law, and more than all, if effectual steps are taken to ensure an examination of the state of each ship on arrival, as much will probably have been done as can reasonably be expected. We shall watch with much anxiety the working of this law, especially at the ports of New York and New Orleans. Some of its enactments will probably be found in practice to require modification, such as the 6th section, which enacts that the provisions should be served out weekly, but those which require cooking in a cooked state; and that if the passengers are at any time put on reduced allowance, they shall be entitled to recover 3 dollars a day for the period of such reduction. The first would require, if literally followed, that the whole dietary should first be issued, and the articles requiring cooking be afterwards again collected from the passengers, an arrangement that would not only be a waste of time and trouble, but would cause the loss or spoiling of a large portion of such articles. The second would hold out an inducement to postpone till the last possible moment any curtailment of the issues of provisions, and might thereby subject the passengers to disastrous consequences. The law assumes to be applicable to all ships reaching the ports of the United States, and will therefore, we presume, be put in force against British as well as other foreign vessels; a question will then of course arise as to jurisdiction, upon which we do not enter, though we are not unaware of the difficulty. The Constitution of the United States presents a resource upon such a question by an appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington, which exists, we believe, in no other country.

Prosecutions.

The following is a list of the prosecutions which have been instituted by the Emigration Officers in the United

Kingdom during 1854, for infractions of the Passenger Act.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
London - -	Younghusband, Mr., ship chandler.	Breach of the 61st section of the Passengers' Act.	Fined 30*l.*
	Griffiths & Newcombe - - -	Breach of the 46th section.	£2 awarded.
	Ditto.	ditto ditto -	Passage money returned, 8*l.* 2*s.* compensation & expenses.
	Ditto - - -	Breach of the 65th section.	Passage money returned, 12*l.* 17*s.* compensation & expenses.
Liverpool- -	Ilsley, W., master.	Breaches of the 13th and 70th sections.	Case dismissed; considered a Royal Mail Ship.
	Garratt, W. H. -	Breaches of the 64th and 65th sections.	No conviction.
Cork - -	Donovan, Pat., and Neagle, John.	Breach of 15th section.	Fined 2*l.* each.
	Coffee, Jas. - -	Acting as passage broker without licence.	Fined 20*l.*
	Hartley, R. F. C., master - -	Sailing from Liverpool with a crew less in number than he cleared with.	Fined 25*l.*
Dublin - -	Meaney, T. - -	Breach of 71st section	Fined 2*l.*
Limerick - -	Gleeson, W. - -	Not providing a passage according to contract ticket.	Passage money to be returned, & to pay compensation and expenses, 24*l.* 15*s.*
	Connell, Matt. -	ditto ditto -	Passage money to be returned, and to pay 4*l.* compensation and expenses.
	Malone, Jeremiah -	Acting as passage broker without a licence.	Fined 20*l.*, in default of payment received 6 weeks imprisonment.
	Roche, James -	Ditto ditto -	Fined 20*l.*

In addition to the above sums recovered by legal proceedings, the following amounts have been also recovered by the intervention of the Government Emigration Officers :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
At London - - -	5,184	14	6
Liverpool - - -	1,424	17	0
Southampton - -	23	0	0
Glasgow - - -	204	16	3
Cork - - -	50	15	6
Dublin - - -	249	18	0
Galway - - -	3	0	0
Limerick - - -	99	3	0
Sligo - - -	345	15	0
	£7,585	19	3

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land sales and revenue.

The land revenue of New South Wales of 1853 is exhibited by the following Table:—

	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Total Amount of Purchase Money.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lots - -	2,084	975 2 29½	124 11 2	121,530 12 4
Suburban Lots -	957	18,980 3 9½	2 19 7¾	56,620 2 8
Country Lots -	840	50,797 3 22	1 7 7½	70,178 19 11
Special Country Lots	59	1,404 1 22	2 7 6¼	3,337 8 8
Total -	3,940	72,158 3 3	3 9 9	251,667 3 7

The following are the receipts from leases, licences, and quit rents:—

	£	s.	d.
Leases - - -	12,485	11	10
Licences - - -	27,806	0	0
Quit Rents - -	3,880	13	1
Total - -	£44,172	4	11

The total receipts, therefore, on account of the land revenue, were 295,839*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Statistical returns from the colony.

Thus the receipts of 1853 show a very large increase on those of the previous year, when they amounted to 97,846*l.* As far as we can judge from the official statistics made up to the 1st May last, extracts of which are given in the Appendix, the colony at that time appeared to be in a prosperous condition. The population had increased from 208,254 souls in 1852, to 231,088 in 1853; in which year the births amounted to 8,860, and the deaths to only 4,176. There had been a slight increase from 130,643 to 138,052 acres in the land taken into cultivation, and also in the live-stock. But of the stock slaughtered for tallow there had been a large diminution from 292,000 sheep and 74,194 cattle in 1852, to 96,895 sheep and 29,959 cattle in 1853. This decrease was occasioned by the improved price of stock. But the most striking fact disclosed by these statistics is the immense

Appendices Nos. 28 to 38.

increase of imports without a corresponding increase of exports. The latter in 1852 and 1853 were 4,604,034*l.* and 4,523,346*l.*, while the imports had increased from 1,900,436*l.* to 6,342, 397*l.* said to be the result of over-trading, from which heavy losses must be expected. The export of gold had diminished from 2,660,946*l.* in 1852, to 1,781,172*l.* in 1853; but the export of wool was larger than in any previous year. It amounted in 1853 to 16,358,869 lbs., valued at 999,896*l.*, being an increase of about five millions of pounds, valued at nearly 300,000*l.* on the staple produce of the colony.

Regulations for leasing supposed mineral lands. Appendix No. 39.

In the course of the year an Order in Council, which will be found in the Appendix, was issued to give effect to a set of Regulations for leasing Crown Lands supposed to contain minerals not auriferous. They are similar to those in force in South Australia, with the single exception that in the latter colony the rent is fixed at 10*s.* per acre, while here the rent may be increased at the option of the Governor and Council.

Classification of lands at Port Curtis.

We mentioned last year the opening of the district of Port Curtis for sale and settlement. Here eight new counties have been proclaimed; the land being classed in three as "settled," and consequently withheld from pastoral occupation,—and in five as "intermediate," or available for occupation under the Order in Council of 9th March 1847.

Appendix No. 40.

We annex a copy of the Order classifying these lands as above.

Emigration.

Some general information relative to the last year's emigration to New South Wales has already been given in our remarks applicable to all the Australian colonies. A few additional particulars will here be added. Between November 1853, when emigration was renewed, to the present time, we have altogether received from the colony in round numbers 337,000*l.*, of which 37,000*l.* may be taken as the aggregate of remittances for passages and outfit. We have already taken up shipping that will expend nearly the whole amount. Our instructions were to spend the money "as speedily as possible," allotting to Moreton Bay one-fifth of the amount. This apportionment we have endeavoured substantially to carry out. The gross amount engaged for on account of ships which have sailed up to the present time may be stated at—for Sydney, 263,000*l.*; Newcastle, 16,500*l.*; and Moreton Bay, 51,000*l.* The ships that proceeded direct to Newcastle conveyed railway labourers to be employed on the Hunter River Railway, who were selected by their

own agent Mr. Flower. We also sent out some people to be employed on the Sydney Railway. The engineers of both companies speak highly of the services of these men. We have just received notice of a further remittance of 100,000*l.* for the current year, which timely aid will enable us to prevent any cessation of the emigration.

We mentioned last year, that on the renewal of emigration, we had introduced the scheme sanctioned by the "Assisted Immigrants' Act" of New South Wales, or the 16 Vict., No. 42. By that law, provision is made for the introduction of three distinct classes of immigrants. Assisted Immigrants' Act.

1st. For those assisted to emigrate at the expense of the local Government;

2nd. For those whose passages are paid by private persons, on condition of service for a period not exceeding five years; and,

3rd. For those whose passages have been defrayed in part by owners or masters of ships, but on whose account no expense can be claimed of the Government.

As regards emigrants of the first class, whether embarking from this or any foreign country, they must proceed with the sanction and under the direction of Government officers, who, however, are not called upon, and indeed have no right, to interfere with those of the second and third classes. In the latter cases, the law only facilitates the enforcement of contracts of service for a protracted period, or assists parties in recovering a portion (not exceeding 10*l.*) of the passage money which may have been paid in advance.

Before the Act was sanctioned, we ventured to point out some provisions which appeared to us to require modification. We thought that marriage should put an end to the contracts of single women, and that children ought not to be assigned against the wishes of their parents. The suggestions were adopted, as will be seen by the rules of the 8th July 1854, which were framed in the colony for working the scheme, and which have since been further modified. Single women are now wholly exempt from the liability to compulsory service for a limited period, and all contracts may be put an end to at any time on payment of the balance of passage money, the original Act having been modified in these particulars by No. 29 of the 18 Vict. Great doubts appear to be entertained in the colony as to the successful working of the measure, even Appendix No. 41.

in its modified shape; and it has been stated to us that employers object to engage with emigrants for whose service they have to make large payments to Government in advance, without acquiring any security that such services will be willing and efficient. The subject, however, has, we understand, lately occupied the attention of a Committee of the Legislature, whose report we shall look for with much interest.

Selection of emigrants.

As regards the selection of emigrants, we have not experienced any difficulty in finding persons willing to subscribe to the engagement to take service for two years, which the "Assisted Immigrants' Act" imposes, although we fear that many who sign the agreement do not fulfil their undertaking. We have not therefore felt justified in availing ourselves of the permission conveyed by Sir C. FitzRoy's despatch of the 21st July last, No. 98, wholly to dispense with the enforcement of the Act. We are inclined, however, to believe that the special exemption in favour of single women introduced by the Amending Act, as introduced, will facilitate their selection.

The provisions of the Act which were intended to facilitate the emigration of pauper children, charging the colonial funds at the rate not exceeding 8*l.* per child, have not yet been taken advantage of. We attribute this to the expense of working the measure—which on an average would not be less than 10*l.* per child,—which would have to be defrayed by the Poor Law Guardians.

VICTORIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The amount of land sales returned to us as effected in Victoria, during the year 1853, was as follows:—

——	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Total Amount of Purchase Money.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lots - - -	1,111 2 13	442 0 0	491,804 15 6
Suburban Lots - -	19,379 2 18	20 3 4	393,069 4 0
Special Country Lots -	19,939 2 26	4 10 0	92,460 17 2
Country Lots - - -	153,689 0 22	- - -	462,552 13 4
Total sold by Auction	194,119 3 39	- - -	1,439,887 10 0
Alienated by selection -	31,062 0 1	- - -	45,330 10 4
——under pre-emptive rights - - -	80,511 1 12	- - -	82,895 9 3
Total alienated and sold	305,693 1 12	- - -	1,568,113 9 7

It appears from the despatch accompanying the annual Blue Book, that the receipts from leases and licences of occupation were 29,860*l.*; that those from licences to cut timber or camp on Crown lands were 12,166*l.*, and that the charges on the revenue, exclusive of the expenditure on immigration, were 59,946*l.*

The controversy which has been for some years raging respecting the rights conferred on the squatters by the Order in Council of 9th March 1847, appears at present to be attracting less attention. We are not aware, however, whether this comparative quiescence is to be ascribed to the receipt of the instructions sent out by the Duke of Newcastle, to the fresh excitement which has arisen on the subject of gold diggers' licences, or to the fact that, notwithstanding the alleged monopoly of the squatters, nearly 200,000 acres of land were sold by public auction in 1853, and are said by Mr. Latrobe to have "more than satisfied speculative purchasers, who "found it (in May 1854) difficult to resell their land, "except at a loss."

We place in the Appendix an Order in Council which has been passed to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to lease for mining purposes land not supposed to be auriferous.

Order in Council for leasing mineral lands. Appendix No. 42.

The increase of land sales during the last four years would seem, from the detailed accounts transmitted to us, (which, however, do not entirely agree with other official statements,) to have been as follows:—

Increase in land sales.

	£	s.	d.
1850 - - - -	98,657	7	6
1851 - - - -	194,174	14	4
1852 - - - -	599,310	0	10
1853 - - - -	1,568,113	10	4

The total amount of the land revenue received from the separation of New South Wales and Victoria in 1851 to the end of 1853, must exceed 2¼ millions, of which, after payment of survey and other expenses, one moiety is applicable, under the Land Sales Act, to emigration. The total amount received by us from June 1851 to the present time, of which it is presumed a portion has been derived from the land revenue of 1854, has been about 850,000*l.* A very considerable amount must, therefore, remain in hand in the colony, which cannot at present legally be applied otherwise than to the conduct of emigration from this country, and we have consequently been somewhat surprised to find ourselves during the

present spring obliged, by want of remittances, to retard, and for a short time even to suspend, emigration to Victoria. There is reason to hope, however, that this temporary check to emigration will be rather beneficial than otherwise to the colony.

Satisfactory report of Government emigration.

As regards the emigration conducted by this Board, the Immigration Agent's Report for 1853 was, on the whole, very satisfactory. There are few complaints of the emigrants' treatment during the voyage, and the surgeons are said to have "fully maintained their charac-" ter for efficiency, and done equal credit to the selection " of Her Majesty's Commissioners." The mortality in the Victoria ships had fallen from 5·5 in 1852 to 3·6 in 1853, and in the 17 last arrivals to 1·3 per cent. Satisfaction is also expressed at the large number of females imported, which nearly doubled that of the males. But the character of the labour imported in the first eight months of 1854 was not considered equal to that which was received in 1853. This deterioration is to be imputed, we conceive, to the diminution of that rage for emigration which was fostered by the first accounts of the profits of the gold fields and of colonial wages, but which has been somewhat checked by the accounts of the hardships and inconveniences which the anomalous state of society has induced.

Private immigration.

The private immigration was in the first instance very ill conducted, but it has greatly improved by the application of that check to which we have often drawn attention as the only really effective one—a stringent enforcement of the imperial law by the officers at the ports of debarkation.

Extract of Immigration Agent's report.

"The arrangements," writes the Immigration Agent " made for the convenience, health, and safety of pas-" sengers to this Colony" (in private ships), "during " the early part of 1853, appear to have been very de-" fective, and to have been little, if at all, influenced " by the Act passed by the Imperial Parliament. " Those clauses which could be applied by the Emi-" gration Officers in Great Britain were stringently put " into operation, but no sooner had a vessel put to sea " than the provisions of the Act were in many instances " systematically set at defiance. The victuals and water " were frequently insufficient and of inferior quality, the " sale of spirits was openly carried on, and the grossest " irregularities prevailed. Under these circumstances it " was found necessary to continue the system of inspecting " each ship on arrival, which had been commenced in

" 1852, and to take legal proceedings against the masters " of vessels in no less than seventy cases. The effect of " these proceedings has been most beneficial. Although " the rate of passage money has not materially risen, as " was apprehended, the class of persons employed as " masters of ships has much improved, the cleanliness " of vessels has been more carefully attended to, and the " general health of the passengers has correspondingly " benefited. In 70 vessels, carrying 3,553 passengers, " which arrived in the quarter ending 30th June last, " only 17 deaths occurred, a rate of mortality equivalent " to about two per cent. per annum, or even less than " that of most towns ; and not one vessel landed passen- " gers at the quarantine station. The number of pro- " secutions under the Act is also gradually diminishing, " and I am happy to state that in only eighteen com- " paratively unimportant cases has it been found neces- " sary during the present year, up to the 30th June (1854), " to take legal steps against the masters of passenger " ships."

The amount thus obtained from the Master or Owners of vessels, and paid to the Government or the passengers, amounted in 1853 to upwards of 4,000*l.*

The very small amount of mortality, about ½ per cent. on the number embarked, is due in a great measure to the small number of children who are taken out in private ships.

The following summary of immigration and emigration is compiled fron colonial returns. Summary of immigration and emigration.

	Immigration.			Emigration.	Increase of Population.
	Assisted.	Unassisted.	Total.		
Last quarter of 1851 -	-	-	7,720	814	6,906
„ 1852 -	15,427	79,187	94,614	31,038	63,526
„ 1853 -	14,578	77,734	92,312	42,443	49,869
First 10 months of 1854			69,559	29,039	40,520
Total - -			264,195	103,334	160,821

Of the 160,821 persons thus added to the population, 130,269 were adults, of whom 89,614 appear to have been males, and 40,655 females.

During nearly the same period we find the recorded exports of gold (a very imperfect test unfortunately of Exports of gold.

production), and the average population at the gold fields, to have been as follows,—

	Exports of Gold.	Average Population of Gold Fields.	
		Male Adults.	Total Population.
	oz.		
Nov. and Dec. 1851 -	145,138	- - -	16,981
„ 1852 -	2,205,050	28,448	38,197
„ 1853 -	2,691,165	51,315	70,414
First 10 months of 1854	1,737,844	70,049	97,000
Total - -	6,779,197		

It cannot fail to be remarked that the amount of production, if it can be at all measured by the amount of of exports, is in no degree proportionate to the increasing number of gold diggers.

Rate of wages.

Wages up to the end of 1853 were steadily rising. The following Table is extracted from the Report of the Immigration Agent. It refers, we imagine, to agricultural labourers and female domestic servants of the most ordinary kind, and shows the average annual rate of wages, exclusive of lodging and rations.

	Married Couples.	Single Men.	Single Women.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1st Oct. 1851 to 31st May 1852	53 0 0	38 0 0	20 0 0
1st June 1852 to 21st Dec. 1852	63 0 0	41 0 0	21 10 0
During 1853 - - -	69 17 11	54 11 0	23 1 9

In 1854, the completion of a large number of dwellings for the immigrant population had somewhat diminished the demand for building labour, and this is said to have caused a comparative fulness in the labour market. We perceive, however, by the last gold returns (for October 1854) that in Melbourne the wages of a shepherd (exclusive, of course, of rations and lodging) were form 40*l.* to 55*l.* per annum, and of female domestic servants from 25*l.* to 30*l.*

Chinese immigrants.

The well-known appetite of the Chinese for gold hunting has led a considerable number of them to Vic-

toria. 2,895 arrived in the first six months of 1854, and immediately proceeded to the gold fields. About 19, after having met with considerable success, returned to their country with the expressed intention of chartering a ship to re-visit Victoria. On the other hand, an alleged discovery of gold on the Amazon River is drawing off a number of Americans to Callao.

Details of immigration and emigration, 1853 and 1854, bi-monthly export of gold, and population of gold fields. Appendices, Nos. 43, 44, and 45.

We annex Tables showing in detail the immigration and emigration of 1853, and more summarily that of 1854; with bi-monthly statements of the export of gold and the population of the gold fields.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The land revenue in 1853 amounted to the unusually large sum of 314,432*l.*, or more than double that of the previous year. There were sold 213,321 acres of land, of which 125,658 realized at auction 1*l.* 12*s.* $3\frac{8}{10}$*d.* per acre, and the remaining 87,663 acres the fixed price of 1*l.* per acre.

The pastoral leases before 1853 were 259 in number, covering 11,980 square miles. In that year there were received as many as 148 fresh applications for runs.

In the districts north of Mount Remarkable above 100 fresh stations were formed. The runs average in extent about 40 square miles, and of the 100 new stations, 65 were occupied with stock at the commencement of last year. The rents vary from 10*s.* to 20*s.* per annum per square mile, and the lands are open to all intending purchasers in freehold at the upset price at auction of 1*l.* per acre.

Port Augusta, a port of shipment.

A northern port of shipment has been established at Port Augusta, situated at the head of Spencer's Gulf, in latitude 33° 56′ south, and is described "as an excellent "anchorage, capable of accommodating a great number "of ships in six, five, four, and three fathoms water, "sheltered from all winds, perfectly smooth, the approach "good, as also the landing."

Lands on the river Murray. Appendix No. 46.

The proclamation issued by the Governor respecting the lands on the river Murray will be found in the Appendix.

It will be seen that all lands lying within two miles of either side of the river, together with certain other lands, are declared to constitute a new hundred, viz.,—"The Hundred of the Murray." A notice has since been issued, offering for sale lands within this hundred in blocks of 10, 80, and 640 acres.

Emigration.

The emigration to Adelaide throughout the last year was at the rate of three ships per month. The total

number of emigrants despatched by the Board was 10,324. But this addition to the population, and the number introduced spontaneously from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Victoria, is represented to have been very inadequate to the demand, and public works were consequently at a stand. In the first quarter of the present year we sent an additional ship, making one every week; but adverting to the demand for other colonies, we doubt whether we shall be able to continue at that rate. We never experienced much difficulty in procuring emigrants for this Colony, but as the colonists desired that the obligation to remain there for a limited period, which formerly we required our emigrants to sign, might be dispensed with, we have discontinued it.

Immigration Agent's reports.

The accounts which reach us through the Immigration Agents Quarterly Reports as to the character of the people whom we have sent out are not unfavourable as regards the men, but the single women are spoken of less favourably than we could desire. We fear, however, that we cannot hope to be able to supply the colonists with good female domestic servants, the class they so urgently write for, since it is very difficult to meet with them even in this country.

The general arrangements of ships, the new dietary, especially that for the children, and the introduction of ovens and the issue of fresh bread, are very favourably spoken of; and in alluding to these changes, Mr. Duncan adds a remark, which for the sake of our officers, to whom the credit is due, we may be allowed to quote. He says, "I cannot avoid this opportunity of giving "my very humble testimony of the untiring zeal of the "Commissioners in adopting all reasonable plans of "improvement in the management of emigrant ships "which are from time to time suggested."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The following Table shows the quantity of land sold in Western Australia during the year 1853:—

——	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount realised.
		Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lots - -	49	38	16 19 8¾	645 10 0
Suburban Lots -	4	9	4 2 8	37 4 0
Country Lots - -	76	1,613½	1 0 1½	1,645 7 8
Special Country Lots	2	3½	1 2 0	3 17 0
Total - -	131	1,664	1 8 0¼	2,331 18 8

The receipts from leases and licences were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Leases - - - - -	2,299	5	9
Licences (Timber) - -	74	10	0
	£ 2,373	15	9

There has been a slight decrease in the Land Revenue, which the Lieutenant-Governor thus explains:—He describes it as "mainly caused by the reports which reached this Colony of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to discontinue transportation to these shores, which had the effect for the time of unsettling the minds of all classes, whose confidence in the future prosperity of the Colony became shaken, and consequently deterred them from making any further speculations in the purchase of land. I am, however, very sanguine now that these doubts have been removed and our population becomes increased, that a considerable and steady demand for land of every description will soon take place."

Public works.

Of the public works recently undertaken, one of the most important is the road from Perth to Albany, a distance of 300 miles. It is now open the whole way for the regular transmission of the foreign mails, which reach Perth in six days after their arrival at the Port of Albany. This work is stated to have been very well executed, and to have been completed in about eleven months by colonial prisoners, and a small number of ticket-of-leave men.

Exports.

The export of colonial produce, including lead, wool, timber, whalebone, and oil, increased nearly 50 per cent. in 1853, as compared with the previous year; and in the same time, the land under tillage had increased from 7,634 to 10,299 acres. The prospects of farmers, who are stated to have an "ample supply of labour, a certain sale for all produce and at most remunerative prices," appear to be very encouraging.

Geraldine lead mine.

The Geraldine lead mine on the Murchison river is now being worked by the company to whom it belongs, who have erected smelting works at a considerable expense. The lead is shipped from Port Gregory, "which is now established as a safe harbour, vessels drawing twelve or thirteen feet water having anchored close alongside the beach and landed and shipped their cargoes by means of small boats."

Emigration.

During the year we have despatched to this Colony, by aid of the Parliamentary grant, 2 ships conveying 443

emigrants. The last ship which we despatched sailed in December last, but we have since been authorized wholly to suspend emigration, which before had been carried on at the rate of three ships a year, until we receive further orders. This decision was taken in reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch No. 19, 17th February last, and under the impression that although the Colony is in an improving condition, yet that it already possessed available labour, principally from ticket-of-leave holders, adequate to the wants of the settlers.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Land sales and revenue.

The following Table exhibits the amount of land sales in Van Diemen's Land during the year 1853:—

——	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount realized.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lots - -	55	136 3 36	79 19 0¾	10,951 14 4
Suburban Lots -	26	150 2 35	2 12 0½	392 6 6
Country Lots - -	85	34,310 3 5	1 0 4	34,892 2 0
Total -	166	34,598 1 36	1 6 8¾	46,236 2 10

The receipts from licences and quitrents was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Licences - -	31,821	6	3
Quitrents - -	257	13	5
	£32,078	19	8

The total receipts on account of the land revenue were therefore 78,315*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, being an excess of 41,360*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* over the receipts of the previous year.

As regards the progress of the Colony, Sir William Denison states that "the increase of capital and popu- "lation in the adjoining Colonies consequent upon the "gold discoveries has given a marked stimulus to both "the import and export trade of Van Diemen's Land." The value of the imports during the past year (1853–4) was 2,273,397*l.*, being an increase of 160 per cent. as compared with the imports of 1852, and of the exports was 1,756,316*l.*, of which at least 1,300,000*l.* may be considered to represent produce of the island.

In the timber trade especially great progress had been made, and very large sums had been realized by the supply of this article for the Victoria market; a business which had been aided by the erection of sawmills and the substitution of mechanical power for manual labour.

Exports.

The export of agricultural produce had unfortunately diminished, from land having been thrown out of cultivation owing to the scarcity of labour. It was estimated that at the end of 1853 the population consisted of 25,940 males, 16,390 females, and 23,679 children; and that since March 1851 the male population had diminished about 8,000.

Emigration.

With respect to the emigration, the sum placed at our disposal by the local government to be expended last year amounted to 52,500*l.*, and we have been able to despatch nine ships, carrying 2,322 emigrants, of whom 1,528 were females. All these people went out under regulations similar to those in force in New South Wales, by which they were bound to take service in the Colony for a limited period, or repay a portion of the expense of sending them out.

Immigration Act. Appendix No. 47.

In the Appendix will be found the Act No. 2. of 1854, which was passed for this purpose; but by recent intelligence we learn that some difficulty was experienced in getting service for these people, owing to the unwillingness of employers to make a large outlay for labour without any certainty that it would prove remunerative. But this difficulty was further increased by the expected arrival of a large number of immigrants under the Colonial Bounty Regulations. By that system, settlers, on paying to the local government 3*l.* for a single emigrant and 5*l.* for a family, could get out any one they pleased at that cost, and of course were unwilling to pay the larger sums of 12*l.* and 15*l.* per adult for immigrants introduced by this Board. The latter consequently remained for some time on hand in the depôts. To remove this obstacle to their employment, the local government judiciously reduced the payments by their employers to the sums payable under the Bounty Regulations. This had the desired effect, and the single women went off directly; families, however, remained longer on hand: but writing in November last, the Immigration Agent seemed to think that they would be gradually absorbed. Some dissatisfaction appears to have been entertained at our having sent so many Irish and large families. We endeavoured to make selections in this country for Van

Diemen's Land as well as the other colonies, but could not interfere with the preference given to the latter, and if we had not had recourse to Ireland for a large supply of young women, we should not have filled our ships. As regards the size of the families, the proportion of children was exactly the same as in the families sent to New South Wales and Western Australia, and smaller than in those sent to South Australia and Victoria.

Future emigration on bounty system.

With respect to the future, the emigration will be carried on exclusively on the Bounty system, and as the authorities are desirous that this system should have a fair trial, we shall endeavour, if called upon at any time to act in connexion with that scheme, to give effect to their wishes.

Emigration on bounty system in 1854.

There have been despatched under that system this year from Liverpool 1,800 souls, and from London 1,225. Those sent from Liverpool are described as "a good selection of the labouring class of people," and we have been glad to receive a favourable report of the appearance and description of the people despatched from London. In both cases the selections have been made exclusively by agents employed by the colonists.

Emigration funds.

The sum intended to be expended on emigration this year is 111,301*l.*, and will be supplied from the ordinary revenue, which is a satisfactory proof that the Colony is in a prosperous condition.

NEW ZEALAND.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants who proceeded to New Zealand in 1854 was 1,050. Of these 190 were sent out in ships selected by us, about one-half of the expense of their passage being defrayed from public, and one-half from private funds. The persons so sent out are not selected by us or by agents in this country, but are nominated by such of their relations or friends in the colony as are willing to become bound to defray a certain portion of the expense of their passage.

Since our last Report, the legislature of New Zealand, acting on the authority conferred on them by the Constitutional Act of 1852, have passed an Act called the "Provincial Waste Lands Act, 1854," empowering the Superintendents and Council of each of the provinces into which the colony is divided to make laws for regulating the disposal of the crown lands within it. We place in the Appendix an abstract of the principal regulations for the Province of Auckland, published by General Wynyard in conformity with this Act.

Auckland land regulations. Appendix No. 48.

CANADA.

Emigration.

The whole number of emigrants who landed in Canada in 1854, was 53,183, of whom were

Cabin Passengers	818
Steerage ditto	52,365

Of these there sailed from

Country emigrants sailed from.

England	18,175
Ireland	16,168
Scotland	6,446
Germany	5,688
Norway	5,849
New Brunswick	857
	53,183

The increase, as compared with 1853, was 16,484, of which the emigrants from

England furnished	8,590
Ireland	1,751
Scotland	1,701
Germany	3,288
	15,330

Emigrants from England chiefly Irish and Germans.

Of the emigration from England 13,471, or nearly three-fourths of the whole, sailed from Liverpool, but of these no more than 2,739, or about one-fifth, were of English birth. The great bulk were Irish and Germans, with a small number of Scotch, Swedes, &c.

Of the whole emigration from Europe there were natives of

England	7,353
Ireland	20,269
Scotland	7,186
Germany	11,034
Norway	5,811
Sweden	910
Holland	231
Switzerland	7
United States	25
Canada	33
	52,859

Increase in German emigration.

The greatest increase was in the German emigration, which rose from 3,135 to 11,034, being an increase of

7,899. In the English emigration there was an increase of 3,425; in the Scotch of 2,273; and in the Irish of 1,297.

Mortality.

Of those who sailed from English ports there died at sea 313, equal to 1·69 per cent.; but of these deaths 270 occurred in the ships from Liverpool, being equal to 2 per cent. on the number embarked at that port, The deaths from other English ports were 43, equal to ·86 per cent. From Irish ports the deaths were 93, equal to ·57 per cent. From Scotland 13, equal to ·20 per cent. From Germany 75, equal to 1·30 per cent., and from Norway 39, equal to ·66 per cent. Of the 270 deaths in ships from Liverpool, 136, or one-half, were of Germans, although the German emigrants from that port amounted to little more than one-third of the whole number of emigrants. This, joined to the fact of the comparatively large mortality in the emigrants from Germany direct, would appear to vindicate the opinion which we have formerly expressed, that the large mortality which occurred in Liverpool ships in the autumn of 1853, was to be ascribed in a great degree to the number of Germans on board those ships. Nevertheless, considering the extent to which cholera prevailed during 1854, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, we think we have great cause to feel thankful that the mortality on board passenger ships was not greater. If the deaths from this disease were deducted it is probable that the year's mortality would be rather below than above the average.

Breaches of Passengers' Act seldom occur.

The emigration agent at Quebec reports that in four cases only had he been compelled to proceed against Masters for breaches of the Passengers Act. He observes that with those regularly employed in the passenger trade, well founded complaints very seldom arise, but that such complaints are almost exclusively confined to transient vessels taken up for the trip, and where the master has probably never had charge of passengers before. He adds that the general absence of complaint is, in his opinion, to be attributed to the care and attention with which the emigration officers in the United Kingdom discharge their duties before the ships put to sea.

Distribution of immigrants.

There is naturally much difficulty in ascertaining the distribution throughout the North American continent of the emigrants who land at Quebec. Proceeding on such data as are at his command, Mr. Buchanan supposes the result of the year's emigration to be as follows:—

Arrived—		
Of British origin - -	35,132	
Of foreign origin - -	18,051	
		53,183
Have proceeded to the United States—		
Of British origin - -	8,000	
Of foreign origin - -	14,000	
		22,000
Leaving in Canada of those who arrived by the St. Lawrence -		31,183

To which are to be added between 6,000 and 7,000 who reached Western Canada by the route of the United States, making a probable addition to the population of the colony of about 38,000 souls.

Among those who settled in the colony were an unusual number of Scotch and English agriculturists; many of them from Aberdeen and Hull, who cannot fail to become valuable settlers.

Demand for labour.

At the opening of the season of 1854, and through the greater part of the year, the demand for labour was unprecedented, and the wages paid to labourers unusually high; but before the close of the year a change took place, consequent, in great measure, on the depressed state of the money market in the United States; and there was a fall in wages, principally among those employed in the cities and on public works, of from 25 to 50 per cent. In respect to the prospects for the present year, we cannot do better than quote Mr. Buchanan's words.

Extract of Mr. Buchanan's report.

"I regret," he says, "that it is not in my power to "present so promising an aspect, nor is the season likely "to open so favourably, as that of the past year.

"It is not possible in the present existing commercial "crisis, which has so seriously affected the best interests "of the province, that the wages of the past season can "be maintained, and emigrants, therefore, must calculate "upon a considerable reduction on the past year's "rates during the ensuing season. The distress which "has so severely pervaded most of the large cities in the "American Union will, no doubt, on the commencement "of spring operations, induce a large number of their "unemployed labourers to seek employment on our "public works, and thereby necessarily occupy the field "of labour which has hitherto been open to the newly-"arrived emigrant. I, however, fully anticipate a "falling off in our emigration during the ensuing season, "for it is evident that the inducement, or rather the

" disposition to emigrate from the United Kingdom, is " sensibly on the decrease; and, if I may judge from " present appearances, it is more than probable that that " disposition will remain unchanged for some time."

And in another Report he expresses himself as fol- " lows:—" The demand for all classes of labourers and " mechanics, which, throughout the season of 1854, had " been so satisfactory, has, in consequence of the recent " unfavourable news from England (as relates to the " value of our chief staple articles of export) received " a considerable check; and when taken in connexion " with the depressed state of the money market through- " out the United States, has materially affected all our " industrial classes, so that within the past month wages " have fallen from 25 to 50 per cent.

" In the United States the distress is so great that " over 15,000 persons are stated to be out of employ in " the city of New York alone, and large numbers of " those who possess means are returning to Europe.

" Should this state continue, this province will, doubt- " less, receive a considerable accession of their unemployed " labourers on the commencement of our spring operations. " From these and other causes I, therefore, do not con- " sider that the prospects for employment in 1855 are by " any means so favourable as that which I had the satis- " faction of stating in my returns of last year. The " emigrants, therefore, of 1855 must be prepared to " submit to a very considerable reduction in rates of " wages."

Route of the St. Lawrence to the Western States of the Union. Appendix No. 49.

Before concluding our remarks on the emigration to Canada, we think it right once more to draw attention to the advantages offered by the route of the St. Lawrence to passengers proceeding to the Western States of the Union. We print in the Appendix a notice prepared by Mr. Buchanan, showing the routes, distances, and rates of passage to the chief places in Western Canada and the States, which is distributed gratuitously on board emigrant ships, on their arrival at Quebec. It will be seen from this notice that emigrants may reach Chicago from Quebec, a distance of upwards of 1,000 miles, in 5 days, at an expense of less than 2*l.* sterling; that at a proportionately less expense, and shorter time, they can reach the Western parts of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana; and that by availing themselves of the medium of the Emigration Agent, they may avoid the risk of imposition, delay, and ill-treatment to which they have been proved to be subject at the Port

of New York, and along the route from that city to the West.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants who proceeded to New Brunswick in 1854, was 3,618, being 144 less than in 1853. The emigration, with the exception of one vessel, (the "Blanche") was extraordinarily healthy. In the "Blanche," unfortunately, cholera broke out, and of 357 passengers, no less than 39 died on the voyage or in quarantine. In the other 35 vessels, which carried 3,300 passengers, not a single death occurred. The Emigration Agent, in his Annual Report, bears testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the semi-monthly packets from Liverpool to St. John are fitted, provided, and commanded, and to the consequent absence of complaint on the part of the passengers.

Satisfactory report of semi-monthly packets from Liverpool.

In respect to the prospects for the present year, the Emigration Agent speaks as follows :—

Prospects of year 1855.

Extract of Immigration Agent's report.

"In the early part of the past year (1854) the demand "for labour was very great, and rates of wages extra- "vagantly high. The depression in the prices of ships "and timber consequent upon the war in Europe has "abated the demand for labour, and reduced wages "very considerably in the ship-yards, saw-mills, and "timber-ponds. In the country there has been a "steady call for labour throughout the year, at fair "rates of wages. Female servants and farm labourers "are much wanted throughout the province, and large "numbers of these are needed to meet the absolute "requirements of the country. The demand in the "rural districts for boys from 12 to 18 years of age con- "tinues unabated."

NOVA SCOTIA and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Emigration.

To Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island the emigration during the year has been very small, amounting in the case of the former to 161 persons, and of the latter to 143. We have received no information or reports from the colonial authorities on the subject.

MAURITIUS.

Immigration.

The number of Coolies which the Governor of Mauritius was authorized to introduce in the course of 1854 was 8,000 ; or if the colonial revenue should prove sufficient, 10,000. As no returns have reached us from this colony

for the three last quarters of that year, we are unable to state the precise numbers actually imported, or to place in the Appendix the usual returns on that head. But we learn generally by the despatches of the Acting Governor that the larger number (10,000) was sanctioned, and that upwards of 13,000 men have been introduced from Madras and Calcutta, exclusive of women and children, and of 647 unexpectedly sent from Bombay. Of this excess, however, it seems that at least 1,400 are sent on account of the arrears of 1853, or are introduced on the requisition of individual planters, under the conditions prescribed by the Ordinance No. 15 of 1854. It appears from Tables furnished by Mr. Caird, that the number sent from Calcutta, was as follows :—

Appendix No. 15.

Adults.		Children.		Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
7,567	923	321	152	7,888	1,075

besides 262 infants.

Proportion of sexes.

We regret to observe that the proportion of females has diminished, being little more than 13½ per cent. The cost of conveyance was about 6*l.* 3*s.* per adult.

At Madras the females embarked during the first quarter of the year (including children) were in the proportion of 30 per cent. to the males. The following were the total numbers.

Adults.		Children.		Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
590	158	46	37	636	195

Wages.

During the same quarter wages varied in general from 10*s.* to 14*s.* a month besides rations.

Return of Coolies to Calcutta. Appendix No. 16.

We place in the Appendix a return of the number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta during the year 1854.

An Ordinance has been passed in the colony requiring the immigrants, at the expiration of the three years contract into which they enter on their arrival, either to enter into fresh contracts, or to commute the remaining two years of their industrial residence, at the rate of

1*l.* 12*s.* per annum. By another law provision has been made to enable planters to obtain more than their quota of immigrant labourers on paying the Government 3*l.* towards their introduction, instead of the usual indenture fee of 1*l.* 10*s.* An Ordinance has also been passed for the conservation of the woods and forests. The Immigration Ordinances will be found in the Appendix.

Immigration ordinances, Appendix. No. 50.

The productiveness of the island continues apparently to increase, and the relations between employers and labourers remain satisfactory.

One interesting evidence of the prosperity of the Indian labourers is derived from the annual report of the Government savings bank, from which we extract the following figures relating to the deposits made and taken out by Coolie agricultural labourers:—

Amounts deposited in savings bank by Indian labourers.

—	1852.	1853.
Number of Coolie depositors	487	700
Aggregate amount of deposits	8,891*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.*	12,611*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.*
Average „ „	18*l.* 5*s.* 1¾*d.*	18*l.* 0*s.* 3¾*d.*
Amount drawn out by Coolies returning to India -	4,575*l.*	3,307*l.*

The deposits made by native agricultural labourers were as follows:—

Amounts by native agricultural labourers.

—	1852.	1853.
Number of depositors - -	64	68
Aggregate amount of deposits	218*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*	553*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*
Average „ „	3*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.*	8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

The inadequate number of females introduced, a matter under the consideration of the Secretary of State, is the only remaining objection to the prosecution of this immigration.

WEST INDIES.

We mentioned last year that Mr. White had been sent out to organize an emigration from China to the West Indies; that two ships, the "Epsom" and "Rose Ellis,"

Chinese immigration.

had been chartered to take emigrants to Jamaica and British Guiana, and that the authorities of Jamaica had subsequently withdrawn their application for Chinese in consequence of the high rates of freight. From the same cause, Mr. White was unable to engage any ships in China, and the "Rose Ellis" having failed to perform her engagements, the only ship ultimately despatched was the "Epsom," in which 310 emigrants were shipped by Mr. White for Jamaica. A disease, respecting the nature of which there is some controversy, unhappily, broke out after the ship left St. Helena, which resulted in the deaths of 43 persons during the voyage, and of some others after landing. The survivors are said to have proved, with few exceptions, steady and valuable labourers.

Chinese from Panama.

Chinese have also been introduced at an expense to the colony of 6*l.* a-head, from Panama. From two reports, drawn up by Dr. Falconer, of Jamaica, and Wang-te-Chang, the Chinese interpreter, who was sent out to communicate with his countrymen, it would seem that of 1,040 Chinese labourers imported by the railway company, more than half had within six months sunk under the effects of bad food, hard work, and an unfavourable climate, and indeed that few remained besides the 205 who were taken to Jamaica, and of whom, it appears, many did not long survive their removal. A very considerable mortality took place among the Chinese imported into Trinidad, which is variously ascribed by the Government authorities to the effect of an unhealthy season, to local peculiarities affecting those estates on which the principal mortality occurred, and to the excessive or ill-timed use of opium. The whole number of Chinese hitherto introduced into the West Indies is as follows:—

British Guiana - -	647
Trinidad - - -	988
Jamaica - - -	472*
Total - - -	2,107

Appendices, Nos. 18, and 51 to 56.

The details of the emigration are shown by a Table, which is placed in the Appendix, where will be found also Mr. White's account of the despatch of the "Epsom," and copies of the journal of Wang-te-Chang, a curious and

* 205 came from Panama.

touching account of the miseries of his countrymen, of despatches from the Commissary Judge at the Havannah and the Consul-General at Cuba on the Chinese immigration into that island, and of two reports from the immigration agent of Trinidad on the Chinese labourers introduced into that island.

Cooly emigration.

We stated in our last Report that in the season of 1853–54, 1,999 Coolies had embarked at Calcutta for British Guiana, and 697 for Trinidad. Of these 1,923 arrived in the former, and 687 in the latter, colony. For the season 1854–55 we took up in England ships calculated to carry about 2,300 adults to British Guiana, and were subsequently authorized to direct Mr. Caird to charter ships, if possible, for a thousand more. We also took up in England a ship for Trinidad, and instructed Mr. Caird to engage another, the Secretary of State not being satisfied that the funds available were sufficient for any larger immigration to that island. But Mr. Caird found himself unable to obtain more labourers than were sufficient to fill the ships engaged in England till the end of the season, when the freights had become unreasonably high. The following numbers accordingly have been despatched:—

Appendices Nos. 19 and 20.

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total of Adults and Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
British Guiana -	1,870	349	69	33	61	1,939	382
Trinidad - -	240	38	12	4	8	252	42
Total -	2,110	387	81	37	69	2,191	424

The number of souls shipped since the recommencement of immigration in 1851 has been,—for British Guiana 9,603; and for Trinidad 4,779. Of the whole number of 14,382 immigrants, 2,310, or rather more than 15¼ per cent., were females. Of the 48 ships despatched, 43, carrying 12,996 persons, have arrived at their destination, and in these the deaths have been 545, or at the rate of 4·19 per cent.

The results of the emigration during the two last seasons give reason to apprehend that the length and discomfort of the voyage to and from the West Indies, joined to the postponement for a second period of five years of the promise of a return passage, has operated to discourage emigration to the West Indies, which is far

less popular in India than that to the nearer colony of Mauritius. We annex an extract from a report of Mr. Caird on the subject.

Appendix, No. 57.

The Indian Government have consented that Coolies should be required to contribute 35 dollars towards the cost of their back passage, in lieu of conforming, during the second five years of their stay in the colony, to the conditions of industrial residence—a change which, if fully comprehended by the Coolies, will be more convenient to both them and the planters.

An Act is to be passed in India to legalize emigration to St. Lucia and Grenada. Immigration laws, for the purpose of regulating Coolie immigration, have been passed in both islands. The Grenada Act was considered open to objection, but the Ordinances passed in St. Lucia have received Her Majesty's sanction. We place in the Appendix copies, as well of those Ordinances as of others that have been passed in British Guiana and Trinidad, and have received Her Majesty's sanction.

Immigration ordinances; St. Lucia, British Guiana, and Trinidad, Appendices, Nos. 58, 59, 60, and 61.

An intimation has been conveyed to the colonies interested in this immigration, that it cannot be continued unless means are found of reducing the disproportion which at present exists between the male and female immigrants.

Proportion of sexes.

Of the Coolies who were brought to the West Indies in or before the year 1848, almost all who have applied for free passages have been re-conveyed to India, and we are glad to perceive that the care of the colonial authorities, with the increased precautions taken for their welfare, have rendered the long and troublesome passage to India less injurious to the health of the people than was at first the case. The numbers introduced and sent back are as follows :—

Return passages.

——	Introduced.	Sent Back.
Jamaica - - - - -	4,550	1,596
British Guiana - - - -	12,263	2,155
Trinidad - - - - -	5,392	1,218
Total - - -	22,205	4,969

We place in the Appendix tables showing the details of the emigration of the Coolies entitled to return passages.

Appendices, Nos. 21, 22, and 23.

From 300 to 350 Coolies are also said to be now en-

titled to return passages in Trinidad, and the "Scindian," of 649 tons, has been chartered in this country for such of them as desire to return to India. In all three of the importing colonies, large numbers, of whom we have no complete return, have consented to receive bounties in consideration of performing a further period of service.

A bounty of 7*l.* per adult has been proclaimed in Jamaica on labourers from Madeira. Of these immigrants 167 have, during the year 1854, been introduced (under a special arrangement) into Jamaica, 648 into British Guiana, and 167 into Antigua. Madeira immigration.

It would seem that some of the restrictions placed on this emigration by the Portuguese Government have been modified or abandoned.

We place in the Appendix tables furnished from the colony, which show the deaths which occurred in British Guiana among the different classes of immigrants during the year 1853, the number of immigrants who arrived, and the number who left the Colony during that year. Mortality amongst immigrants in British Guiana. Number who arrived and left. Appendices, Nos. 62 and 63.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The only fact of any importance which we have to notice as connected with the Falkland Islands is the completion of the iron lighthouse, which will serve both by night and day, and indicate the situation of Stanley Harbour, and is expected to prove a great benefit to shipping of all nations. In a recent despatch from the Governor, he states that the colony is abundantly supplied with the necessaries of life, that the fisheries are likely to be greatly improved, and that the settlers generally are doing well. Lighthouse,—Stanley Harbour.

We have, in former years, before concluding our Report, given the result of the emigration of the first three months of the current year, as confirming or correcting the views which we have drawn from the result of the previous year's emigration. On the present occasion the results of the first three months of 1855 are very striking; and, in order to give them full effect, we give with them the emigration of the first quarter of the two previous years. The account will stand thus:— Emigration during first quarters of 1853, 1854 and 1855.

1853 - - - - -	60,867
1854 - - - - -	49,756
1855 - - - - -	36,677

The distribution of this emigration is as follows :—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
United States - - -	42,981	36,636	18,427
British North America -	641	1,367	302
Australia - - -	16,767	11,061	17,444
Other places - - -	478	692	504
Total - - -	60,867	49,756	36,677

It appears, therefore, that while the emigration to Australia has exceeded that of any previous year, the emigration to the United States is scarcely more than half what it was in 1854, and two-fifths of what it was in 1853. The decrease is among the Scotch, Irish, and foreigners, of whom the numbers in 1854 and 1855 were,—

	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.
1854 - -	2,965	26,128	4,688
1855 - -	1,422	15,920	2,217

As regards the Scotch and Irish, we need not hesitate to attribute the falling off to their improved condition and prospects in their own countries.

We have, &c.

T. W. Murdoch,
C. Alexander Wood,
Frederic Rogers.

The Right Honourable Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

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APPENDIX.

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Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Forty Years from 1815 to 1854 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
Total -	1,114,997	2,488,531	455,474	57,956	4,116,958

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom } From 1815 to 1854 - - 102,223
For the 8 years ending 1854 - 305,600

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Appendix No. 2.

A Return of the Emigrants who embarked from the several Ports in the United King
Officers and Of

Port of Embarkation.	United States.	Central & South America.	North American Colonies.							West Indies.			
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward's Island.	Hudson's Bay.	Total	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Islands.
Bangor	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bideford	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bristol	1,196	–	89	–	–	–	14	–	103	–	–	–	–
Cardiff	238	–	77	–	7	–	–	–	84	–	–	–	–
Carlisle	–	–	105	–	–	–	–	–	105	–	–	–	–
Caernarvon	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falmouth	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–
Fleetwood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fowey	–	–	320	–	–	–	–	–	320	–	–	–	–
Goole	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hull	328	–	1,073	–	–	–	–	–	1,073	–	–	–	–
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liverpool	158,421	507	12,133	2,953	–	11	20	–	15,117	10	36	–	53
London	18,704	–	166	20	2	16	108	–	312	132	33	20	223
Maryport	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Newcastle	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport	683	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
Padstow	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Penzance	170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plymouth	262	–	2,701	–	–	–	–	–	2,701	–	–	–	–
Poole	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–
Portsmouth	349	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shields	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Southampton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swansea	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
Teignmouth	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–
Truro	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Workington	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–
Total, England	180,521	550	16,821	2,973	9	27	143	–	19,973	142	69	20	322
Aberdeen	–	–	1,605	–	–	–	–	–	1,605	–	–	–	–
Arbroath	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–
Banff	–	–	101	–	–	–	–	–	101	–	–	–	–
Dumfries	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	–
Dundee	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–
Glasgow	2,499	38	1,899	15	97	–	–	–	2,011	16	11	15	6
Grangemouth	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Greenock	982	–	2,064	–	55	3	–	–	2,122	–	–	–	–
Kirkwall	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–
Irvine	53	–	302	27	–	–	–	–	329	–	–	–	–
Leith	–	3	36	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–
Montrose	–	–	352	–	–	–	–	–	352	–	–	–	–
Peterhead	–	–	117	–	–	–	–	–	117	–	–	–	–
Port Glasgow	–	–	61	23	–	–	–	–	84	–	–	–	–
Total, Scotland	3,534	42	6,721	65	152	3	–	–	6,941	16	11	15	6
Belfast	184	–	914	–	–	–	–	–	914	–	–	–	–
Cork	1,139	–	2,819	78	–	–	–	–	2,897	–	–	–	–
Dublin	1,251	–	1,537	–	–	–	–	–	1,537	–	–	–	–
Galway	585	–	265	–	–	–	–	–	265	–	–	–	–
Limerick	999	–	4,912	–	–	–	–	–	4,912	–	–	–	–
Londonderry	2,927	–	248	454	–	–	–	–	702	–	–	–	–
New Ross	86	–	2,487	–	–	–	–	–	2,487	–	–	–	–
Sligo	237	–	495	–	–	–	–	–	495	–	–	–	–
Tralee	1,602	–	1,412	–	–	–	–	–	1,412	–	–	–	–
Waterford	–	–	1,005	–	–	65	–	–	1,070	–	–	–	–
Wexford	–	–	156	–	–	–	–	–	156	–	–	–	–
Total, Ireland	9,010	–	16,250	532	–	65	–	–	16,847	–	–	–	–
Grand Total, United Kingdom	193,065	592	39,792	3,570	161	95	143	–	43,761	158	80	35	328

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

Appendix No. 2.

ring the Year ended December 31, 1854, framed from Statements furnished by the Emigration
Customs.

East Indies.	Hong Kong.	Mauritius.	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape of Good Hope.	Falkland Islands.	Australian Colonies. New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Van Diemen's Land.	New Zealand.	Total.	Grand Total.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228	–	–	–	–	228	1,527
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	322
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	9	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	18	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	69	1,470
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	236	–	–	–	–	236	236
28	6	6	9	39	–	5,053	31,961	3,432	–	590	–	41,036	215,268
1,122	86	42	308	314	5	2,530	6,515	757	35	1,753	1,010	12,600	33,901
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	137
–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	702
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,324	4,740	4,338	–	1,012	40	13,454	16,417
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	349
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
143	–	–	–	19	–	3,544	4,722	2,895	445	957	–	12,563	12,725
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
1,293	92	48	317	375	5	14,451	48,506	11,422	480	4,312	1,050	80,221	283,948
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	14	1,619
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	–	–	–	114	141
28	–	2	13	–	–	88	269	20	–	–	–	377	5,016
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	108	1,861	–	–	–	–	1,969	5,073
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	386
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	205	15	–	–	–	220	259
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	353
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84
28	–	2	13	–	–	196	2,468	35	–	–	–	2,699	13,307
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,098
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	4,076
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	277	3,065
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	–	–	–	–	–	850
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,911
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,629
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,573
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	732
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,014
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,070
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	156
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	317	–	–	–	–	317	26,174
1,321	92	50	330	375	5	14,647	51,291	11,457	480	4,312	1,050	83,237	323,429

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 3.

Analytical Return of the Emigration from

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.				FROM SCOTLAND.			
	Male.	Female.	Not Distinguished.*	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not Distinguished.*	Total.
United States	95,585	71,106	13,830	180,521	1,880	1,509	145	3,534
Central and South America	441	109	- -	550	23	15	4	42
North American Colonies:—								
Canada	9,322	6,891	608	16,821	3,858	2,715	148	6,721
New Brunswick	1,651	1,199	123	2,973	41	21	3	65
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	6	3	- -	9	99	53	- -	152
Newfoundland	19	7	1	27	1	- -	2	3
Prince Edward's Island	25	23	95	143	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hudson's Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies:—								
Jamaica	16	- -	126	142	11	5	- -	16
British Guiana	53	16	- -	69	11	- -	- -	11
Trinidad	2	- -	18	20	15	- -	- -	15
Other Places	63	1	258	322	6	- -	- -	6
East Indies	171	69	1,053	1,293	20	5	3	28
Hong Kong	- -	- -	92	92	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mauritius	1	- -	47	48	2	- -	- -	2
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	- -	- -	317	317	1	- -	12	13
Cape of Good Hope	2	1	372	375	- -	- -	- -	- -
Falkland Islands	- -	- -	5	5	- -	- -	- -	- -
Australian Colonies:—								
New South Wales	6,804	6,826	821	14,451	119	70	7	196
Victoria	28,786	18,803	917	48,506	1,543	776	149	2,468
South Australia	4,692	5,910	820	11,422	27	7	1	35
Western Australia	203	242	35	480	- -	- -	- -	- -
Van Diemen's Land	1,650	2,175	487	4,312	- -	- -	- -	- -
New Zealand	477	547	26	1,050	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	149,969	113,928	20,051	283,948	7,657	5,176	474	13,307

* This includes Infants

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

Appendix No. 3.

the United Kingdom during the Year 1854.

FROM IRELAND.				TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
Male.	Female.	Not Distinguished.*	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not Distinguished.*	Total.
4,153	4,592	265	9,010	101,618	77,207	14,240	193,065
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	464	124	4	592
6,648	8,958	644	16,250	19,828	18,564	1,400	39,792
263	244	25	532	1,955	1,464	151	3,570
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	105	56	- - -	161
28	37	- - -	65	48	44	3	95
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25	23	95	143
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27	5	126	158
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64	16	- - -	80
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17	- - -	18	35
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69	1	258	328
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	191	74	1,056	1,321
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92	92
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3	- - -	47	50
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	- - -	329	330
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	1	372	375
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5	5
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,923	6,896	828	14,647
223	94	- - -	317	30,552	19,673	1,066	51,291
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,719	5,917	821	11,457
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203	242	35	480
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,650	2,175	487	4,312
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	477	547	26	1,050
11,315	13,925	934	26,174	168,941	133,029	21,459	323,429

Cabin Passengers, &c.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 4.

Return of the Emigration in 1854 from each of the Ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Emigration Officers, and from all other Ports.

Ports of Embarkation.	Destination.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
London	United States	7,941	5,749	2,051	1,878	898	187	18,704	9,282	-	799	8,213	410
	British North America	58	40	23	11	4	176	312	115	-	4	-	193
	Australian Colonies	5,086	2,960	1,312	1,104	402	1,736	12,600	9,178	532	263	220	2,407
	All other Places	119	15	5	5	-	2,141	2,285	6	-	-	105	2,174
	Total	13,204	8,764	3,391	2,998	1,304	4,240	33,901	18,581	532	1,066	8,538	5,184
Plymouth	United States	151	59	26	17	9	-	262	262	—	—	—	—
	British North America	1,112	691	395	331	172	-	2,701	2,618	-	53	-	30
	Australian Colonies	4,095	6,326	1,199	1,501	332	1	13,454	7,932	44	5,327	-	151
	All other Places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5,358	7,076	1,620	1,849	513	1	16,417	10,812	44	5,380	-	181
Liverpool	United States	68,958	49,071	14,737	13,109	4,767	7,779	158,421	25,114	2,497	100,527	21,427	8,856
	British North America	5,398	3,655	2,163	1,804	841	1,256	15,117	1,749	285	5,984	5,784	1,315
	Australian Colonies	21,358	11,476	3,447	3,469	1,247	39	41,036	18,832	11,064	8,702	1,235	1,203
	All other Places	11	6	2	1	-	674	694	8	12	-	-	674
	Total	95,725	64,208	20,349	18,383	6,855	9,748	215,268	45,703	13,858	115,213	28,446	12,048
Southampton	United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	British North America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Australian Colonies	3,843	4,854	1,470	1,811	379	206	12,563	10,627	93	1,591	13	239
	All other Places	19	-	-	-	-	143	162	19	-	-	-	143
	Total	3,862	4,854	1,470	1,811	379	349	12,725	10,646	93	1,591	13	382

ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	1,265	846	456	377	173	17	3,134	2,899	21	105	83	26
	British North America	704	467	296	272	104	- -	1,843	1,445	103	19	270	6
	Australian Colonies	278	147	73	54	16	- -	568	554	1	10	3	—
	All other Places	78	8	3	3	- -	- -	92	90	2	—	—	—
	Total	2,325	1,468	828	706	293	17	5,637	4,988	127	134	356	32
	Total, England	120,474	86,370	27,658	25,747	9,344	14,355	283,948	90,730	14,654	123,384	37,353	17,827
GLASGOW AND GREENOCK	United States	1,490	1,154	369	326	142	- -	3,481	87	2,320	687	72	315
	British North America	1,761	1,035	538	537	206	56	4,133	99	3,582	290	2	160
	Australian Colonies	1,278	536	205	181	77	69	2,346	9	2,105	11	3	218
	All other Places	84	20	14	9	2	- -	129	3	68	3	3	52
	Total	4,613	2,745	1,126	1,053	427	125	10,089	198	8,075	991	80	745
ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	13	17	8	12	3	- -	53	- -	50	3	—	—
	British North America	1,210	733	365	352	148	- -	2,808	38	2,736	34	—	—
	Australian Colonies	158	91	51	46	7	- -	353	- -	353	—	—	—
	All other Places	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	4	—	—	—
	Total	1,385	841	424	410	158	- -	3,218	38	3,143	37	—	—
	Total, Scotland	5,998	3,586	1,550	1,463	585	125	13,307	236	11,218	1,028	80	745

Appendix No. 4—*continued.*

Ports of Embarkation.	Destination.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
Belfast	United States	86	62	13	13	10	- -	184	- -	- -	184	—	—
	British North America	323	313	121	112	45	- -	914	- -	- -	913	- -	1
	Total	409	375	134	125	55	- -	1,098	- -	- -	1,097	- -	1
Dublin	United States	482	514	113	109	31	2	1,251	- -	- -	1,251	—	—
	British North America	305	761	197	222	49	3	1,537	- -	- -	1,276	255	6
	Australian Colonies	162	60	27	20	8	- -	277	- -	- -	258	3	16
	Total	949	1,335	337	351	88	5	3,065	- -	- -	2,785	258	22
Cork	United States	422	504	102	90	19	2	1,139	- -	- -	1,133	- -	6
	British North America	732	1,394	366	338	67	- -	2,897	- -	- -	2,856	13	28
	Australian Colonies	27	11	- -	- -	- -	2	40	- -	- -	40	—	—
	Total	1,181	1,909	468	428	86	4	4,076	- -	- -	4,029	13	34
Galway	United States	194	253	49	56	11	22	585	- -	- -	585	—	—
	British North America	50	172	17	26	- -	- -	265	- -	- -	263	- -	2
	Total	244	425	66	82	11	22	850	- -	- -	848	- -	2
Limerick	United States	323	449	80	86	19	37	999	- -	- -	991	- -	8
	British North America	1,234	2,157	639	656	117	109	4,912	- -	- -	4,912	—	—
	Total	1,562	2,606	719	742	136	146	5,911	- -	- -	5,903	- -	8

LONDONDERRY - -	United States - - -	1,141	1,255	218	254	36	23	2,927	- -	- -	2,916	- -	11
	British North America -	252	237	90	90	18	15	702	- -	- -	702	—	—
	Total - -	1,393	1,492	308	344	54	38	3,629	- -	- -	3,618	- -	11
SLIGO AND OUT PORTS	United States - - -	87	125	13	8	2	2	237	- -	- -	237	—	—
	British North America -	134	235	57	59	10	- -	495	- -	- -	491	- -	4
	Total - -	221	360	70	67	12	2	732	- -	- -	728	- -	4
WATERFORD AND NEW ROSS.	United States - - -	39	27	11	6	3	- -	86	- -	- -	86	—	—
	British North America -	1,265	1,187	466	438	118	83	3,557	- -	- -	3,544	- -	13
	Total - -	1,304	1,214	477	444	121	83	3,643	- -	- -	3,630	- -	13
TRALEE - -	United States - -	583	621	192	160	46	- -	1,602	- -	- -	1,591	- -	11
	British North America -	420	569	193	198	32	- -	1,412	- -	- -	1,412	—	—
	Total - -	1,003	1,190	385	358	78	- -	3,014	- -	- -	3,003	- -	11
ALL OTHER PORTS -	British North America -	51	56	27	19	3	- -	156	- -	- -	156	—	—
	Total - -	51	56	27	19	3	- -	156	- -	- -	156	—	—
	Total, Ireland - -	8,317	10,962	2,991	2,960	644	300	26,174	- -	- -	25,797	271	106
Grand Total, United Kingdom - - - -		134,789	100,918	32,199	30,170	10,573	14,780	323,429	90,966	25,872	150,209	37,704	18,678

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April* 1855.

S. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

Appendix No 5.

Summary of the Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Year 1854.

Destination.	Age, Sex, &c., of Emigrants.						Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.		Children from 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Not distinguished.		English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	M.	F.	M.	F.								
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	81,902	59,843	17,974	16,112	5,993	8,054	189,878	34,745	4,817	110,987	29,712	9,617
Other ports	1,278	863	464	389	176	17	3,187	2,899	71	108	83	26
Total	83,180	60,706	18,438	16,501	6,169	8,071	193,065	37,644	4,888	111,095	29,795	9,643
To the North American Colonies—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	13,044	12,446	5,265	4,822	1,679	1,698	38,954	4,581	3,867	22,700	6,054	1,752
Other ports	1,965	1,256	688	643	255	- -	4,807	1,483	2,839	209	270	6
Total	15,009	13,702	5,953	5,465	1,934	1,698	43,761	6,064	6,706	22,909	6,324	1,758
To the Australian Colonies—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	35,849	26,223	7,660	8,086	2,445	2,053	82,316	46,578	13,838	16,192	1,474	4,234
Other ports	436	238	124	100	23	- -	921	554	354	10	3	—
Total	36,285	26,461	7,784	8,186	2,468	2,053	83,237	47,132	14,192	16,202	1,477	4,234
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	233	41	21	15	2	2,958	3,270	36	80	3	108	3,043
Other ports	82	8	3	3	- -	- -	96	90	6	—	—	—
Total	315	49	24	18	2	2,958	3,366	126	86	3	108	3,043
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	131,028	98,553	30,920	29,035	10,119	14,763	314,418	85,940	22,602	149,882	37,348	18,646
Other ports	3,761	2,365	1,279	1,135	454	17	9,011	5,026	3,270	327	356	32
Grand total	134,789	100,918	32,199	30,170	10,573	*14,780	323,429	90,966	25,872	150,209	37,704	*18,678

* Chiefly Cabin Passengers.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April 30th*, 1855.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 6.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, conducted by the Emigration Commissioners during the Year 1854.

Number of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.													Remarks.
			Adults.				Children from 1 to 14.		Infants.		Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	
			Married.		Single.											
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
30	25,434	Sydney	1,291	1,291	2,200	2,446	1,000	1,054	128	105	*9,515	8,255	4,395	1,551	3,569	* 289 of these Emigrants were conveyed in private ships.
4	4,697	Moreton Bay	326	326	410	153	192	215	24	24	1,670	1,418½	531	604	535	
1	1,031	Newcastle	144	144	181	23	93	88	10	11	*694	582½	625	—	69	
35	31,162	New South Wales	1,761	1,761	2,791	2,622	1,285	1,357	162	140	11,879	10,256	5,551	2,155	4,173	
17	16,113	Melbourne	1,037	1,037	249	2,272	471	747	61	88	5,962	5,204	2,503	1,287	2,172	
16	13,582	Geelong	1,049	1,049	233	1,489	455	770	65	107	5,217	4,432½	2,505	1,791	921	
15	11,957	Portland Bay	1,116	1,116	346	792	498	705	68	87	4,728	3,971½	1,997	1,801	930	
48	41,652	Victoria	3,202	3,202	828	4,553	1,424	2,222	194	282	15,907	13,608	7,005	4,879	4,023	
33	26,134	South Australia	2,074	2,074	888	2,403	1,162	1,378	165	180	10,324	8,709	6,200	1,515	2,609	
2	1,052	Western Australia	79	79	77	108	41	47	4	8	443	387	242	11	190	
8	5,427	Hobart Town	295	295	164	885	223	251	18	18	2,149	1,876	510	175	1,464	
1	491	Launceston	31	31	21	25	40	23	2	—	173	139½	118	31	24	
9	5,918	Van Diemen's Land	326	326	185	910	263	274	20	18	2,322	2,015½	628	206	1,488	
		New Zealand	28	28	35	32	30	32	2	3	190	154	103	39	48	Conveyed in private ships.
127	105,918	Total	7,470	7,470	4,804	10,628	4,205	5,310	547	631	41,065	35,129½	19,729	8,805	12,531	

* Besides these Emigrants, Policemen and their families, 114 in number, were despatched in a private ship.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April 30th,* 1854.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 7. - - - -

Details of Emigration conducted by the Colonial Land and Emigration

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants Embarked.								
				Adults.				Children. 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1847	2	1,031	Sydney - - -	79	79	129	147	74	59	8	8	574
	2	946	Port Philip - -	51	51	53	61	59	52	2	5	334
	12	7,012	Adelaide - - -	556	556	445	429	488	486	47	66	3,073
	1	513	Cape - - -	25	25	39	31	11	16	4	—	151
	17	9,552		711	711	657	668	632	613	61	79	4,132
1848	25	15,085	Sydney - - -	989	989	1,051	1,419	789	699	88	90	6,114
	24	13,891	Port Philip - -	1,016	1,016	1,157	1,065	786	729	82	101	5,952
	22	13,026	Adelaide - - -	1,038	1,038	799	1,056	853	713	97	92	5,686
	2	1,003	Cape - - -	74	74	98	51	44	45	8	8	402
	73	43,005		3,117	3,117	3,105	3,591	2,472	2,186	275	291	18,154
1849	29	18,959	Sydney - - -	974	974	1,253	2,427	781	750	96	109	7,364
	25	16,196	Port Philip - -	908	908	1,005	2,033	706	648	96	87	6,391
	22	12,784	Adelaide - - -	889	889	893	1,135	722	693	93	97	5,411
	1	553	Van Diemen's Land	3	3	37	111	55	51	1	1	262
	6	3,564	Cape - - -	210	210	330	222	165	155	30	20	1,342
	83	52,056		2,984	2,984	3,518	5,928	2,429	2,297	316	314	20,770
	2	1,196	New Zealand - -	128	128	34	26	98	76	16	14	520
	1	579	Falklands - -	29	29	6	6	24	22	2	1	119
	3	1,775		157	157	40	32	122	98	18	15	639
Summary.												
	56	35,125	Sydney - -	2,042	2,042	2,424	3,993	1,644	1,508	192	207	14,052
	51	31,033	Port Philip - -	1,975	1,975	2,215	3,159	1,551	1,429	180	193	12,677
	56	32,822	Adelaide - -	2,483	2,483	2,137	2,620	2,063	1,892	237	255	14,170
	6	553	Van Diemen's Land	3	3	37	111	55	51	1	1	262
	9	5,080	Cape - - -	309	309	467	304	220	216	42	28	1,895
	173	104,613		6,812	6,812	7,280	10,187	5,533	5,096	652	684	43,056

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1854.

Appendix No. 7.

Commissioners during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Deaths. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children 1 to 14 years. M.	Children 1 to 14 years. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.	Infants born on Voyage.	Infants died on Passage.	Remarks.
491½	23	—	551	1	3	2	3	2	2	13	11	1	
271½	112	2	220	—	1	2	—	—	2	5	5	—	
2,473	2,594	147	332	2	3	9	8	8	9	39	35	5	
133½	66	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
3,369½	2,795	149	1,188	3	7	13	11	10	13	57	53	6	
5,192	4,174	967	973	1	17	24	22	12	13	89	111	16	
5,011½	4,005	1,465	482	7	15	26	34	18	18	118	132	24	
4,714	5,105	290	291	10	16	21	24	13	17	101	95	13	
341½	291	17	94	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	6	—	
15,259	13,575	2,739	1,840	18	48	73	80	43	48	310	344	53	
6,393½	3,440	693	3,231	12	20	30	27	15	17	121	95	12	
5,531	3,318	570	2,503	16	36	23	25	12	13	125	96	10	
4,513½	4,207	261	943	14	17	27	36	15	12	121	82	16	
207	138	5	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,132	1,025	72	245	5	4	4	5	4	4	26	15	—	
17,777	12,128	1,601	7,041	47	77	84	93	46	46	393	288	38	
404	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	5	13	1	Military Pensioners, not included in the total.
93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
497	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	5	16	1	
Summary.													
12,077	7,637	1,669	4,755	14	40	56	52	29	32	223	217	29	
10,814	7,435	2,037	3,205	23	52	51	59	30	33	248	233	34	
11,700½	11,906	698	1,566	26	36	57	68	36	38	261	212	34	
207	138	5	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,607	1,382	89	424	5	4	6	5	4	4	28	23	—	
36,405½	28,498	4,489	10,069	68	132	170	184	99	107	760	685	97	

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 8. - - - -

Details of Emigration conducted by the Colonial Land and Emigration

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants Embarked.								
				Adults.				Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1850	11	7,692	Sydney - - -	318	318	649	1,102	245	252	30	35	2,949
	4	3,046	Port Philip - -	164	164	281	241	136	121	13	15	1,135
	10	5,919	Adelaide - - -	396	396	548	431	312	313	36	39	2,471
	1	537	Western Australia -	34	34	70	57	28	20	2	1	246
	–	–	Hobart Town - -	3	3	2	7	6	7	0	1	*29
	5	3,237	Cape - - -	165	165	266	230	109	97	19	22	1,073
	31	20,431		1,080	1,080	1,816	2,068	836	810	100	113	7,903
1851	11	7,497	Sydney - - -	399	399	759	735	303	268	30	34	2,927
	13	9,554	Victoria - - -	569	569	943	808	393	336	56	50	3,724
	17	10,563	Adelaide - - -	799	799	959	674	515	443	82	72	4,343
	1	333	Western Australia -	18	18	31	31	10	12	0	1	121
	3	1,504	Van Diemen's Land	25	25	38	409	45	31	4	1	*578
	45	29,451		1,810	1,810	2,730	2,657	1,266	1,090	172	158	11,698
1852	21	15,846	N.S.W. - - -	1,431	1,431	511	1,476	1,148	1,121	155	140	7,413
	54	42,643	Victoria - - -	3,852	3,852	2,035	3,400	3,291	3,113	387	383	20,313
	16	11,086	Adelaide - - -	945	945	725	590	853	766	110	103	5,037
	3	1,432	Western Australia -	92	92	43	184	97	100	7	14	629
	3	1,447	Van Diemen's Land	94	94	39	253	86	119	7	11	703
	97	72,454		6,414	6,414	3,353	5,903	5,475	5,219	666	651	34,095
	1	565	New Zealand - -	60	60	19	7	50	52	5	6	259
Summary.												
	43	31,035	N.S.W. - - -	2,148	2,148	1,919	3,313	1,696	1,641	215	209	13,289
	71	55,243	Victoria - - -	4,585	4,585	3,259	4,449	3,820	3,570	456	448	25,172
	43	27,568	Adelaide - - -	2,140	2,140	2,232	1,695	1,680	1,522	228	214	11,851
	5	2,302	Western Australia -	144	144	144	272	135	132	9	16	996
	6	2,951	Van Diemen's Land	122	122	79	669	137	157	11	13	1,310
	5	3,237	Cape - - - -	165	165	266	230	109	97	19	22	1,073
	173	122,336		9,304	9,304	7,899	10,628	7,577	7,119	938	922	53,691
Summary of Emigration for the												
	99	66,160	N.S.W. - - -	4,190	4,190	4,343	7,306	3,340	3,149	407	416	27,341
	122	86,276	Victoria - - -	6,560	6,560	5,474	7,608	5,371	4,999	636	641	37,849
	99	60,390	South Australia -	4,623	4,623	4,369	4,315	3,743	3,414	465	469	26,021
	5	2,302	Western Australia -	144	144	144	272	135	132	9	16	996
	7	3,504	Van Diemen's Land	125	125	116	780	192	208	12	14	1,572
	332	218,632		15,642	15,642	14,446	20,281	12,781	11,902	1,529	1,556	93,779
	14	8,317	Cape - - - -	474	474	733	534	329	313	61	50	2,968
	346	226,949	Total - -	16,116	16,116	15,179	20,815	13,110	12,215	1,590	1,606	96,747

Average per-centage of Mortality in vessels to Australia from 1847 to 1852, both inclusive

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April* 30*th*, 1855.

Appendix No. 8.

Commissioners during the Years 1850, 1851, 1852.

Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Deaths. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children 1 to 14 years. M.	Children 1 to 14 years. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Deaths. Total.	Infants born.	Infants died.	Remarks.
2,635½	659	61	2,229	5	23	3	10	6	6	53	33	6	
978½	320	47	768	4	13	18	14	–	4	53	21	7	
2,083½	1,756	120	595	5	12	4	19	5	2	47	34	3	
219	193	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	
21½	19	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	
929	629	54	390	–	–	4	5	2	2	13	10	2	* Landed from the 'Ramillies' for Sydney.
6,867	3,576	282	4,045	14	48	29	48	13	15	167	102	18	
2,577½	781	233	1,913	16	15	7	13	7	9	67	43	6	
3,253½	1,357	1,036	1,331	5	14	21	15	8	6	69	46	7	
3,710	2,577	687	1,079	15	12	21	22	11	9	90	66	5	
109	82	1	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
535	135	7	436	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	* 50 of these were conveyed in a private vessel 'General Sale.'
10,185	4,932	1,964	4,797	36	43	49	50	26	25	229	158	18	
5,983½	4,511	901	2,001	40	49	87	99	39	33	347	175	44	
16,341	9,183	8,398	2,732	96	147	293	342	113	98	1,089	415	78	
4,014⅔	3,211	1,115	711	12	15	73	65	22	27	214	116	16	
509½	438	21	170	1	3	3	5	2	3	17	15	4	
582½	387	31	285	1	1	2	8	1	5	18	10	3	
27,431	17,730	10,466	5,899	150	215	458	519	177	166	1,685	731	145	
197	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	10	–	20	10	2	Military Pensioners, not included in the total.
Summary.													
11,196½	5,951	1,195	6,143	61	87	97	122	52	48	467	251	56	
20,573	10,860	9,481	4,831	105	174	332	371	121	108	1,211	482	92	
9,808	7,544	1,922	2,385	32	39	98	106	38	38	351	216	24	
837½	713	22	261	1	3	3	5	2	3	17	20	4	
1,139	541	38	731	1	3	2	8	1	7	22	12	3	
929	629	54	390	–	–	4	5	2	2	13	10	2	
44,483	26,238	12,712	14,741	200	306	536	617	216	206	2,081	991	181	
Years 1847 to 1852, both Inclusive.													
23,273½	13,588	2,855	10,898	75	127	153	174	81	80	690	468	85	
31,387	18,295	11,518	8,036	128	226	383	430	151	141	1,459	715	126	
21,508½	19,450	2,620	3,951	58	75	155	174	74	76	612	428	58	
837½	713	22	261	1	3	3	5	2	3	17	20	4	
1,346	679	43	850	1	3	2	8	1	7	22	12	3	
78,352½	52,725	17,058	23,996	263	434	696	791	309	307	2,800	1,643	276	
2,536	2,011	143	814	5	4	10	10	6	6	41	33	2	
80,888½	54,736	17,201	24,810	268	438	706	801	315	313	2,841	1,676	278	
- - - - - -				·87	1·20	5·46	6·64	20·20	19·73	2·98	–	16·92	

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 9.

New South Wales.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New South Wales, in 1853, 1854, and up to the 30th April 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage. Old Measurement.	Tonnage. New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
			1853.	1853.												
Blundell	- -	573	14 Jan.	5 May	111	P. Smithwick	73	104	50	53	280	1	—	6	2	9
Fortune	- -	571	16 Jan.	28 May	132	W. W. M. McCreight	78	98	67	69	312	—	—	6	5	11
Harriet	925	- -	16 Jan.	11 June	146	R. D. Ward	81	164	54	84	383	—	—	3	7	10
*Katherine Stewart Forbes.	—	—	16 Feb.	22 July	156	—	5	7	5	4	21	No death.				—
Bolton	541	- -	22 Feb.	23 June	121	A. Roberts	48	163	19	39	269	1	1	—	2	4
Empire	- -	729	23 Feb.	27 July	154	J. B. Hyams	77	126	47	48	298	1	7	3	2	13
Australia	- -	721	27 Feb.	8 June	101	W. Davison	54	189	35	48	326	—	—	1	—	1
John Fielden	- -	916	11 Mar.	11 June	92	M. E. B. Nicholson	92	175	56	80	403	—	—	1	3	4
Malvina Vidal	850	- -	17 Mar.	20 June	95	O. W. Williams	108	182	65	71	426	—	1	3	1	5
Meteor	659	- -	17 Mar.	3 July	108	J. P. Nash	69	179	43	40	322	—	—	1	1	2
Bloomer	- -	342	29 Mar.	26 July	119	G. A. Hallion	38	93	11	30	172	—	—	2	—	2
Earl of Elgin	- -	1,125	13 Apr.	27 July	105	A. C. Kemball	69	243	25	39	376	1	2	1	3	7
David M'Iver	868	- -	25 May	11 Sept.	109	A. D. White	193	124	38	45	400	—	—	2	2	4
Talavera	- -	916	31 May	25 Aug.	86	W. J. Rowland	94	184	46	55	379	—	—	1	3	4
Telegraph	- -	1,118	21 June	18 Sept.	89	G. Anderson	80	278	39	45	442	1	—	2	—	3
Caroline	- -	989	7 July	14 Nov.	130	J. Scott	94	174	35	69	372	—	—	2	4	6
Ellenborough	- -	1,031	11 July	12 Oct.	93	W. Burke	67	262	21	54	404	—	—	—	1	1
Athenian	- -	673	27 July	15 Dec.	141	G. Lambert	59	136	31	47	273	1	1	2	—	4
Maidstone	- -	938	13 Aug.	11 Nov.	90	J. Williams	114	194	37	63	408	—	—	—	1	1
Herefordshire	- -	1,600	23 Aug.	10 Dec.	109	J. Thornton	289	53	27	30	399	—	—	—	1	1
				1854.												
Rodney	- -	877	10 Dec.	15 Mar.	- -	W. F. Armstrong	145	105	47	40	337	—	1	—	1	2
						Total	1,927	3,224	798	1,053	7,002	6	13	36	39	94
			1854.													
Switzerland	- -	640	1 Mar.	16 June	107	J. F. Knipe	98	76	40	33	247	1	—	3	3	7
Sabrina	- -	- -	28 Mar.	10 July	104	H. Costerton	107	95	29	30	261	—	1	—	2	3
Plantagenet	- -	- -	16 April	29 July	104	C. Chapman	176	71	40	32	319	—	—	1	—	1
Lady Elgin	- -	- -	21 April	4 Aug	105	E. Deane	136	116	24	24	300	No death.				—

Araminta		845	3 May	29 July	87	R. N. Lowe	136	128	31	28	323	1	—	1	3	5
Monsoon		1,150	13 May	14 Aug.	93	Fred. Cumming	179	109	47	58	393	—	—	3	5	8
Columbia		1,291	16 May	22 Aug.	98	E. Kearney	112	204	37	41	394	1	1	1	4	7
China		630	28 May	24 Sept.	119	J. W. C. Merrewether	53	146	20	14	233	—	1	1	1	3
Genghis Khan		1,306	31 May	14 Aug.	75	O. Johnson	196	152	62	67	477	—	—	2	5	7
Tantivy		1,040	3 June	3 Sept.	92	J. G. Moir	148	105	66	80	399	—	1	3	6	10
Lady Ann		745	25 June	29 Sept.	96	P. Beal	183	49	32	24	288	No death.				—
Caroline		723	8 July	13 Oct.	97	A. S. Gray	54	169	13	22	258	No death.				—
Anglo-Saxon	890		11 July	21 Oct.	102	M. Grover	129	111	45	51	336	2	4	1	2	9
Ellenborough		1,031	14 July	31 Oct.	109	— Stolworthy	174	99	65	67	405	—	—	6	2	8
Stamboul		890	28 July	23 Oct.	87	E. Gregory	133	121	46	47	347	—	—	2	—	2
Kate		904	2 Aug.	7 Nov.	97	T. W. L. Beavan	117	116	70	60	363	—	2	2	2	6
Patrician		1,071	4 Aug.	31 Oct.	88	G. P. Lambert	60	232	25	42	359	1	2	—	2	5
Lady Kennaway	583		24 Aug.	8 Dec.	106	J. Mayer	34	184	15	21	254	—	1	1	3	5
General Hewett		1,055	25 Aug.	12 Dec.	109	R. P. Webber	151	117	57	69	394	—	2	4	10	16
St. Helena		811	30 Aug.	17 Dec.	109	T. Charles	133	97	28	34	292	—	—	1	—	1
David M'Iver	917		7 Sept.	18 Dec.	102	J. C. Sanger	170	134	37	36	377	3	3	11	3	20
Rajasthan		700	23 Sept.	11 Jan.	110	Chas. Lewis	85	131	27	38	281	—	—	1	7	8
Wacousta		734	28 Sept.	2 Jan.	96	— Berncastle	67	150	12	23	252	—	—	—	1	1
Queen of England		876	30 Sept.	29 Dec.	90	J. Bluck	142	112	63	58	375	—	3	1	2	6
Ebba Brahe		1,756	14 Oct.			— Foucart	153	210	38	43	444	—	—	—	—	—
William Miles	1,224		16 Oct.	16 Jan.	92	W. G. Gun	210	101	50	45	406	—	—	—	—	—
Samuel Boddington		669	21 Oct.	17 Feb.	119	— Hansard	83	103	33	37	259	1	1	1	2	5
Nabob		845	2 Nov.	3 Feb.	93	J. E. Coward	128	116	36	32	312	No death.				—
Lord George Bentinck			5 Nov.				62	27	15	13	117	—	—	—	—	—
Ascendant		562	14 Nov.			F. N. Greene	97	80	46	28	251	—	—	—	—	—
Anna		1,098	15 Nov.			Robt. Allsop	161	126	63	65	415	—	—	—	—	—
Bengal		582	17 Nov.			C. A. Becke	93	82	37	55	269	—	—	—	—	—
Blackfriars			20 Nov.				89	41	23	19	172	—	—	—	—	—
Lord Hungerford		928	1 Dec.			E. W. Doman	102	140	35	44	321	—	—	—	—	—
Nepaul		1,006	7 Dec.			J. Carroll	162	99	52	29	342	—	—	—	—	—
Bermondsey		507	26 Dec.			Jos. Speer	83	86	29	30	228	—	—	—	—	—
Speedy		1,031	31 Dec.			C. Chapman	154	148	56	58	416	—	—	—	—	—
							4,552	4,383	1,447	1,497	11,879	—	—	—	—	—
			1855.													
John Davies		1,133	6 Jan.			J. J. Evans	159	105	67	61	392	—	—	—	—	—
Rose of Sharon		870	10 Jan.			Chas. G. Taylor	153	93	62	55	363	—	—	—	—	—
Simonds		1,202	13 Jan.			Chas. Ferraby	103	224	30	46	403	—	—	—	—	—
Sultana		588	20 Jan.			Wm. Booker	125	62	29	20	236	—	—	—	—	—
Himalaya		477	20 Jan.			Chas. Temple	31	122	10	16	179	—	—	—	—	—
Victory		579	6 Feb.			Wm. Stephenson	100	85	35	26	246	—	—	—	—	—
Asiatic		954	13 Feb.			Lawrence Martin	148	107	63	56	374	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Ship.

NOTE.—Five emigrants nominated by a land purchaser were despatched in a private ship.

Appendix No. 9.—*continued.*

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New South Wales—*continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1855.													
Truro		694	14 Feb.			Geo. Spicer	111	109	47	39	306	—	—	—	—	—
Constitution		992	17 Feb.			Alex. Cumming	143	109	70	48	370	—	—	—	—	—
Matoaka		1,323	21 Feb.			A. D. White	104	256	23	22	405	—	—	—	—	—
Libertas		602	6 Mar.			W. Holman	136	59	33	24	252	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Era	1,636		21 Mar.			A. C. Kemball	133	227	38	38	436	—	—	—	—	—
Blenheim		808	31 Mar.			Fred. E. West	124	95	52	34	305	—	—	—	—	—
Gloriana		1,056	12 April			Edwd. Kearney	124	188	30	21	363	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia		700	20 April			Philip Beal	144	111	37	27	319	—	—	—	—	—
Exodus		1,237	21 April			Osborne Johnson	136	194	53	73	456	—	—	—	—	—
Mangerton		1,080	22 April			F. W. Johnson	71	217	35	48	371	—	—	—	—	—
Euphrates		953	22 April			D. B. Daly	123	77	46	42	288	—	—	—	—	—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 10.

Victoria.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Victoria, in 1853, 1854, and up to the 30th April 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage. Old Measurement.	Tonnage. New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
			1853.	1853.												
British Queen	- -	570	9 Jan.	3 May	114	R. J. Hobson	70	140	38	46	294	1	—	1	4	6
Earl Grey	571	- -	14 Jan.	2 May	108	D. Macosh	102	123	29	33	287	1	1	4	2	8
Calliope	- -	770	3 Feb.	18 May	104	J. Byrne	92	157	60	65	374	—	—	2	1	3
Bride	- -	565	3 Feb.	17 May	103	D. J. Williams	28	182	8	19	237	No death.				—
Derry Castle	- -	941	8 Feb.	22 May	103	G. Coward	57	274	26	36	393	—	2	1	3	6
Sea	760	- -	10 Feb.	15 May	94	J. G. Sandie	84	167	48	81	380	—	—	1	6	7
Childe Harold	- -	1,124	11 Mar.	17 June	98	T. Slater	121	176	73	88	458	—	5	7	10	22
Genghis Khan	- -	1,306	25 Mar.	3 July	100	E. Pye / S. Jacob	144	216	64	113	537	1	2	9	16	28
Ida	- -	1,157	25 Mar.	12 July	109	R. Allsop	117	196	85	78	476	1	6	9	8	24
Euphemus	- -	700	7 April	20 July	104	D. Rock	78	142	29	42	291	—	—	2	—	2
Elizabeth	- -	569	13 April	18 July	96	T. R. Trotter	55	140	25	38	258	No death.				—
Harpley	- -	547	9 April	17 July	99	D. J. Roberts	46	162	27	32	267	—	—	1	1	2
*Hercules (H.M.S.)	- -	- -	13 April	3 Aug.	112	E. Nolloth / W. Robertson	56	66	18	16	156	1	3	1	—	5
Mooltan	- -	611	23 April	3 Aug.	102	R. Pridie	52	166	19	29	266	—	—	—	1	1
Lady Kennaway	583	- -	9 May	15 Aug.	98	W. Wills	51	173	17	32	273	—	—	—	2	2
Banker's Daughter	- -	1,121	19 May	3 Sept.	107	Robt. Wilson	97	230	49	82	458	2	—	4	1	7
Australia	- -	1,028	31 May	20 Sept.	112	W. T. Johnson	69	247	31	28	375	3	7	1	1	12
Charles	- -	1,074	21 June	3 Oct.	104	C. Trotter / T. Hillhouse	83	246	28	58	415	—	3	1	1	5
Oithona	- -	851	30 June	2 Oct.	94	M. Donaldson	100	152	35	50	337	—	1	—	1	2
Statesman	- -	874	11 July	8 Oct.	89	J. Robertson	34	232	8	12	286	No death.				—
Argyle	- -	584	25 July	24 Oct.	91	S. Knott	47	150	17	32	246	2	2	2	2	8
Credenda	- -	901	30 July	3 Nov.	96	W. Thomas	65	234	15	30	344	—	2	1	—	3
Pekin	- -	562	17 Aug.	1 Dec.	106	J. Spencer	42	160	15	18	235	—	—	1	—	1
New Zealander	1,129	- -	23 Aug.	30 Nov.	99	J. G. Moir	139	203	58	65	465	1	4	1	1	7
Australia	- -	1,170	22 Aug.	23 Nov.	93	C. Ferraby	120	244	47	66	477	1	1	3	2	7
Bermondsey	- -	507	2 Sept.	5 Dec.	94	O. Johnson	44	138	17	24	223	No death.				—
Poictiers	- -	756	22 Sept.	11 Jan.	111	J. C. Sanger	60	141	24	41	266	—	—	2	1	3
Tudor	- -	1,064	28 Oct.	25 Jan.	89	H. Wilkinson	67	236	30	45	378	—	1	—	1	2
Lady Peel	- -	593	14 Oct.	17 Jan.	95	J. G. Carstairs	49	129	19	41	238	No death.				—

* H.M.S. Hercules embarked emigrants for Adelaide also.

Appendix No. 10.—*continued.*

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Victoria—*continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage. Old Measurement.	Tonnage. New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
			1853.	1854.												
Wanata	-	1,442	23 Oct.	22 Jan.	91	J. Farmer	67	215	21	48	351	4	4	2	3	13
Omega	-	765	30 Oct.	17 Jan.	79	M. E. B. Nicholson	55	194	20	36	305	—	—	1	3	4
Agincourt	-	660	10 Nov.	10 Feb.	92	T. J. Vallance	47	153	10	34	249	—	1	1	1	3
Utopia	-	949	3 Nov.	25 Jan.	83	S. J. Thomas	109	187	39	55	390	2	1	1	1	5
Boomerang	-	1,823	5 Nov.	22 Jan.	78	D. Macosh	107	234	55	79	475	—	1	4	5	10
Truro	-	694	5 Nov.	31 Jan.	87	R. Webber	61	168	23	43	295	—	—	—	1	1
Prince Alfred	-	931	17 Nov.	17 Feb.	92	H. J. Parker	66	212	27	45	350	—	—	—	4	4
Blenheim	-	808	22 Nov.	28 Feb.	98	J. H. Brownfield	49	180	31	38	298	—	1	3	—	4
Medway	-	653	26 Nov.	22 Feb.	88	J. Coates	45	135	17	40	237	No death.				—
Kent	-	815	7 Dec.	21 Mar.	104	T. Slater	56	173	26	41	296	—	—	1	1	2
Hooghly	-	466	15 Dec.	19 Mar.	94	G. Graham	83	102	14	31	230	—	2	—	5	7
Persia	-	2,002	22 Dec.	20 Mar.	88	R. S. Jeffs	102	174	53	74	403	1	6	10	9	26
						Total	3,016	7,354	1,295	1,904	13,569	19	48	61	72	200
			1854.													
Persian	-	1,132	2 Jan.	9 April	97	W. Davison	68	285	38	61	452	—	1	2	4	7
Merchantman	-	1,018	11 Jan.	29 April	108	J. Carroll	56	205	27	40	328	—	2	3	—	5
Almora	-	1,218	31 Jan.	25 April	84	J. Baird	112	197	46	91	446	1	—	4	8	13
Matoaka	-	1,323	14 Feb.	26 May	101	R. E. Allsop	48	306	19	30	403	No death.				—
America	-	690	4 Feb.	4 May	89	W. Rutter	60	129	30	61	280	—	—	2	1	3
*Conway	-	1,148	12 Feb.	16 June	124	J. Byrns	114	195	42	74	425	1	2	2	4	9
Lord Stanley	-	769	10 Feb.	30 June	140	J. T. S. Jolley	77	124	32	48	281	1	1	1	1	4
Parsee	-	1,170	27 Feb.	9 June	102	R. Wilson	112	206	40	62	420	1	1	1	2	5
Ontario	-	696	4 Mar.	22 July	140	G. W. Paynter	85	128	36	50	299	1	3	3	3	10
Chandernagore	-	620	4 Mar.	21 June	109	W. M. Creight	40	167	12	26	245	No death.				—
City of Manchester	-	1,108	20 Mar.	11 July	113	F. W. Johnson	100	210	36	64	410	—	—	2	2	4
Admiral Boxer	-	1,116	17 Mar.	30 June	105	W. J. Rowland	111	183	52	69	415	—	—	1	—	1
Hilton	-	1,149	15 April	7 July	83	D. G. L. Hillas	112	242	58	75	487	1	—	3	5	9
Maria Hay	-	1,007	17 April	23 July	97	A. C. Kemball	116	169	47	69	401	—	—	1	3	4
Marshall Bennett	-	353	25 April	11 Aug.	108	G. Tallis	46	76	23	38	183	—	—	4	4	8
Geelong	-	397	3 May	10 Aug.	99	R. Jones	52	90	17	24	183	No death.				—
Stamboul	-	1,275	18 May	21 Aug.	95	G. Anderson	107	236	28	61	432	1	—	1	3	5
Nestor	-	458	21 May	16 Sept.	118	W. H. Pearse	61	80	18	33	192	—	—	—	3	3
Bride of the Sea	-	1,600	26 May	11 Aug.	77	J. F. Grace W. F. Goss	102	259	34	63	458	—	—	1	2	3

Arabian		580	3 June	19 Sept.	108	D. B. Daly	77	107	32	40	256	—	—	—	3	3
Edward Johnston		997	17 June	3 Sept.	78	D.B. North h	128	151	45	32	356	—	—	—	1	1
Joshua		804	21 June	28 Sept.	99	W. Mateer	86	147	35	70	338	1	2	2	—	5
Black Eagle	1,853	- -	25 June	19 Oct.	116	D. Macosh	117	241	50	89	497	—	2	—	—	2
Indian Ocean		1,080	8 July	6 Oct.	90	J. G. Winstone	124	150	48	98	420	2	1	2	8	13
Apolline		453	16 July	3 Nov.	110	E. C. Lewes	43	101	14	19	177	—	1	—	—	1
Bloomer		342	21 July	20 Nov.	122	C. Turner	51	65	29	29	174	—	—	—	1	1
Hornet		1,286	29 July	23 Oct.	86	J. Wallis, M.D.	118	225	41	48	432	—	—	1	—	1
Panama		743	31 July	24 Oct.	85	J. Gibson	89	109	35	41	274	—	1	2	—	3
Neleus	1,817	- -	10 Aug.	23 Oct.	74	J. T. Dillon	95	189	31	73	388	1	2	—	2	5
Clara		708	19 Aug.	19 Nov.	92	F. Martin	81	138	21	50	290	—	—	2	1	3
Agra		714	25 Aug.	3 Dec.	100	J. F. Fraser	90	122	39	63	314	—	1	—	1	2
Phœbe Dunbar		704	5 Sept.	25 Dec.	111	H. G. Brock	31	201	18	20	270	—	1	—	1	2
Violet		561	6 Sept.	14 Dec.	99	Patrick Kane	61	126	19	28	234	—	1	1	1	3
Birmingham		1,030	27 Sept.	23 Dec.	87	Caleb Radford	132	165	43	76	421	1	1	3	8	13
Covenanter		1,274	29 Sept.	23 Jan.	116	Thomas Slater	101	204	47	70	422	1	2	2	6	11
Derry Castle		941	1 Oct.	21 Jan.	112	Duncan Macnab	102	145	48	56	351	1	7	2	7	17
Tudor		1,064	8 Oct.	30 Dec.	84	R. Wilson	102	178	45	91	416	1	2	—	2	5
British Empire		546	17 Oct.	15 Jan.	89	S. W. Aldred	74	97	28	52	251	1	6	—	4	11
Oithona		851	21 Oct.	30 Jan.	101	Lloyd Herbert	108	133	41	62	344	1	—	3	3	7
Shand		836	27 Oct.	20 Jan.	85	Thomas Lightfoot	128	109	47	48	332	—	—	1	4	5
Amazon		791	7 Nov.	1 Feb.	86	J. S. Hughes	46	198	20	26	290	No death.				
Constant		535	8 Nov.	- -	- -	Arthur Goullet	92	70	33	32	227	—	—	—	—	—
Marchioness of Salisbury		565	22 Nov.	21 Feb.	91	W. R. Honey	39	165	14	23	241	No death.				
Athletæ		1,052	22 Nov.	- -	- -	W. J. Rowland	116	163	56	76	411	—	—	—	—	—
Persia		658	19 Dec.	- -	- -	M. O'Sullivan	52	155	24	24	255	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland		811	27 Dec.	- -	- -	J. S. Ireland	78	118	37	73	306	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia		567	28 Dec.	- -	- -	M. P. Foley	42	160	13	19	234	—	-	—	—	—
†Olivia		- -	28 Dec.	- -	- -	- -	7	5	3	1	16	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Charles Napier	575	- -	29 Dec.	- -	- -	Wm. Thompson	41	131	23	35	230	—	—	—	—	—
			1855.			Total	4,030	7,755	1,619	2,503	15,907	—	—	—	—	—
Guiding Star		1,475	9 Jan.	- -	- -	J. Thornton	118	210	58	95	481	—	—	—	—	—
Epsom		652	20 Jan.	- -	- -	J. W. Ward	43	165	16	27	251	—	—	—	—	—
Frederick		863	23 Jan.	- -	- -	H. Costerton	58	188	26	43	315	—	—	—	—	—
Omega		765	29 Jan.	- -	- -	Wm. Arthur	76	161	35	62	334	—	—	—	—	—
Epaminondas		1,171	31 Jan.	- -	- -	P. Culhane	99	229	25	50	403	—	—	—	—	—
Tornado		1,229	- -	- -	- -	D. Macosh	44	333	12	19	408	—	—	—	—	—
Sea King		896	20 Feb.	- -	- -	John Coates	112	146	36	74	368	—	—	—	—	—
Samarang		582	8 Mar.	- -	- -	J. L. Miller	55	124	27	49	255	—	—	—	—	—
Hotspur		1,670	9 Mar.	- -	- -	J. G. Moir	68	315	13	28	424	—	—	—	—	—
Ravenscraig		589	10 Mar.	- -	- -	Geo. Nicholson	67	141	18	31	257	—	—	—	—	—

* This vessel sailed from Liverpool on the 19th January, but had to put into Greenock. † A private ship.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April 30th,* 1855.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 11.

South Australia.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to South Australia in 1853, 1854, and up to the 30th April 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1853.	1853.												
Caucasian		565	22 Jan.	25 April	93	J. S. Macintosh	71	92	54	61	278	1	1	—	1	3
Ramillies		740	20 Feb.	21 May	90	J. T. S. Jolley	86	147	47	55	335	—	—	4	1	5
Mary Green		589	17 Mar.	19 June	94	P. Culhane	77	116	50	67	310	—	—	2	1	3
Hercules (H.M.S.)			13 April	26 July	104	E. Nolloth / W. Robertson	74	74	40	32	220	—	2	—	—	2
William Stewart		576	17 April	14 July	88	T. Bickerton	83	106	33	66	288	—	—	1	—	1
Calabar		754	4 May	1 Aug.	89	E. Kearney	84	130	46	57	317	1	—	6	3	10
Magdalena		889	22 May	25 Aug.	95	H. M'Kevitt	98	129	54	83	364	2	7	4	1	14
Neptune	644		7 June	25 Oct.	140	W. H. Popham	76	153	35	57	321	—	2	10	5	17
Standard		714	2 July	13 Oct.	103	H. Chalk	98	134	46	43	321	—	1	2	—	3
Olivia		900	30 July	14 Nov.	107	C. Kitching	90	157	47	64	358	—	—	—	3	3
Epaminondas		1,171	28 Aug.	24 Dec.	118	F. H. Church	105	226	58	65	454	3	2	5	2	12
				1854.												
David Malcolm		538	21 Sept.	3 Jan.	104	W. H. King	48	127	29	18	222	—	1	—	—	1
Emerald Isle		537	11 Oct.	16 Jan.	97	T. H. Mayne	41	126	27	32	226	—	—	1	—	3
William Hammond		685	18 Oct.	18 Jan.	92	H. Chambers	78	102	43	45	268	—	—	2	—	—
Sultana		588	3 Nov.	3 Feb.	92	R. Gething	77	105	21	50	253	1	1	1	2	5
Sir Thomas Gresham		593	1 Dec.	19 Mar.	108	T. Parr	75	105	33	39	252	—	—	1	2	3
Hyderabad		815	6 Dec.	14 Mar.	98	J. Todman	91	134	39	50	314	—	1	3	4	8
Sir Edward Parry		575	21 Dec.	25 Mar.	94	H. J. Cornelius	43	135	20	35	233	—	1	1	1	3
						Total	1,395	2,298	722	919	5,334	8	19	43	26	96
			1854.													
Time and Truth		576	11 Jan.	8 May	117	H. G. Wright	80	88	32	41	241	—	—	1	—	1
Royal Charlie		480	19 Jan.	24 May	125	J. S. Wilkinson	55	73	36	50	214	—	2	—	—	2
Taymouth Castle		682	7 Feb.	3 May	85	J. P. Nash	56	162	33	35	286	—	—	1	—	1
John Bunyan		981	12 Feb.	22 May	99	P. Culhane	80	140	53	67	340	—	—	12	17	29

Fortune		571	25 Feb.	6 June	101	E. W. Doman	49	134	32	26	241	1	—	—	—	1
Trafalgar		717	6 Mar.	28 June	114	W. Lane	71	134	34	63	302	—	—	1	2	3
Joseph Rowan		935	21 Mar.	16 June	87	R. Pridie	107	149	55	59	370	—	2	1	—	3
Nugget		1,128	4 April	3 July	90	A. D. White	113	185	42	66	406	—	—	5	7	12
Ostrich		426	20 April	21 July	92	J. S. Ireland	48	73	37	30	188	—	—	2	1	3
Navarino		500	2 May	15 Aug.	105	E. G. Leeson	62	107	23	42	234	—	—	2	2	4
Thetis		550	21 May	31 Aug.	102	R. Johnston	76	91	26	34	227	1	—	2	4	7
William Prowse		602	25 May	19 Aug.	86	E. French	87	118	27	37	269	—	2	1	—	3
Confiance	824	—	10 June	12 Sept.	94	M. E. B. Nicholson	96	167	28	40	331	—	—	—	1	1
Pestonjee Bomanjee		704	17 June	7 Oct.	112	W. H. Motherall	84	122	45	57	308	2	2	3	3	10
Emigrant		935	12 July	24 Oct.	104	John Spencer	81	131	50	50	312	—	—	2	—	2
Lord Raglan		923	16 July	23 Oct.	99	W. Brett	117	165	43	44	369	—	1	1	2	4
Isle of Thanet		515	27 July	24 Oct.	89	A. E. Davies	89	96	25	23	233	—	—	2	—	2
Dirigo		1,286	9 Aug.	22 Nov.	105	W. L. Echlin	175	193	54	62	484	—	1	5	6	12
James Fernie		1,037	18 Aug.	16 Nov.	90	C. H. Graham	88	190	37	61	376	3	9	5	11	28
Marion		996	27 Aug.	10 Dec.	105	J. Mackenzie	109	151	56	75	391	—	—	6	8	14
Lord of the Isles	770	—	30 Aug.	2 Dec.	94	W. M. F. Chatterly	79	147	39	43	308	—	4	3	5	12
Standard		714	9 Sept.	17 Dec.	99	H. T. Parke	111	114	47	43	315	—	2	2	—	4
Coromandel		850	20 Sept.	8 Jan.	120	J. Barlas	69	152	29	37	287	2	1	4	3	10
Star Queen		836	30 Sept.	29 Dec.	90	F. H. Church	118	129	74	51	372	—	2	1	1	4
Magdalena		869	11 Oct.	16 Jan.	97	J. C. Bury	98	142	47	37	324	2	—	4	3	9
Telegraph		1,118	23 Oct.	23 Jan.	88	Henry Scott	114	182	66	59	421	1	—	2	—	3
William Stevenson		806	7 Nov.	1 Feb.	86	W. Campbell	82	108	47	47	284	—	1	2	1	4
Nile		763	11 Nov.	18 Feb.	99	J. Young	120	99	41	46	306	—	—	—	—	—
Rodney		877	21 Nov.	20 Feb.	91	H. J. Brownfield	98	158	34	42	332	—	—	—	—	—
Norman		577	4 Dec.	- -	- -	Thos. Alexander	67	104	24	30	225	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Light		1,283	7 Dec.	- -	- -	J. T. S. Jolley	104	217	48	66	435	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Macdonald		680	15 Dec.	- -	- -	John Black	108	95	25	55	283	—	—	—	—	—
Flora	728	—	28 Dec.	- -	- -	H. W. Swayne	71	161	38	40	310	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	2,962	4,477	1,327	1,558	10,324	—	—	—	—	—
			1855.													
Hooghly		540	3 Jan.	- -	- -	Robt. Robertson	88	97	36	37	258	—	—	—	—	—
Caroline		997	11 Jan.	- -	- -	J. M. Burke	118	127	58	63	366	—	—	—	—	—
Mallard		478	13 Jan.	- -	- -	J. Fitzpatrick	68	81	39	33	221	—	—	—	—	—
Europa		1,099	23 Jan.	- -	- -	W. Rutter	78	212	18	28	336	—	—	—	—	—
David Malcolm		538	24 Jan.	- -	- -	D. Mahoney	91	90	30	27	238	—	—	—	—	—
Nashwauk		762	13 Feb.	- -	- -	Richd. Smales	33	191	9	25	258	—	—	—	—	—
John Banks		752	21 Feb.	- -	- -	R. T. M. Cowan	89	127	28	45	289	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab		585	1 Mar.	- -	- -	H. Lannigan	76	104	45	54	279	—	—	—	—	—
Constantine		608	8 Mar.	- -	- -	W. Mateer	50	156	9	15	230	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Trianon		1,050	21 Mar.	- -	- -	Chas. Kitching	57	269	12	19	357	—	—	—	—	—
Velocity		682	23 Mar.	- -	- -	Aug. Davies	56	158	13	20	247	—	—	—	—	—
Sea Park		835	28 Mar.	- -	- -	W. A. Pearse	47	202	11	18	278	—	—	—	—	—
Taymouth Castle		682	27 Mar.	- -	- -	Thos. Graham	91	114	46	52	303	—	—	—	—	—
Octavia		1,055	18 Apr.	- -	- -	R. W. Cooke	120	192	45	27	384					

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 12.

Western Australia.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Western Australia in 1853 and 1854.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1853.	1853.												
Sabrina		672	12 Mar.	13 June	93	G. Graham	62	159	49	50	320	3	1	1	2	7
Clara		708	7 June	3 Sept.	88	W. Mateer	54	173	41	58	326	—	—	2	3	5
Victory		579	29 Dec.	—	—	G. Dodd	64	103	40	34	241	No death.				—
						Total	180	435	130	142	887	3	1	3	5	12
			1854.													
Esmeralda		470	24 June	—	—	A. Newbold	64	85	27	29	205	—	—	1	1	2
Berkshire		582	3 Dec.	—	—	H. C. Kingston	92	102	18	26	238	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	156	187	45	55	443	—	—	—	—	—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 13.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Van Diemen's Land in 1854, and up to 30th April 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Northumberland	-	593	1854. 8 April	1854. 25 July	108	G. Tallis	48	57	37	38	180	—	—	2	1	3
Kingston	-	843	26 May	26 Aug.	92	A. Cumming	71	191	43	36	341	No death.				—
Maitland	648	-	3 June	16 Sept.	105	W. C. Collingwood	64	158	36	46	304	1	—	—	1	2
Caroline Middleton	-	1,050	25 June	29 Sept.	96	C. Kitching	83	195	45	48	371	2	—	4	5	11
Columbus	-	454	4 July	27 Oct.	115	W. Donaldson	28	129	12	13	182	—	—	1	—	1
Mooltan	-	611	20 July	30 Oct.	102	W. L. Dawson	64	136	26	31	257	—	—	1	—	1
Duchess of Northumberland.	-	543	10 Aug.	-	-	J. P. Julian	54	143	26	33	256	—	—	—	2	2
William Hammond	-	685	30 Sept.	-	-	-	47	171	16	24	258	—	—	1	2	3
Raleigh	-	491	11 Dec.	-	-	-	52	56	42	23	173	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	511	1,236	283	292	2,322	—	—	—	—	—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.*

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 14.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New Zealand in 1854.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.		Adults.		Children under 14		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Souls.
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.										
Gipsy			3 July	37	32	20	23	112	—	—	—	—	—
Josephine Willis			7 Oct.	25	28	12	12	77	—	—	—	—	—
Simlah			27 Oct.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
				63	60	32	35	190	—	—	—	—	—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April* 30*th*, 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

MAURITIUS.

LIST of Emigrant Ships despatched from Calcutta to the Mauritius during the year 1854.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.		Contract Price.	Date on which placed at the disposal of Agent at Calcutta.	Date of Departure.	Embarked.						
						Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.	Statute Adults.
	Old.	New.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
			£ s. d.									
Catherine Apcar		709	5 10 0	1 Feb.	1 Feb.	226	55	24	11	21	337	298½
Sultany		973	5 19 0	14 Feb.	14 Feb.	292	53	23	7	18	393	360
Æneas		540	6 5 0	17 Feb.	17 Feb.	141	23	1	4	2	171	166½
Nusser Musjeed		677	7 0 0	2 Mar.	2 Mar.	242	47	6	8	9	312	296
Almahamady		644	7 0 0	10 Mar.	10 Mar.	277	42	5	5	11	340	274
Futtay Allum		609	7 0 0	23 Mar.	23 Mar.	233	39	13	5	13	303	281
Sir Robert Seppings		628	6 0 0	3 Apr.	3 Apr.	245	21	8	3	10	287	271½
Futtay Salam		670	5 18 0	16 Apr.	16 Apr.	240	36	17	9	10	312	289
Prince Albert		661	6 10 0	29 Apr.	29 Apr.	279	28	9	5	5	326	314
Catherine Apcar		709	5 14 0	15 May	15 May	271	21	8	4	7	311	298
Atieth Rohoman		812	4 18 0	25 May	25 May	281	27	9	1	6	324	313
Wadiatool Robinson		482	6 5 0	7 June	7 June	219	18	3	2	8	250	239½
Nusser Musjeed		677	6 10 0	17 June	17 June	254	32	14	5	11	316	295½
Julia		750	4 18 0	26 June	26 June	289	30	10	9	9	347	328½
Sultany		793	6 14 0	29 June	29 June	326	22	11	3	7	369	355
John Brightman		404	6 5 0	7 July	8 July	186	12	4	4	6	212	202
Sir Robert Seppings		628	6 10 0	12 July	13 July	250	17	7	3	8	285	272
Almahamady		644	6 10 0	14 July	15 July	252	16	9	3	3	283	274
Ratcliff		739	6 10 0	19 July	20 July	232	34	15	3	8	292	275
Jalawar		726	6 0 0	25 July	26 July	270	28	6	3	7	314	302½
Aga Baker		467	6 10 0	31 July	1 Aug.	175	10	5	—	2	192	187½
The Duke		735	6 10 0	4 Aug.	5 Aug.	262	26	12	5	7	312	296½
Futtay Allum		609	6 10 0	8 Aug.	9 Aug.	228	40	17	9	14	308	281
Prince Albert		661	6 0 0	13 Aug.	14 Aug.	284	24	10	2	10	330	314
Kent		815	6 10 0	15 Aug.	16 Aug.	273	20	13	1	2	309	300
Hyderee		675	5 4 0	16 Aug.	17 Aug.	254	32	10	4	7	307	293
Catherine Apcar		709	5 9 6	27 Aug.	28 Aug.	268	24	10	2	4	308	298
Mohassur		691	6 7 6	10 Sept.	11 Sept.	274	22	2	2	2	302	298
Futtay Salam		670	6 10 0	11 Sept.	12 Sept.	237	42	15	5	12	311	289
Sagof		653	6 4 0	29 Sept.	30 Sept.	253	34	13	10	7	317	298½
Futtay Sultan		330	5 18 0	27 Oct.	28 Oct.	104	48	12	15	16	195	165½
					Total	7,617	923	321	152	262	9,275	8,726½

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta, the 15th January 1855.

T. CAIRD, *Emigration Agent.*

NOTE.—The usual returns not having been received from Mauritius, the amount of immigration from Madras and Bombay cannot be specified, nor can anything be added to the Summary printed in last year's Appendices, Nos. 14 and 15.

Appendix No. 16.

Statement showing the Number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta from the Mauritius during the year 1854.

Ships.	Port of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.							Born on Voyage.		Deaths on Voyage.							Immigrants landed.						
					Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.			Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sagof	Mauritius	1853. 27 Nov.	1854. 26 Jan.	59	41	–	–	–	–	–	41	–		1	–	–	–	–	–	1	40	–	–	–	–	–	40
Juliana	„ „	– –	7 Feb.	–	53	2	1	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	2	1	–	–	–	56
Joseph Bushby	„ „	22 Dec.	22 Feb.	61	45	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	45
Camillus	„ „	– –	11 Mar.	–	44	5	–	1	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	5	–	1	–	–	50
Futtay Salam	„ „	– –	17 Mar.	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5
Hebrides	„ „	1854. 1 Feb.	30 Mar.	59	13	–	–	–	–	–	13 Adul.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	13
Atiet Rohomaun	„ „	11 Mar.	19 April	39	282	24	8	7	8	–	313½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	284	24	8	7	4	3	330
Catherine Apcar	„ „	25 Mar.	25 April	31	239	41	10	13	12	–	291½	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237	43	10	13	1	12	316
Æneas	„ „	6 April	3 May	28	149	12	1	4	–	–	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	144	13	1	5	2	1	166
Nussur Musjeed	„ „	28 April	30 May	33	210	27	13	11	5	4	270	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	210	27	13	11	7	3	271
Sultany	„ „	10 May	9 June	30	128	16	4	5	5	–	158	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	126	16	4	6	1	4	157
Almohamody	„ „	30 May	29 June	30	169	22	11	8	2	5	217	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	167	21	11	8	–	1	208
Futtay Allum	„ „	12 June	14 July	34	87	15	5	5	1	–	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	15	5	5	1	–	113
Futtay Salam	„ „	25 July	21 Aug.	27	227	24	2	1	10	7	271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	227	24	12	4	1	3	271
Atiet Rohomaun	„ „	11 Aug.	5 Sept.	25	243	32	11	20	6	7	319	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	244	32	11	20	–	–	307
Nussur Musjeed	„ „	22 Aug.	19 Sept.	29	221	24	8	13	–	1	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	24	8	13	–	1	267
Almohomody	„ „	– –	12 Dec.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–		–	–	–	2

Emigration Agents' Office, Calcutta, January 31st, 1855.

T. Caird, *Emigration Agent.*

Appendix No. 17.

West Indies and Mauritius.

Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the West Indian Colonies and Mauritius in each Year from 1847 to 1854, so far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	Jamaica.								Trinidad.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	1,148	228	177	317	—	—	—	1,870	207	255	471	—	—	—	—	933
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	743	773	230*	452	—	—	—	2,198	—	1,290	304	—	—	14	4	1,612
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	323
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	—	—	173	1,309	2,089	687	4,892
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	472†	472	—	—	—	—	—	988	—	988
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,940	1,080	468	808	16	199	472	4,983	873	1,868	775	173	1,323	3,081	687	8,780

Whence Emigrating.	British Guiana.								St. Lucia.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	821	—	428	453	140	—	—	1,842	—	365	186	—	—	—	—	551
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	876	—	719	—	15	—	—	1,610	—	—	568	—	—	—	—	568
Rio de Janeiro	—	111	72	—	113	—	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	300	86	1,040	1,101	1,009	2,567	648	6,751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	3,545	—	—	517	2,805	2,022	1,928	10,817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	647	—	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5,542	197	2,259	2,256	4,082	5,509	2,576	22,421	—	365	754	—	—	—	—	1,119

Whence Emigrating.	St. Vincent.								Grenada.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23
Sierra Leone	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	234	—	711	261	—	—	—	—	972
St. Helena	—	—	575	—	—	—	—	575	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	85
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	86	234	575	—	—	—	—	895	—	796	261	10	23	—	—	1,090

* These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.
† This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

APPENDIX No. 17—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	ANTIGUA.								ST. KITT'S.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	95
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	137
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	7	132	63	180	21	335	167	905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	132	63	180	21	354	167	924	—	95	137	—	—	—	—	232

Whence Emigrating.	TOBAGO.								TOTAL to WEST INDIES.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	276
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	46	2,176	1,888	1,523	816	140	—	—	6,543
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	273
St. Helena	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	246	1,619	2,148	2,533	698	29	4	—	7,031
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434	72	—	113	—	—	619
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	218	1,103	1,291	1,030	3,069	815	7,919
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	164
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,179	—	—	690	4,114	4,111	2,615	15,709
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	472	2,107
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	292	8,448	4,767	5,292	3,719	5,465	9,143	3,902	40,736

Whence Emigrating.	MAURITIUS.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.*	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,295	16,796	12,144	2,399	63,042
Madagascar	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	39
TOTAL	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,334	16,796	12,144	2,399	63,081

* The detailed return of emigration for the first quarter only of 1854 has as yet been received. The actual number of immigrants appears, however, to have exceeded 13,000.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April* 1855.

Appendix No. 18.

West Indies.

Return of Ships which arrived with Chinese at British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica, during 1853 and 1854.

Colony.	Name of Ship.	Number Embarked.	Number Landed.	Deaths on Voyage.	Date of Arrival.
					1853.
British Guiana	Glentanner	305	262	43	12 Jan.
„	Lord Elgin	154	85	69	17 Jan.
„	Samuel Boddington	352	300	52	4 Mar.
	Total	811	647	164	
					1853.
Trinidad	Australia	445	432	13	4 May
„	Clarendon	254	251	3	23 April
„	Lady Flora Hastings	314	305	9	28June
	Total	1,013	988	25	
					1854.
Jamaica	Epsom	311	267	43	30 July
„	*Vampire	195	195	Nil.	1 Nov.
„	*Theresa Jane	10	10	-	18 Nov.
	Total	516	472	43	

* These Ships arrived from Panama.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April 30th*, 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 19.

West Indies.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Seasons 1853–54 and 1854–55.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
				Adults.		Children under 10 yrs.		Infants.	Total.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.					
Harkaway	6 Oct. 1853	30 Dec. 1853	85	294	49	12	3	15	373	2	16	359
*Mary Harrison	3 Nov. „	17 Feb. 1854	106	241	39	18	6	9	313	1	16	298
Clifton	9 Dec. „	4 Mar. „	85	250	38	11	3	9	311	-	4	307
Bucephalus	27 Jan. 1854	23 April „	86	309	35	9	4	8	365	-	10	355
Sandford	18 Feb. „	23 May „	94	189	51	9	12	9	270	-	14	256
Shand	23 Feb. „	28 May „	104	290	52	10	7	8	367	-	19	348
			Total	1,573	264	69	35	58	1,999	3	79	1,923
Henry Moore	27 Sept. 1854	30 Dec. 1854	95	289	52	15	4	11	371	-	8	363
Southampton	3 Nov. „	29 Jan. 1855	97	289	54	8	6	5	362	-	4	358
Bellairs	18 Nov. „	-	-	207	36	7	7	6	263	—	—	—
Assaye	22 Dec. „	-	-	301	38	8	5	11	363	—	—	—
Devonshire	10 Jan. 1855	-	-	254	55	5	6	7	327	—	—	—
Royal George	31 Jan. „	-	-	210	35	14	1	11	271	—	—	—
Thetis	10 Feb. „	-	-	176	54	10	3	9	252	—	—	—
Apolline	27 Feb. „	-	-	144	25	2	1	1	173	—	—	—
			Total	1,870	349	69	33	61	2,382			

* This ship was taken up by the Government Emigration Agent at Calcutta, the remainder by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in this country.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 20.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Seasons 1853–4 and 1854–5.

TRINIDAD.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
				Adults.		Children under 10 yrs.		Infants.	Total.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.					
True Briton.	1853. 20 Dec.	1854. 20 March.	90	291	25	5	4	13	338		8	330
Sussex.	1854. 1 Feb.	24 April.	82	322	25	4	3	5	359		2	357
		Total 1853–4 -		613	50	9	7	18	697		10	687
* Windsor.	2 Dec.	1855. 10 March.	98	240	38	12	4	8	302		11	291

* Taken up by Mr. Caird in India.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April* 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No 21

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back passages), despatched from the West to the East Indies, from the 1st January 1854.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Colony.	Destination.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.			
	1854.									
Gloriana - - - -	21 Jan. - -	Jamaica -	Madras -	17	5	2	1	3	28	13
			Calcutta -	263	63	21	23	31	401	
	1854.									
Sandford - - - -	16 Nov. - -	British Guiana	Calcutta -	213	24	5	3	6	251	
	1855.									
Scindian - - - -	- - -	Trinidad.								

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
[illegible] 1855

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 22.

Statement showing the number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta from the West Indies during the year 1854.

Ships.	Port of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.						Born on Voyage.		Deaths on Voyage.						Immigrants landed.					
					Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.		
		1853.	1854.																					
Shand - - -	Trinidad	19 Aug.	16 Jan.	146	145	11	8	9	6	179	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	141	11	8	9	11	180
		1854.																						
Gloriana - - -	Jamaica	22 Jan.	5 June	135	263	63	21	23	31	401	3	–	7	3	–	1	2	13	256	60	21	22	32	391
				Total	408	74	29	32	37	580	8	–	11	3	–	1	2	17	397	71	29	31	43	571

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
January 31st, 1855.

T. Caird,
Emigration Agent.

Appendix No. 23.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Number embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Jamaica:	1853.								
Ostrich	Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	193
Harkaway	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	388
Edward	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	289
William Jardine	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	257
	1854.								
Gloriana	Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	419
British Guiana:	1850.								
Lucknow	Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
	1851.								
Zenobia	June 26	213	54	25	13	–	–	305	22	283
Lord Elgin	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	–	–	146	3	143
Hempsyke	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	–	–	165	11	154
Glentanner	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	–	–	311	83	228
	1852.								
Lucknow	Mar. 9	198	91	36	15	–	–	270	8	262
Thetis	Oct. 18	192	24	3	–	–	10	229	13	216
	1853.								
Sandford	Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
	1854.								
Sandford	Nov. 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	251	—	—
Trinidad:	1851.								
Eliza Stewart	May 31	17	2	1	2	–	–	22	nil.	22
Eliza	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	–	–	354	30	324
	1852.								
Clarendon	Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	–	–	241	16	225
	1853.								
Bucephalus	Aug. 3	288	19	–	4	3	314	12	302
Shand	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
	1855.								
Scindian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 24.

Return showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships which cleared out from Liverpool for the United States, from 1st January to 31st December 1854.

N.B.—This Return includes only those Ships in which the mortality had been reported.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Jan. 23	New York	New York.	363	—	—	—	355	8	—
Feb. 2	Dreadnought	—	196	—	55	—	141	—	—
„ „	Conqueror	—	211	1	65	—	144	2	0·47
„ 4	Albert Gallatin	—	552	2	49	2	368	133	0·36
„ „	Star of the West	—	422	2	53	—	369	—	0·47
„ 13	William Tapscott	—	768	3	185	—	552	31	0·39
„ „	Columbia	—	481	—	—	—	424	57	—
„ 16	Washington	—	476	1	62	—	387	27	0·21
„ 18	Arctic	—	507	2	107	—	360	40	0·39
„ 21	Fidelia	—	331	—	—	—	325	6	—
„ 22	American Union	—	422	2	37	12	373	—	0·47
„ 24	Calhoun	—	496	3	32	—	464	—	0·60
„ „	Guy Mannering	—	422	—	38	—	337	47	—
„ „	Senator	—	310	—	—	—	310	—	—
Mar. 4	Constellation	—	830	6	132	—	658	40	0·72
„ „	Universe	—	593	—	184	—	399	10	—
„ 7	Cornelia	—	448	—	56	10	382	—	—
„ 13	Coosawattee	—	345	—	109	—	201	35	—
„ „	Sheridan	—	413	2	20	10	213	200	0·45
„ 14	Henry Clay	—	636	—	32	—	604	—	—
„ 15	Constitution	—	706	—	79	5	604	18	—
„ „	R. L. Gilchrist	—	434	—	38	9	344	43	—
„ „	De Witt Clinton	—	596	2	71	—	525	—	0·33
„ „	Underwriter	—	604	3	134	—	383	87	0·49
„ 18	Yorkshire	—	419	—	—	—	403	16	—
„ 20	Manhattan	—	713	4	—	—	692	21	0·56
„ 21	John Bright	—	740	—	36	—	704	—	—
„ „	A. Z.	—	346	—	96	—	199	51	—
„ „	Lady Franklin	—	259	—	43	—	216	—	—
„ 22	Ashburton	—	415	2	29	18	291	77	0·48
„ 23	Northampton	—	343	2	17	—	103	223	0·58
„ 28	West Point	—	457	—	123	—	332	2	—
„ 29	Constantine	—	711	3	94	7	246	364	0·42
„ „	Orient	—	915	8	135	—	780	—	0·87
„ 31	Shannon	—	380	—	54	—	81	245	—
Apr. 1	Siddons	—	421	—	40	—	250	131	—
„ 3	Great Western	—	801	2	—	—	733	68	0·24
„ 4	Premier	—	358	1	103	—	255	—	0·27
„ „	New World	—	750	4	81	74	489	106	0·53
„ „	Andrew Foster	—	681	—	76	—	276	329	—
„ „	Black Hawk	—	822	3	215	—	448	159	0·36
„ 10	Shamrock	—	368	—	186	—	182	—	—
„ 11	Australia	—	797	—	221	—	567	9	—
„ „	Ticonderoga	—	633	—	36	28	569	—	—
„ 12	Liverpool	—	648	1	105	20	295	228	0·15
„ „	America	—	440	1	132	—	304	4	0·22
„ 13	North American	—	700	30	85	2	417	196	4·28
„ „	Roscius	—	573	2	101	5	241	226	0·34
„ 12	Progress	—	750	40	143	—	346	261	5·33
„ 15	Continent	—	571	—	202	—	281	88	—
„ „	Charles Cooper	—	274	—	6	—	268	—	—
„ 17	Silas Greenman	—	451	—	75	—	158	218	—
„ 18	J. A. Westervelt	—	731	3	199	27	505	—	0·41
„ 19	Empire	—	695	6	74	—	245	376	0·86
„ „	Lucy Thompson	—	877	3	128	—	749	—	0·34
„ 20	Enterprise	—	325	2	21	9	49	246	0·61
„ „	Isaac Wright	—	516	—	—	—	435	81	—
„ 21	Montezuma	—	413	—	—	—	179	234	—
„ 22	Gazetteer	—	316	—	67	—	170	79	—
„ 25	Cornelius Grinnell	—	683	—	95	55	376	157	—
„ „	Southampton	—	725	4	193	11	521	—	0·55
„ 29	Isaac Webb	—	776	2	40	—	512	224	0·25

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
May 1	Helios	New York	691	1	101	-	308	282	0·14
„ 3	Princeton	-	599	-	56	25	466	52	—
„ 4	Ben Nevis	-	677	-	110	-	337	230	—
„ „	Kossuth	-	600	7	211	-	291	98	1·16
„ 10	Dreadnought	-	670	-	260	-	186	224	—
„ 11	William Rathbone	-	467	-	31	-	298	138	—
„ 12	Hussar	-	271	-	36	18	80	137	—
„ „	Western Empire	-	674	2	77	17	397	183	0·29
„ 16	Beejapore	-	859	6	43	14	271	531	0·69
„ „	Phœnix	-	387	-	-	-	356	31	—
„ „	Excelsior	-	568	2	75	-	485	8	0·35
„ „	New York	-	396	2	-	-	224	172	0·50
„ 17	Lorenzo	-	361	-	39	-	144	178	—
„ „	Minnesota	-	313	2	27	2	284	-	0·63
„ 18	Queen of the West	-	553	3	87	23	184	259	0·51
„ 25	William Stetsen	-	509	-	-	-	131	378	—
„ „	Webster	-	932	1	215	9	708	-	0·10
„ „	Franklin King	-	647	-	90	-	148	409	—
„ „	Cultivator	-	789	3	206	25	522	36	0·38
„ „	Albion	-	419	2	28	-	169	222	0·47
„ 29	Charles Buck	-	383	1	-	-	106	277	0·26
„ „	Defiance	-	665	-	77	103	252	233	—
„ 31	John Routledge	-	346	1	36	-	183	127	0·28
June 1	White Falcon	-	350	-	27	-	197	126	—
„ „	Emerald Isle	-	908	3	186	-	619	103	0·33
„ 3	Empire State	-	543	6	97	7	427	12	1·10
„ 3	Columbia	-	458	5	-	-	303	155	1·09
„ 7	Compromise	-	343	2	93	-	184	66	0·29
„ 9	Sardinia	-	235	-	47	-	177	11	—
„ „	Middlesex	-	761	-	39	-	298	424	—
„ 14	Galena	-	486	6	113	-	373	-	1·23
„ 17	Tornado	-	451	-	47	94	233	77	—
„ „	Sea Nymph	-	297	2	17	-	164	116	0·60
„ 20	Fidelia	-	342	-	-	-	256	86	—
„ 22	Edward Stanley	-	574	21	85	-	385	104	3·65
„ 23	Esmeralda	-	415	-	-	-	-	415	—
„ 28	Star of the West	-	265	-	73	-	173	19	—
„ 29	Albert Gallatin	-	677	15	50	-	600	27	2·21
„ 30	William Hitchcock	-	254	-	55	6	148	45	—
„ „	Benjamin Adams	-	626	2	183	-	430	13	0·21
July 1	Germania	-	422	2	-	-	373	49	0·46
„ 3	Garrick	-	434	-	86	3	334	11	—
„ „	Yorkshire	-	431	2	-	-	218	213	0·46
„ 4	American Union	-	638	-	56	44	373	165	—
„ 8	Henry Clay	-	297	3	133	-	162	2	1·01
„ 10	Guy Mannering	-	434	2	50	18	326	40	0·46
„ 11	William Tapscott	-	855	-	230	-	520	105	—
„ 14	Sheridan	-	446	1	49	16	323	58	0·22
„ „	Constitution	-	705	-	159	31	446	69	—
„ 18	Manhattan	-	789	4	-	-	673	116	0·50
„ „	John Bright	-	460	-	81	-	291	88	—
„ 25	Ashburton	-	439	-	42	14	262	121	—
„ 26	Centurion	-	365	2	64	-	276	25	0·54
„ 28	Calhoun	-	482	-	172	-	310	—	—
„ 29	Cynosure	-	571	-	87	28	383	73	—
„ „	Constellation	-	835	5	227	-	514	94	0·59
Aug. 5	Chimborazo	-	422	-	91	-	240	91	—
„ 7	De Witt Clinton	-	570	-	137	-	356	77	—
„ 8	Great Western	-	834	2	-	-	644	190	0·23
„ „	Liverpool	-	651	-	160	8	337	146	—
„ 9	Orient	-	441	5	96	-	306	39	1·13
„ „	Empire	-	503	2	117	-	334	52	0·39
„ 16	Cornelius Grinnel	-	697	2	54	22	536	85	0·28
„ „	Universe	-	432	-	120	13	291	8	—
„ 17	Siddons	-	342	-	69	1	160	112	—
„ 18	Andrew Foster	-	507	4	138	-	366	3	0·78
„ 19	Isaac Wright	-	478	3	-	-	335	143	0·62
„ 26	onst antine	-	608	3	196	21	351	40	0·49
„ 28	Harvest Queen	-	667	70	6	-	504	157	10·49
„ 29	Roscius	-	306	-	88	-	212	6	—
Sept. 1	Dreadnought	-	534	-	221	-	298	15	—
„ „	Roger Stewart	-	253	-	59	-	194	—	—
„ 4	Senator	-	260	-	41	11	103	105	—
„ 7	Gazetteer	-	283	-	48	1	220	14	—
„ „	Isaac Webb	-	680	-	-	-	609	71	—

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Sept. 8	Enterprize	New York	276	30	19	17	199	41	10·84
„ „	Lucy Thompson		320	—	73	—	247	—	—
„ 12	Queen of the West		470	—	110	5	327	28	—
„ 13	Rappahannock		568	6	142	—	426	—	1·05
„ „	William Rathbone		385	—	18	—	240	127	—
„ „	A.Z.		313	—	87	—	170	56	—
„ 15	Excelsior		421	17	77	—	299	45	4·03
„ „	J. A. Westervelt		677	35	187	7	482	1	5·16
„ 22	New World		565	—	91	6	448	20	—
„ 23	Princeton		389	—	47	2	289	51	—
„ „	Conqueror		546	35	23	—	471	52	6·41
„ „	St. Louis		334	—	63	—	271	—	—
„ 26	Jeremh. Thompson		503	11	100	—	374	29	2·18
„ 28	Governor Morton		267	33	9	—	240	18	12·35
„ 29	Albion		400	—	101	—	299	—	—
„ 30	Muinesota		325	—	15	—	282	28	—
Oct. 1	Phœnix		347	10	—	—	310	37	2·88
„ 4	Thornton		692	—	51	21	584	36	—
„ 4	America		204	1	81	—	120	3	·49
„ 5	Columbia		443	—	—	—	389	54	—
„ 10	Western Empire		505	—	34	—	465	6	—
„ 11	Ontario		578	1	43	32	441	62	·17
„ 12	Emerald Isle		863	5	226	—	637	—	·57
„ 13	Cultivator		768	4	116	7	613	32	·52
„ 14	Webster		391	22	106	—	285	—	5·60
„ 19	Fidelia		393	—	—	—	393	—	—
„ 20	Lochmahen Castle		564	—	48	—	443	73	—
„ 25	Albert Gellatin		638	—	92	42	468	36	—
„ 26	City of New York		713	—	185	—	523	5	—
Nov. 1	Progress		448	1	52	—	396	—	·22
„ 1	Henry Clay		316	—	66	—	227	23	—
„ 3	Yorkshire		415	13	—	—	297	118	3·13
„ 6	American Union		291	—	44	9	238	—	—
„ 9	Lady Franklin		315	—	50	—	253	12	—
„ 11	William Tapscott		778	1	108	—	670	—	·12
„ 13	Constitution		374	—	36	9	308	21	—
„ 13	St. Patrick		379	—	—	—	270	109	—
„ 17	Empire State		273	3	39	8	220	6	1·09
„ 18	Australia		350	2	56	—	282	12	·57
„ 20	Manhattan		588	4	—	—	546	42	·68
„ 24	Ashburton		246	—	9	2	180	55	—
„ 25	Star of the West		82	—	43	—	39	—	—
„ 27	John Bright		384	1	37	—	287	60	·26
„ 27	Empire		217	1	22	—	176	19	·46
„ 30	John Routledge		318	—	27	4	221	66	—
Dec. 6	Great Western		420	2	85	19	316	—	·47
„ 9	Calhoun		192	2	33	—	140	19	1·04
„ 9	Cornelius Grinnell		190	—	15	3	128	44	—
„ 11	Guy Mannering		245	1	52	—	191	2	·40
„ 18	Isaac Wright		187	1	—	—	146	41	·53
„ 20	De Witt Clinton		107	1	23	—	62	22	·93
„ 26	Orient		154	3	36	—	82	36	1·94
„ 28	Universe		113	1	20	5	48	40	·88
	Total		13,457	606	13,780	1,076	63,224	15,377	·64
Mar. 2	Star of Empire	Boston	62	—	13	55	394	—	—
Apr. 5	Redgauntlet		349	—	3	12	334	—	—
„ 12	Mariner		354	—	11	—	343	—	—
May 1	North America		541	2	14	2	525	—	0·36
„ 2	Clara Brookman		364	—	—	5	358	1	—
„ 31	Judith		301	—	13	20	268	—	—
June 7	Chariot of Fame		762	2	6	—	756	—	0·26
„ 15	Tirrell		315	—	42	—	273	—	—
„ 17	Ellen Maria		351	—	54	47	243	7	—
July 10	Star of Empire		689	2	10	—	677	2	0·29
Aug. 16	Mariner		275	—	18	40	211	6	—
Sept. 14	John Currier		252	—	24	2	226	—	—
Oct. 3	North America		480	—	25	—	449	6	—
„ 23	Chariot of Fame		353	1	20	16	313	4	·28
„ 30	George Washington		122	—	21	—	101	—	—
„ 30	Star of Empire		191	1	10	4	175	2	·52
	Total		6,161	8	284	203	5,646	28	·12

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Jan. 16	Wyoming	Philadelphia.	114	—	27	—	87	—	—
Feb. 2	Mary Pleasant		131	2	14	—	117	—	1·52
„ 18	Tuscarora		193	—	79	—	114	—	—
Mar. 13	Westmoreland		193	—	52	—	135	6	—
„ 16	Tonawando		710	43	118	—	592	—	6·05
„ 23	City of Manchester		369	—	190	9	30	140	—
Apr. 13	Sarawak		390	—	47	—	343	—	—
May 1	Chaos		320	3	34	—	286	—	0·93
„ 9	City of Manchester		626	3	322	12	10	282	0·47
„ 13	Wyoming		416	2	91	—	325	—	0·43
June 7	Cumberland		249	2	40	2	206	1	0·80
„ 24	Tuscarora		234	—	55	—	179	—	—
„ 28	City of Manchester		281	—	227	14	1	39	—
July 4	Philadelphia		273	—	171	6	96	—	—
„ 15	Tonawanda		299	1	103	—	196	—	0·33
Aug. 2	Hibernia		349	—	213	1	107	28	—
„ 12	Sarawak		396	—	137	—	259	—	—
„ 30	Philadelphia		424	—	265	6	25	128	—
Sept. 6	City of Manchester		532	—	427	—	105	—	—
„ 12	Wyoming		404	1	155	—	249	—	0·24
Oct. 13	Tuscarora		413	—	183	—	230	—	—
„ „	City of Manchester		345	—	299	—	—	46	—
„ „	Philadelphia		184	—	65	3	102	14	—
„ „	Tonawanda		289	2	83	—	206	—	0·69
„ „	Sarawak		86	—	33	—	53	—	—
	Total		8,220	59	3,430	53	4,053	684	0·71
May 24	Annapolis	Baltimore	244	—	—	—	234	10	—
June 7	Scotia		94	—	42	—	52	—	—
	Total		338	—	42	—	286	10	—
Oct. 6	Onward	New Orleans.	369	—	15	7	330	17	—
„ 6	Kossuth		436	20	54	—	197	185	4·58
„ 13	Germanicus		347	—	51	—	272	24	—
„ 13	John Howell		270	1	—	—	270	—	·37
„ 27	Enoch Train		228	1	—	—	228	—	·43
Nov. 8	Franklin King		307	—	7	—	294	6	—
„ 18	Shamrock		272	—	47	—	225	—	—
Dec. 16	Clara Wheeler		419	—	388	31	—	—	—
	Total		2,648	22	562	38	1,816	282	·83

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for—	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
New York	23,457	606	13,780	1,076	63,224	15,377	·64
Boston	6,161	8	284	203	5,646	28	·12
Philadelphia	8,220	59	3,430	53	4,053	684	·71
Baltimore	338	—	42	—	286	10	—
New Orleans	2,648	22	562	38	1,816	282	·83
Total	110,824	695	18,098	1,370	75,025	16,331	0·62

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 25.

Return of the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1854 from the United Kingdom, showing the Number of such Ships wrecked or destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so lost, so far as at present known.

Ships chartered by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Liverpool - -	43	15,716	2,102	17,818	Nil.	Nil.	
Plymouth - -	44	12,544	1,430	13,974	Nil.	Nil.	
Southampton -	40	12,310	1,280	13,590	Nil.	Nil.	
Total - -	127	40,570	4,812	45,382	Nil.	Nil.	

Private Passenger Ships from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London - -	101	27,574	3,894	31,468	Nil.	Nil.	
Liverpool - -	406	178,912	17,475	196,387	5*	760	
Plymouth - -	23	3,839	666	4,505	Nil.	Nil.	
Glasgow and Greenock -	34	7,686	1,396	9,082	Nil.	Nil.	
Belfast - -	9	1,098	140	1,238	Nil.	Nil.	
Cork - -	18	3,943	385	4,328	1†	Nil.	
Dublin - -	14	2,968	268	3,236	Nil.	Nil.	
Galway - -	7	850	84	934	Nil	Nil.	
Limerick - -	41	5,893	563	6,456	Nil.	Nil.	
Londonderry -	20	3,629	341	3,970	Nil.	Nil.	
Sligo - -	4	633	57	690	Nil.	Nil.	
Tralee - -	10	3,014	say 200	3,214	Nil.	Nil.	
Waterford and New Ross - -	15	3,559	306	3,865	Nil.	Nil.	
Total -	702	243,598	25,775	269,373	6	760	

* The "Tayleur," for Melbourne, wrecked on Lambay Island, Dublin Bay ; 330 lives lost. The "City of Glasgow," (steamer) for Philadelphia, sailed on 1st March, never after heard of ; 430 lives lost. The "Black Hawk," for New York, foundered at sea ; no life lost. The "Winchester," for Boston, foundered at sea; no life lost. The "City of Philadelphia," (steamer) struck on Cape Race, and wrecked in Chance Cove ; no life lost.

† The "Tottenham," for Quebec, wrecked on Cape Breton ; no life lost.

PRIVATE PASSENGER SHIPS from Ports not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

PORTS.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	REMARKS.
Beaumaris - - -	1	20	–	–	
Bristol - - -	18	1,527	1	–	
Caernarvon - -	1	13	–	–	
Cardiff - - -	18	322	–	–	
Carlisle - - -	1	105	–	–	
Falmouth - - -	1	46	–	–	
Fleetwood - - -	1	8	–	–	
Fowey - - -	2	320	–	–	
Goole - - -	1	9	–	–	
Hull - - - -	15	1,470	–	–	
Newcastle - - -	4	702	–	–	
Penzance - - -	2	170	–	–	
Aberdeen - - -	12	1,619	–	–	
Arbroath - - -	1	46	–	–	
Banff - - -	1	101	–	–	
Dumfries - - -	2	54	–	–	
Dundee - - -	12	141	1	–	
Irvine - - -	9	386	1	–	The Helen Thompson lost on the ice near the coast of America.
Leith - - -	12	259	–	–	
Montrose - - -	2	353	–	–	
Peterhead - - -	1	117	–	–	
Wexford - - -	2	156	–	–	
Jersey - - -	2	236	–	–	
Total - -	121	8,180	3	–	

SUMMARY.

	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Percentage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Percentage.
Ships chartered by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners - - -	127	Nil.	Nil.	45,382	Nil.	Nil.
Ships despatched from Ports under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - - -	702	6	·85	269,373	760	·28
Ships despatched from Ports not under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - - -	121	3	2·47	8,180	Nil.	Nil.
Total - - -	950	9	·94	322,935	760	·23

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8 *Park Street, Westminster, April* 30*th*, 1855.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 26.

Return showing the Amounts paid in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, under the Remittance Regulations since the Commencement of the System in 1848; and also the Number of Persons who have emigrated under those Regulations.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for Passage.			Amount paid in the Colony for Outfit.			Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	45	0	0	-	-	-	45	0	0	3	Nil.
1849	496	0	0	67	10	0	563	10	0	72	9
1850	337	0	0	42	0	0	379	0	0	40	32
1851	499	0	0	45	0	0	544	0	0	56	15
1852	3,196	0	0	611	0	0	3,807	0	0	816	24
1853	9,413	0	0	1,768	1	0	11,181	1	0	2,345	851
1854	13,895	0	0	2,912	16	0	16,807	16	0	2,717	1,697
Total	27,881	0	0	5,446	7	0	33,327	7	0	6,049	2,628

VICTORIA.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for Passage.			Amount paid in the Colony for Outfit.			Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	The Remittances paid in Victoria previously to the year 1852 are included in the sums stated above as paid in New South Wales, of which colony Victoria then formed a part.									-	Nil.
1849										-	2
1850										-	18
1851										-	Nil.
1852	1,193	0	0	312	0	0	1,505	0	0	213	4
1853	3,165	0	0	970	0	0	4,135	0	0	597	200
1854	4,566	0	0	1,406	10	0	5,972	10	0	848	507
Total	8,924	0	0	2,688	10	0	11,612	10	0	1,658	731

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for Passage.			Amount paid in the Colony for Outfit.			Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	81	0	0	10	0	0	91	0	0	17	Nil.
1849	255	0	0	20	0	0	275	0	0	30	9
1850	256	10	0	25	0	0	281	10	0	31	10
1851	237	7	6	45	0	0	282	7	6	94	7
1852	693	10	0	147	0	0	841	0	0	284	37
1853	2,111	0	0	422	0	0	2,533	0	0	1,493	242
1854	2,900	10	0	505	10	0	3,406	0	0	1,914	1,064
Total	6,534	17	6	1,175	0	0	7,709	17	6	3,863	1.369

* Almost all of the persons nominated in South Australia, are strictly speaking nominated under the land deposit regulations; but all the cases in which that nomination has been accompanied by a remittance, are here classed as remittance cases.

APPENDIX No. 26—*continued.*

The Number of Persons despatched during the first four months of the present year is as follows :—

New South Wales.	Number of Persons despatched.	Victoria.	Number of Persons despatched.	South Australia.	Number of Persons despatched.
Sultana - -	46	Guiding Star -	48	Caroline - -	35
Asiatic - -	31	Frederick - -	5	Mallard - -	16
Matoaka - -	85	Omega - -	18	David Malcolm -	82
Simonds - -	99	Samarang - -	8	Europa - -	68
Rose of Sharon -	16	Hotspur - -	120	Nashwauk - -	50
Golden Era -	126	Ravenscraig -	3	John Banks -	32
Blenheim - -	39			Punjaub - -	52
Gloriana - -	52			Constantine - -	17
Cambodia - -	22			Grand Trianon -	28
Mangerton -	166			Velocity - -	8
Exodus - -	75			Taymouth Castle -	41
Euphrates - -	14			Octavia - -	23
Total -	771	Total -	202	Total -	452

Name of Colony.	Despatched as above in 1855.	Despatched previously to 1855.	Total.
New South Wales -	771	2,628	3,399
Victoria - - -	202	731	933
South Australia -	452	1,369	1,821
Grand Total -	1,425	4,728	6,153

Number of Persons nominated by Purchasers of Land under the Land Deposit Regulations, and who have proceeded to the Colony during the past year.

New South Wales - - - -	172
South Australia - - - -	427*
Total - -	599

* These are cases in which the nomination under the Land Deposit Regulations was not accompanied by a remittance of money.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1854.

Appendix No. 27.

United States Passenger Act.

An Act (passed in 1855) to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz.:—On the main and poop decks or platforms and in the deck-houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck (not being an orlop deck), if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passenger shall be carried on any deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, or at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall, for each possenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary for the safety or convenience of the vessel that any portion of her cargo, or any other articles or article, should be placed on or stored in any of the decks, cabins, or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or inclosures prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surface impervious to the wave, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of said lockers or inclosed spaces shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or

platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this Act. It is also provided that one hospital in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate therefrom by an appropriate partition, and furnished as its purposes require, may be prepared, and when used, may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than 100 superficial feet of deck or platform—provided, that on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one-half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel and owners thereof shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space according to law, for fifty or more passengers (other than cabin passengers), shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have, on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck or combings of the hatch with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry 150 such passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder leading down to the aforesaid apartment shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified;

namely, if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of 200 such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a cube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at best four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved, as herein-after provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every 200 passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all vessels employed as aforesaid shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds of good navy bread, fifteen pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, and ten pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans, cannot be procured, of good quality, and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last-named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passsngers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked

as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, provided that the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up before sailing on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state, and the owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks, and all parts of said apartment, so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel, to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passageways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators, as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cambooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of 200 dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each said sections; and 50 dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for each port to examine such vessel, and report in writing, to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as primâ facie evidence thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions, requisitions, penalties, and liens of this Act, relating to the space in vessels

appropriated to the use of passengers are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled, in whole or in part, by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this Act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof; and so much of the Act entitled, "an act to amend an act entitled, 'an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part, by steam, and for other purposes,'" approved Aug. 30, 1852, as conflicts with this Act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in the vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subjected to the supervision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner and by the same officers, by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all such cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place, in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers, respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as

aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarterly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in case there shall have occurred on board any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place within the United States or its territories any death or deaths among the passengers (other than cabin passengers), the master or captain, or owner or consignee of such ship or vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after the time within which the report and list of manifest of passengers mentioned in section twelve of this Act is required to be delivered to the collector of the customs, pay to the said collector the sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger above the age of eight years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury by general rules shall direct, to any board or commisson appointed by, and acting under the authority of the state within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal—provided, that the payment shall in no case be awarded or made to any board or commission or association formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants, or emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel, refuse or neglect to pay the collector the sum and sums of money required, and within the time prescribed by this section, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars in addition to such sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or such master, captain, owner, or consignee may reside; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to be paid to the collector of customs.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and each vessel or vessels shall be libelled, therefore, in any circuit or district court of the United States, where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all and every vessel or vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Society, or the colonization society of any State, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports of the United States to any colony or colonies on the West Coast of Africa, coloured emigrants to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, subjected to the operation of the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs shall examine such emigrant ship or vessel on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage, together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits, are supposed to have had any, and what agency in causing the exemption.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States, on the eastern side of the continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States, on the western side of the continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval; and, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval: And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice in the ports of Europe and elsewhere, of this Act, in such manner as he shall deem proper.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time that this Act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, in respect to such vessels, the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act regulating passenger ships and vessels," the Act of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels,' and to determine the time when said Act shall take effect," the Act of thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting coloured emigrants from the United States to the Coast of Africa from the provisions of the Acts of twenty-second February and second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," the Act of seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes," and the Act of third March eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof," are hereby repealed: But nothing in this Act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this Act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecution, or remit or modify such penalties.

Appendix No. 28.

New South Wales.

Table illustrating progress of the Colony from 1844 to 1853 inclusive.

	Population.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Value of Imports, the produce or manufacture of Great Britain.	Land in Cultivation.	Value of Exports of Wool.	Value of Exports of Tallow.	Produce of Land Sales.	Receipts from Leases, Licences, and Quit Rents.
		£	£	£	Acres.	£	£	£	£
1844	173,377	871,268	780,198	542,970	128,406	471,300	69,604	8,031	19,423
1845	181,556	1,092,389	985,561	612,912	133,237	612,705	90,479	14,104	29,414
1846	196,704	1,056,338	1,314,951	878,660	151,034	668,544	25,058	10,998	29,782
1847	205,009	1,201,535	1,544,327	933,364	128,598	706,313	92,384	9,182	41,534
1848	220,474	1,155,009	1,182,874	790,720	123,499	683,623	102,611	8,865	32,345
1849	246,299	1,135,944	1,313,589	900,759	135,806	663,965	149,671	22,740	37,103
1850	265,503	1,357,784	1,333,413	961,364	144,647	788,051	167,858	35,251	41,437
1851	197,168	1,796,912	1,563,931	1,109,480	152,057	828,302	114,168	67,912	45,327
1852	208,254	4,604,034	1,900,436	1,235,664	130,643	676,815	146,811	56,875	40,971
1853	231,088	4,523,346	6,342,397	3,993,670	138,052	999,896	134,708	251,667	44,172

N.B.—The returns of the population include the late district of Port Phillip, now the colony of Victoria, up to the year 1850 inclusive.

Table showing the number of Acres planted with the Grape Vine, and of the quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the produce thereof, in the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, in the colony of New South Wales.

Year.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
1851	1,060¼	84,843	1,641
1852	1,096¼	92,744	1,581
1853	962¼	57,491	1,587

Appendix No. 29.

New South Wales.

Statement (framed from the Colonial Land Returns) showing the Particulars of the Land Revenue of New South Wales from 1843 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Land Sales.	Quit Rents.	Leases and Licences.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1843	9,820	15,504	9,873	35,197
1844	8,031	7,192	12,231	27,454
1845	14,104	7,985	21,429	43,518
1846	10,998	6,187	23,595	40,780
1847	9,182	14,727	26,807	50,716
1848	8,865	4,410	27,935	41,210
1849	22,740	4,029	33,074	59,843
1850	35,251	6,249	35,188	76,688
1851	67,912	7,667	37,660	113,239
1852	56,875	3,556	37,415	97,846
1853	251,667	3,880	40,291	295,838

Appendix No. 30.

New South Wales.

Return of Live Stock in the Colony from 1842 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1843	55,739	850,160	54,607	3,452,539
1844	64,093	971,559	52,196	3,743,732
1845	73,014	1,116,420	56,022	4,409,504
1846	76,726	1,140,297	39,733	4,909,819
1847*	90,118	1,270,706	57,395	5,673,266
1848	97,400	1,366,164	65,216	6,530,542
1849	105,126	1,463,651	52,902	6,784,494
1850*	111,458	1,374,968	52,371	7,092,209
1851	116,397	1,375,257	65,510	7,396,895
1852	123,404	1,495,984	78,559	7,707,917
1853	139,765	1,552,285	71,395	7,929,708

* 1847, 1850.—To these years have been added information from the Lower Darling District, not received when the General Returns of Live Stock were published in 1848 and 1851.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 31.

New South Wales.
TALLOW AND LARD.

Return of Live Stock slaughtered, and the Quantity of Tallow and Lard produced from the same, from the Year 1844 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep slaughtered.	Horned Cattle slaughtered.	Tallow produced.	Hogs slaughtered.	Lard produced.
		Number.	Number.	Cwt.	Number.	lbs.
1844*	43	127,280	16,891	28,901	388	11,481
1845	52	85,377	36,361	46,854	522	25,323
1846	34	33,538	9,438	16,802	184	7,114
1847	49	128,741	32,012	58,963	54	1,680
1848	55	165,701	33,097	60,842	56	1,865
1849	80	393,071	35,744	85,675	252	29,659
1850	94	292,416	60,385	128,330	45	2,916
1851	75	269,845	42,231	88,145	25	2,000
1852	72	292,000	74,194	147,947	24	1,200
1853	39	96,895	29,959	64,485		

* 1844.—From two establishments returns were made of 8,386 sheep and 1,241 head of cattle slaughtered, but no account of the tallow produced. From three other establishments no information could be obtained.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 32.

New South Wales.
EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

Return of Live Stock exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Description of Stock.						Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£
1837	25	-	135	4,396	26	-	7,562
1838	30	-	345	6,296	-	-	11,537
1839	3	-	43	488	-	-	1,565
1840	35	-	2,384	3,302	100	-	10,280
1841	65	-	135	4,802	-	-	7,944
1842	100	-	1,486	6,970	-	3	14,705
1843	242	2	924	11,884	-	-	11,268
1844	489	3	894	8,803	-	-	17,075
1845	1,156	-	434	5,331	6	-	28,223
1846	1,020	-	1,127	6,741	-	-	23,942
1847	457	-	1,977	16,905	1	10	15,701
1848	1,181	-	10,208	25,331	-	-	39,511
1849	1,135	-	763	13,271	-	-	17,292
1850	830	-	1,498	6,814	51	52	15,304
1851	1,941	-	971	18,186	-	-	23,645
1852	770	-	1,178	31,357	9	-	16,605
1853	907	-	6,425	41,151	418	-	36,779

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 33.

New South Wales.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

Return of the Quantity and Value of Wool exported from the Colony of New South Wales from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£
1837	4,273,715	320,527
1838	5,428,993	384,346
1839	6,597,981	397,278
1840	7,668,960	498,210
1841	6,675,829	431,802
1842	6,599,252	443,729
1843	8,298,359	467,088
1844	9,215,944	471,300
1845	10,522,921	612,705
1846	10,072,570	668,544
1847	12,169,684	706,313
1848	12,445,048	683,623
1849	13,396,525	663,965
1850	14,270,622	788,051
1851	15,268,473	828,302
1852	11,354,096	688,317
1853	16,358,869	999,896

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 34.

EXPORT OF TALLOW.

Return of the Quantity and Value of Tallow exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Return of Exports.
	Cwt.	£
1837	500	1,209
1838	105	206
1839	—	—
1840	8	15
1841	366	705
1842	—	—
1843	4,660	7,265
1844	48,029	69,604
1845	64,440	90,479
1846	18,117	25,058
1847	58,478	92,384
1848	71,304	102,611
1849	84,454	149,671
1850	128,090	167,858
1851	86,460	114,168
1852	118,182	146,811
1853	90,675	134,708

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 35.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

Return of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered inwards in the Colony of New South Wales, from the year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.				From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States of America.		From Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1837	56	21,816	35	5,392	94	21,085	5	581	48	13,004	5	1,220	17	4,262	260	67,360
1838	102	41,848	36	4,115	106	22,928	6	616	31	7,928	1	274	9	2,351	291	80,060
1839	128	54,198	48	7,743	107	24,851	7	836	26	9,321	4	1,177	38	11,721	368	109,847
1840	152	64,933	65	12,009	127	27,462	6	750	27	8,087	8	2,520	62	19,781	447	135,542
1841	184	76,680	47	7,511	123	22,570	3	358	23	6,163	13	4,754	49	13,242	442	131,278
1842	92	37,790	79	13,731	97	17,642	19	2,902	20	5,806	7	2,762	77	19,528	391	100,161
1843	64	27,643	41	5,559	175	28,310	25	4,194	30	7,967	5	1,116	41	10,754	381	85,543
1844	58	27,417	54	7,189	121	20,367	13	1,831	27	7,888	3	1,005	13	3,222	289	68,919
1845	58	21,959	61	6,179	117	24,854	24	2,612	37	11,900	1	243	26	6,268	324	74,015
1846	59	28,619	63	10,613	160	27,209	27	3,005	78	24,191	1	370	30	6,891	418	100,898
1847	57	25,349	70	10,176	193	37,422	25	2,443	77	22,501	1	160	32	9,968	455	107,019
1848	71	34,309	106	23,877	233	45,173	23	2,695	63	17,473	1	406	30	7,753	527	131,686
1849	105	54,641	68	15,732	134	25,792	20	2,804	47	13,226	-	-	40	8,769	414	121,964
1850	90	48,776	79	14,474	94	19,293	22	2,755	38	10,432	60	17,848	38	12,607	421	126,185
1851	73	40,867	80	17,577	191	40,190	40	5,643	33	8,430	72	20,473	64	19,822	553	153,002
1852	111	71,307	66	12,858	381	68,059	32	3,602	30	7,433	51	16,846	50	17,261	721	197,366
1853	208	125,054	74	15,637	598	144,777	24	3,676	7	1,814	46	17,321	91	28,573	1,048	336,852

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 36

New South Wales.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

Return of the Number of Vessels built and registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Vessels built.		Vessels registered.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1837	17	760	36	3,702
1838	20	808	41	6,299
1839	11	763	75	10,668
1840	17	1,196	94	12,153
1841	33	2,037	102	10,992
1842	25	1,297	77	9,173
1843	41	1,237	84	6,657
1844	15	498	81	7,835
1845	15	931	87	8,888
1846	27	1,013	68	4,205
1847	33	2,121	93	8,609
1848	26	1,281	87	6,618
1849	35	1,720	109	7,551
1850	36	1,605	99	7,783
1851	24	939	97	9,181
1852	23	1,582	131	13,138
1853	16	808	190	22,702

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 37.

CONVICTIONS.

Return of the Number of Convictions in the Supreme Court, and Courts of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1837	177	*		12	*		
1838	199	*		18	*		
1839	159	582	741	12	113	125	866
1840	99	553	652	9	140	149	801
1841	114	449	563	14	64	78	641
1842	113	429	542	22	72	94	636
1843	107	416	523	22	54	76	599
1844	157	331	488	30	48	78	566
1845	139	303	442	27	51	78	520
1846	113	350	463	38	77	115	578
1847	115	281	396	24	61	85	481
1848	91	269	360	40	45	85	445
1849	148	289	437	28	69	97	534
1850	149	302	451	40	64	104	555
1851	139	322	461	46	67	113	574
1852	103	319	422	32	73	105	527
1853	147	310	457	44	103	147	604

* 1837–38.—Returns not rendered by the Clerk of the Peace for these years.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1853.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 38.

Return of the Quantity of and Value of Gold exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1851 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.			Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	oz.	*dwts.*	*grs.*	£
1851	144,120	17	16	468,336
1852	818,751	18	17	2,660,946
1853	548,052	19	21	1,781,172

This Return includes a large portion of Gold brought from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, but the quantity cannot be accurately ascertained.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX, No. 39.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COPY of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 8th February 1855, for leasing Crown Lands in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, supposed to contain Minerals not Auriferous.

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th February 1855;

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert,

Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Steward, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, Lord Panmure, Mr. Herbert, Sir George Grey, Bart., Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, Bart.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the ninth and tenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make further provision for the management thereof," after reciting that it might be expedient that various rules and regulations should be made respecting the more effectually making demises or licences for any term of years not exceeding 14, of any such Waste Lands as therein mentioned, and respecting the reservation on such demises or licences of any such rents or other pecuniary services, and respecting the insertion therein of such conditions and clauses of forfeiture as are therein mentioned, and respecting any other matters and things which might be requisite either for carrying into more complete effect the occupation in manner therein mentioned, of such Waste Lands as aforesaid, or for preventing the abuses incident thereto, it was enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty by any Order in Council to make and establish all such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty should seem meet for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of them, and any such rules and regulations again to repeal, renew, alter, and amend, and that all such Orders in Council should have the force and effect of law in the colonies aforesaid:

And whereas in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament certain rules and regulations have already been made with regard to the colony of New South Wales for the above purposes:

And whereas it is expedient that additional rules and regulations, as herein-after contained, shall now be made and established for demising lands supposed to contain minerals not auriferous, and for working the same: It is hereby ordered, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that within the said colony of New South Wales it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said colony to demise lands supposed to

contain minerals not auriferous to any party or parties desirous of working the same, on the following conditions :—

1. The extent of land so to be granted shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor, with the advice of his Council.

2. The term of the lease shall be for a term not exceeding fourteen years, at a rental to be fixed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, but not less than ten shillings per acre per annum, payable yearly in advance. The lessee, on payment of such rent in advance, being entitled to the right of search during the first year, and to the option of giving up the lease. The lease to date from the commencement of the second year.

3. Any person claiming a lease on the above conditions, who shall remove or cause to be removed any ore from the land before a lease thereof shall be accepted by him, shall forfeit his claim thereto.

4. At the termination of the lease the land shall be open to sale by public auction to the highest bidder.

5. Should the land not be purchased by the lessee, the value (to be estimated) of any improvements he may have made, or buildings he may have erected thereon, will be added to the upset price of the land, and he will be allowed compensation for the same, if sold.

6. The lease to become void and forfeited if the rent is not duly paid in advance, and if the land is not *bonâ fide* applied to mining purposes.

And the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) Wm. L. Bathurst.

Appendix No. 40.

New South Wales.

Copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 8th February 1855, declaring certain Lands to be within the Settled District of New South Wales,

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th day of February 1855 ;

Present :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert,

Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Steward, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, Lord Panmure, Mr. Herbert, Sir George Grey, Bart., Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, Bart.

Whereas by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make

further Provision for the Management thereof," after reciting that it might be expedient that various rules and regulations should be made respecting the division of the said colonies into districts, within which alone the demises or licences mentioned in the said Act might be made to take effect, it was enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by an Order or Orders in Council, to make and establish all and any such rules and regulations as aforesaid as to Her Majesty may seem meet, and any such rules and regulations again to repeal, renew, alter, and amend, and that all such Orders in Council should have the force and effect of law in the said Australian colonies:

And whereas by an Order in Council, dated the 9th of March 1847, made in pursuance of the powers of the said Act, it was ordered that the lands in the colony of New South Wales should for the purposes of the said order be considered as divided into three classes, and be dealt with accordingly as they might be situated in districts, to be denominated respectively as the Settled, the Intermediate, and the Unsettled Districts, and it was ordered that the Settled Districts should comprehend certain lands therein mentioned:

And whereas it is expedient to include within the said Settled and Intermediate Districts certain lands herein-after mentioned, not already included within the same:

It is therefore hereby ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that from and after the proclamation of this Order in the said colony, and the lapse of six months next after this Order shall have been laid before Parliament, the said Settled Districts shall comprehend, in addition to the lands already comprehended therein, the counties or reputed counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone; and it is hereby further ordered, that from and after the time aforesaid, the said Intermediate Districts shall comprehend, in addition to the lands already comprehended therein, the counties of Palmerston, Leibig, Raglan, Pelham, and Flinders, except so much of the counties of Leibig, Palmerston, and Flinders, as lies within the distance of three miles, measured in a straight line from the sea, which, by operation of the aforesaid Order of the 9th of March 1847, is already comprehended within the Settled District.

And the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) Wm. L. Bathurst.

Appendix No. 41.

New South Wales.—Assisted Immigrants' Act.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8th July 1854.

His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified for general information, that he has received official notification that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State had instructed the Land

and Emigration Commissioners to commence emigration to the colony of New South Wales, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 42 ; and as immigrants may shortly be expected to arrive in pursuance of those instructions, his Excellency has directed the Agent for Immigration to adopt the following rules for his guidance in carrying out the regulations published by the Commissioners in pursuance of the Act.

2. Each vessel bringing immigrants to the colony selected under the Act referred to, will be anchored in the usual place at the mouth of the Sydney Cove, and the day on which the hiring will take place will be notified to the public in the *Government Gazette.*

3. On the arrival of a vessel the unmarried females will, as heretofore, be immediately landed, and lodged in the depôt at Hyde Park.

4. As soon as the usual preliminary arrangements can be completed, the Immigration Board will hold the customary inspection of the immigrants, previously to which inspection no person will be allowed to visit the vessel, unless authorized to do so in writing by the Immigration Agent.

5. Seven days after the arrival of the vessel at her usual anchorage (exclusive of Sunday), will be allowed to the immigrants to determine whether they will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Act for the cancellation of the indentures entered into by them in the United Kingdom, by paying to the Immigration Agent the balance of the passage money remaining due at the time of their arrival, or take service for a period of two years with such employers as may be approved of by the Immigration Agent.

6. Immigrants not desiring to avail themselves of these advantages, will be hired out, at the discretion of the Immigration Agent, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Act.

7. Immigrants who may not desire to pay the balance of their passage money, or hire of their own free will to such employers as may be approved of by the Immigration Agent, must be prepared to enter into service in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, and will not be allowed to leave the vessel until their indentures are duly executed.

8. The indentures which the immigrants will be required to sign will be for a period of two years, but it will be in the power of the immigrant, after the expiration of the first year, to terminate the indenture on giving three months' notice in writing, and repaying to the employer the balance of passage money then remaining due.

9. Although unmarried females of the age of 14 years and upwards will be required to enter into an agreement for a period of two years, a condition will be introduced into their indentures by which they can terminate them in case of marriage, on giving one month's notice to their employers, and paying to such employers the balance of passage money then remaining due.

10. In the case of single females under the age of 18 years, the concurrence of the parents will be obtained by the Immigration Agent in respect to the situations in which he may propose to place them, provided such parents reside within a reasonable distance of Sydney, and are, in the opinion of the Immigration Agent, fit to exercise a choice in their daughters' engagements.

11. In making their agreement the Immigrants will be entitled to make their own terms, and they will be at the same time furnished with authentic information of the current rate of wages given to persons of their classes in the colony. They will, however, be required by their indentures to repay to their employers in eight quarterly instalments the amount of the passage money advanced to the Immigration Agent by such employers on their account.

12. Persons who may wish to hire any of the Immigrants referred to in this notice, will, on being approved of by the Immigration Agent, be required, on completion of the indentures noticed above, to pay to the Immigration Agent one moiety of the passage money which may be due to the Government for the passage of such Immigrant at the time of the indenture being entered into, and will at the same time give a promissory note, payable at one of the Sydney banks, at twelve months' date, for the second moiety of such passage money; and these amounts the employers will be entitled to deduct from the wages of the immigrants on whose accounts such payments have been respectively made, in eight quarterly instalments during the term of their indentures.

13. In the hiring of the single females at the depôt in Hyde Park, the same course will be adopted as heretofore, and no person, therefore, will be admitted to the hiring room of the institution whose respectability is not known to the Immigration Agent, or who shall not be provided with an introduction to that officer from a clergyman or magistrate resident in the colony, or who shall be the proprietor of a public-house, lodging-house, or other place of public entertainment.

By his Excellency's Command,
C. D. Riddell.

Appendix No. 42.

Victoria.

Copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 28th February 1855, empowering the Governor of Victoria to issue Mining Leases of Land not auriferous.

Whereas by an Act passed in the tenth year of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make further Provision for the Management thereof," Her Majesty was empowered to grant leases or licences for the occupation of any waste lands of the Crown in the Colony of New South Wales (then including the present colony of Victoria) for any term of years not exceeding fourteen, and to make rules respecting the issue of such leases and licences, and respecting the reservation of any rents thereon, and the insertion therein of any conditions and clauses of forfeiture, and respecting any other matters and things which might be requisite for carrying into complete effect the occupation of such waste lands: And whereas it is expedient to authorize the issue of such leases and licences as may promote the working of mines (not

being mines of gold or silver) on such waste land within the Colony of Victoria:

It is hereby ordered, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, as follows:

1. It shall be competent for the Governor of Victoria to license any person or persons to search for mines (not being mines of gold or silver) on such waste lands of Crown and for such period not exceeding twelve months, as may be specified in such licence.

2. It shall be competent to the said Governor to grant to the holder of any such licence as aforesaid a lease for mining purposes of the whole or any part of the land specified in such licence.

3. Every such lease shall be for a term not exceeding fourteen years, and shall be subject to a rent of not less than 10*s.* per acre per annum to be paid in advance, and shall be assignable under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Governor, and shall be *ipso facto* forfeited if the rent shall not be paid when due; provided that it shall be competent to the Governor to remit such forfeiture on such terms as he shall think fit.

4. The Governor may insert in such leases such conditions and clauses of forfeiture as he may think fit, and especially such as may seem to him necessary to secure the *bonâ fide* application of the land to mining purposes.

5. The extent of land to be comprised in such leases or licences, and the amount of rent to be reserved thereon, shall be regulated from time to time by the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council.

6. At the expiration of every such lease, the land comprised therein shall be open to sale by public auction under such Government regulations as shall be then in force respecting such sales.

7. Every such lease shall declare whether, and under what circumstances, the lessee shall be entitled to compensation for improvements effected by him, and shall also declare the mode of estimating and paying such compensation.

8. In this Order in Council the word Governor shall include the Lieutenant-governor or officer for the time being administering the Government of Victoria.

And the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Appendix No. 43.

Victoria.

Detailed Return of Immigration by Sea during each Month of the Year 1853.

Month.	United Kingdom.								New South Wales.				Van Diemen's Land.				South and West Australia.				New Zealand and South Seas.				Foreign Ports.			
	Assisted.				Unassisted.																							
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	468	749	315	350	2,529	903	537	459	500	59	34	9	993	143	56	41	779	187	110	61	3	–	–	–	147	6	6	5
February	374	526	216	233	1,239	482	301	237	620	84	43	18	893	160	58	25	943	117	75	26	12	5	2	1	682	52	11	5
March	226	548	142	160	1,352	545	328	303	1,030	130	47	35	1,112	166	70	60	1,516	220	132	81	46	7	8	7	592	78	49	28
April	349	589	253	285	2,985	1,133	571	477	1,115	143	50	42	1,101	156	43	52	1,430	269	135	89	85	17	10	7	1,063	148	65	46
May	431	1,041	223	278	1,958	475	285	237	1,148	129	58	27	609	99	37	30	505	106	49	21	19	5	2	1	492	42	21	14
June	121	170	66	84	568	167	79	57	1,053	76	28	17	526	97	27	22	159	48	17	9	93	10	9	13	1,146	54	21	15
July	438	848	227	299	2,105	657	385	297	553	56	24	8	440	86	30	25	250	71	32	26	39	4	9	4	370	36	18	10
August	171	409	64	78	3,159	960	464	352	610	119	45	30	489	85	31	29	297	66	52	37	29	3	1	5	1,276	130	62	73
September	162	474	79	116	1,265	453	213	168	892	166	56	44	783	154	66	55	483	95	41	32	48	7	7	3	549	68	16	20
October	262	774	89	153	1,405	421	191	156	935	147	47	22	825	150	62	52	832	193	91	83	94	23	25	17	325	63	42	29
November	363	836	136	180	879	255	90	76	824	213	76	85	646	160	49	25	462	129	72	36	28	4	1	–	456	61	24	40
December	44	138	17	24	501	205	87	81	484	174	44	49	665	138	68	46	425	145	66	36	55	20	19	16	339	42	14	17
Total	3,409	7,102	1,827	2,240	19,945	6,656	3,531	2,900	9,764	1,496	552	386	9,022	1,594	597	462	8,081	1,646	874	537	551	105	93	74	7,437	780	349	302

Appendix No. 44.

Victoria.

Summary Return of Arrivals and Departures by Sea during each Month of 1853.

Month.	Assisted Immigration.	Unassisted Immigration.	Total Immigration.	Departures.	Increase by Immigration.
January	1,882	7,567	9,449	5,196	4,253
February	1,349	6,091	7,440	4,567	2,873
March	1,076	7,942	9,018	4,171	4,847
April	1,476	11,232	12,708	3,378	9,330
May	1,973	6,369	8,342	2,938	5,404
June	441	4,313	4,754	2,953	1,801
July	1,812	5,535	7,347	3,670	3,677
August	722	8,404	9,126	2,938	6,188
September	831	5,684	6,515	2,346	4,169
October	1,278	6,230	7,508	2,549	4,959
November	1,515	4,691	6,206	3,307	2,899
December	223	3,676	3,899	4,430	(—) 531
Total	14,578	77,734	92,312	42,433	50,400
			Deduct decrease December		531
					49,869

Summary Return of the Arrivals and Departures by Sea during 1853, classified in respect of Age and Sex.

—	Adults.		Children.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Assisted	3,409	7,102	1,827	2,240	5,236	9,342	14,578
Unassisted	54,800	12,277	5,996	4,661	60,796	16,938	77,734
Total Arrivals	58,209	19,379	7,823	6,901	66,032	26,280	92,312
Departures	34,510	4,626	2,022	1,285	36,532	5,911	42,443
Increase to population	23,699	14,753	5,801	5,616	29,500	20,269	49,869

Summary Return of Persons arriving and departing by Sea, classified in respect of the Countries from which they came and to which they proceed :—

—	United Kingdom.	New South Wales.	Van Diemen's Land.	South and West Australia.	New Zealand and South Seas.	Foreign Ports.	Total.
Arrivals	47,610	12,198	11,675	11,138	823	8,868	92,312
Departures	3,391	14,322	12,459	10,355	1,219	697	42,443
Increase	44,219	2,124 decr.	784 decr.	783	396 decr.	8,171	49,869

Appendix No. 45.

Table showing the Immigration, Emigration, the Amount of Exports of Gold, and the Amount of Population at the Gold Diggings during the 12 months ending 30th October 1854.

—	Immigration.			Emigration.			Increase of Population.			Exports of Gold.	Population.	
	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.		Adults.	Total.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	
1853.										oz. dwts. gr.		
November - -	3,520	1,458	5,742	2,662	403	3,317	858	1,055	2,425	521,164 4 12	52,800	75,626
December - -	2,453	862	3,899	3,671	514	4,530	(—)1,218	348	(—) 631			
1854.												
January - - -	4,988	2,695	9,174	2,623	388	3,286	2,365	2,307	5,888	399,620 8 20	57,480	82,930
February - -	2,975	1,376	5,102	2,580	483	3,414	395	893	1,688			
March - - -	4,865	1,495	7,339	2,400	420	3,081	2,465	1,075	4,258	324,300 9 19	74,740	109,665
April - - -	3,273	1,229	5,164	2,240	504	3,149	1,033	725	2,015			
May - - - -	3,725	1,223	5,551	1,886	391	2,551	1,839	832	3,000	413,572 8 0	80,310	116,190
June - - -	3,104	1,321	5,210	1,990	316	2,509	1,114	1,005	1,701			
July - - -	4,926	1,927	8,097	1,941	325	2,457	2,985	1,602	5,640	344,852 15 20	77,550	111,735
August - - -	5,091	1,657	7,789	2,294	368	2,873	2,797	1,289	4,916			
September - -	5,056	1,635	7,780	2,197	419	2,836	2,859	1,216	4,944	255,498 1 4	60,168	84,480
October - - -	4,887	1,971	8,353	2,221	392	2,883	2,666	1,579	5,470			
Total - -	48,863	18,849	79,200	28,705	4,923	36,886	21,376	13,926	42,945	2,259,008 8 3		
				Deduct decrease in December			1,218	- -	631	Average Monthly Population during the first 10 months of 1854 - - -	70,049	101,000
							20,158	13,926	42,314			

* This total includes children.

Appendix No. 46.

South Australia.

Proclamation by his Excellency Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of South Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

(L.S.) H. E. F. Young.

Wherfas, in order to provide for the interest of future settlers, and the probable course of future settlement along the banks of the now-ascertained navigable waters of the River Murray, it is expedient, that as respects the River Murray and its Lakes Alexandrina or Victoria and Lake Albert, in South Australia, there should be adopted and applied the principles recognized and acted upon in the Royal Order in Council of the 9th March 1847, by which it was declared that in New South Wales and Victoria there shall not be included in leases for pastoral purposes any lands lying and being within the distance of three miles from the sea coast, and within the distance of two miles from either of the opposite banks of certain rivers then named in the above-mentioned Royal Order: And whereas, for these and other purposes, it is expedient that the portion of the province of South Australia herein-after described should be created a hundred: Now, therefore, I, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the name and on the behalf of Her most Gracious Majesty, by virtue of the powers and authorities in me vested, do, by this my proclamation, declare and appoint that the several parts of the said province of South Australia, herein-after more particularly described, and which are in part bounded by the shores of Lakes Alexandrina or Victoria and Lake Albert, and by the banks of the River Murray, shall, from and after the first day of July next ensuing the date of this proclamation, be, and I do by this my proclamation constitute the same, a hundred of the said province by the name of the "Hundred of the Murray:" And I do, by this my proclamation, further proclaim and declare that—All those lands which lie within the distance of two miles from either of the two opposite banks of River Murray, within the province of South Australia, together with all those lands which lie within the distance of two miles from the north shore of Lake Alexandrina, between Salt Creek trigonometrical station and the Murray, and two miles from the east shores of Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, and also all the land in the county of Russell lying west of Lake Albert, as the same are respectively delineated in the public maps deposited in the Office of the Surveyor General of the province, shall be within and shall constitute the said hundred.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the said province, at Adelaide, this Ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,

B. T. Finniss, *Colonial Secretary.*

God save the Queen.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Adelaide,
November 9, 1853.

The margins of Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert, and each bank of the River Murray, for two miles inland, having been constituted and proclaimed the "Hundred of the Murray in South Australia,"

Notice is hereby given, that applications will be received by the Surveyor General for the survey of sections on the said lands, in blocks of 10, 80, and 640 acres, according to the wishes of intending purchasers.

Access from the back lands to the water, and necessary roads for the convenience of the public, will be reserved in the usual manner.

Purchasers of land will have the customary privilege of commonage within the hundred, according to the regulations.

By his Excellency's command,
B. T. Finniss, *Colonial Secretary.*

Appendix No. 47.

Van Diemen's Land.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, No. 2.

By his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council.

An Act to regulate the binding out of Assisted Emigrants, and for other Purposes connected therewith. [15th September 1854.]

Be it enacted by his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, as follows :—

Interpretation.

I. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act, and of all instruments and agreements referred to therein,—

The terms "Immigration Agent of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land," "Immigration Agent of the [*or* 'that'] Colony," and "Immigration Agent," shall severally extend to and include every Immigration Agent or person lawfully acting as such, or performing the duties of Immigration Agent, at any port or place in the colony.

The term "agreement" shall extend to and include all contracts, engagements, and instruments in writing, whether under seal or otherwise.

Certain emigrants paying passage money on arrival to be free from agreement sig prior to embarkation.

II. If any emigrant above the age of fourteen years, having been provided with a passage to this colony by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, and not having paid the full cost of his passage prior to embarkation, and having, prior to embarkation, signed an agreement in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed marked A, shall, on arrival in the colony, or within fourteen days after arrival, pay to the Immigration Agent on behalf of the Government the amount of passage-money men-

tioned in such agreement to be paid by such emigrant, such agreement shall thereupon be void so far as it relates to such emigrant.

Such emigrants not so paying passage-money may be bound in service by Immigration Agent.

III. The Immigration Agent shall have authority, with or without the consent of any such emigrant not so paying his passage-money, or any balance thereof then due, to make and sign in his name, and on his behalf, an agreement of service with any competent employer for the term of two years, to be computed from the day on which such Agreement is made and signed, in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked B; and such employer shall thereupon pay into the hands of the Immigration Agent, for the use of the Government, half the amount then due to the Government for the passage of such emigrant so bound, and shall undertake to pay the balance of the passage-money required by the regulations from such emigrant at or before the expiration of twelve months from the making of such contract; such employer being hereby authorized to deduct such payments so to be made on behalf of such emigrant from his wages, as such wages accrue due, by eight equal deductions from the same, during such term of two years.

Employer to pay passage-money.

Employer may deduct passage-money from wages.

Emigrant may terminate such service.

IV. Every emigrant serving an employer under any such agreement may, at any time after the expiration of the first year, terminate the same by giving such employer three months' notice thereof in writing, and by paying such employer the amount of money then remaining due for his passage.

Boys and girls engaged by the Emigration Commissioners may be apprenticed by the Immigration Agent.

V. If Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, by a written instrument in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked C, shall engage on behalf of the Immigration Agent of the colony any boy or girl of or above the age of thirteen years, from any orphan or other public school or eleemosynary establishment in any part of the United Kingdom, or from any parish or Board of Guardians, or parent or guardian willing to contribute at the rate fixed by any emigration regulation then in force applicable to such case towards his or her passage to this colony, every such boy or girl, on his or her arrival, may be bound by the Immigration Agent by indenture in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked D, to a proper employer, who upon the execution of such indenture shall pay the balance of the passage-money due to the Government for such boy or girl; and shall enter into an agreement for his or her due maintenance and support, and also for the payment to him or her of wages at the rates and times in the said indenture mentioned.

Contracts of service by Immigration Agent to be valid, whether with or without consent of party bound.

VI. Every such agreement or indenture as is herein-before mentioned, executed by the Immigration Agent, whether with or without the consent of the party to be bound thereby, shall be as valid and binding on such party, whether of the full age of twenty-one years or not, as if the same had been executed by such party, or by any parent, guardian, or other lawful authority by or on his behalf, and the employer and employed mentioned in such agreement or indenture shall respectively be deemed to be master and servant or apprentice, as the case may be, within the meaning, and shall be liable and subject to the provisions of any law now or hereafter in force relating to masters and servants.

Punishment for emigrants departing from colony contrary to engagement.

VII. If, and as often as, it will appear to the satisfaction of any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint made to him in that behalf, that any emigrant to the colony, having entered into an agreement not to leave the same for any certain period after arrival therein without payment of the cost of his passage or any portion thereof, is about to depart from the colony within such period without making such payment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such justice thereupon to issue his warrant for the apprehension and bringing of such emigrant before him or any justice of the peace, and any such justice is hereby authorized to hear and determine such complaint; and if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of such justice that such emigrant was about or did intend to depart from this colony within such period and without making such payment as aforesaid, and such emigrant shall not thereupon pay the amount of the cost of his passage then due, or give security to the satisfaction of such justice for such payment, it shall be lawful for such justice to punish such emigrant by imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

Penalty on Masters of vessels conveying such emigrants.

VIII. If the master of or person commanding any vessel shall knowingly convey from the colony any such emigrant as last aforesaid, within such period and without such payment having been made as aforesaid, or shall knowingly receive, or permit any such emigrant to be on board of such vessel within such period and without such payment having been made as aforesaid, with intent to convey such emigrant from this colony in such vessel, every such master of or person commanding any such vessel shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace, and to be paid to the informer or complainant for his own use.

Act to apply to emigrants already arrived.

IX. The provisions of this Act shall extend and apply as well to such emigrants as aforesaid who have arrived before the passing thereof, as to those who may arrive hereafter.

X. This Act may be called and cited as "The Assisted Emigrants Act, 1854."

SCHEDULE (A.)

I, the undersigned, in consideration of a passage being provided for me, and [*as the case may be*] my wife and family, by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, at the expense of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, bind myself either to repay to the Immigration Agent of that colony for the time being the sum of in sterling British money, within fourteen days after my arrival in the said colony, or to take service with any employer in the said colony with whom I may agree during that period, and who shall be approved of by the said Immigration Agent, and shall forthwith pay to him one-half of the said sum, and shall bind himself to pay the residue thereof to the Immigration Agent for the time being in twelve calendar months, or within any shorter period of the date of such employment. And in default of my making any such agreement with the consent of the said Immigration Agent, and in the form prescribed by law or the regulations of the Government, I hereby agree and bind myself to take such other employment, and to accept such wages

as the said Immigration Agent may procure for me and my family respectively; and I hereby give him full power and authority, with or without my future consent, to sign on my behalf a contract of service with any employer whom he may select on my behalf for the term of two years, to be computed from the date of such contract; it being always understood that any such employer shall be at liberty to deduct from any wages that may accrue or become due to me during the said term, at the rate of one-eighth of the said sum in each three calendar months of such service; and further, that at any time after the expiration of the first year thereof I shall be at liberty, on giving my employer three calendar months' previous notice, to put an end to such contract and service by paying up the balance of the said sum then due by me for my passage.

[*Signature of Emigrant.*]

No. SCHEDULE (B.)

MEMORANDUM of Agreement made this day of 18 between A.B., Esq., Immigration Agent at Hobart Town [*or* Launceston *or other Place, as the case may be*] of the first part, C.D. a free emigrant, per ship , of the second part, and E.F. of of the third part. The said C.D. engages to serve the said E.F. as a and otherwise to make generally useful for the term of two years, to be computed from the date hereof; and also to obey all the said E.F.'s or his [*or* her] overseer's or authorized agent's lawful and reasonable commands during that period; in consideration of which services the said E.F. doth hereby agree to pay the said C.D. wages at the rate of pounds shillings (£) per annum, payable quarterly, to provide him [*or* her] with the under-stated rations weekly, and to defray the expense of his [*or* her] conveyance to the place at which he [*or* she] is to be employed; it being always understood that the said E.F. is to be at liberty to deduct from any wages that may accrue or become due to the said C.D. by eight equal quarterly deductions, the sum of £ being the full sum due by the said C.D. to the Government of this colony for his or her passage thereto.

Weekly Ration :—

lbs. of Meat	- - - -
lbs. of Flour	- - - -
lbs. of Sugar	- - - -
ozs. of Tea	- - - -

And the said E.F. hereby agrees to pay to the said Immigration Agent immediately upon the execution of this Memorandum the sum of £ being one-half of the amount of passage-money due by the said C.D. to the said Government, and to pay the residue thereof to the said A.B. or to such other person as may then be the Immigration Agent for the time being, at or before the expiration of twelve months from the date hereof.

A.B., Immigration Agent at Hobart Town
or Launceston *or other Place.*

C.D.
or A.B. on behalf of C.D.
E.F.

SCHEDULE (C.)

WE, the undersigned or undernamed parties, severally agree and bind ourselves with the consent of all or any persons now in authority over us, to serve any employers to whom we may be respectively bound by the Immigration Agent of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land as apprentices for the term or period of four years, to be computed from the date of our apprenticeship in the said colony, for such wages or remuneration, after payment by such employers of the sums due for our passages to the said colony, as to the same Immigration Agent may seem meet; and we do hereby authorize and empower him to bind us out as such apprentices immediately upon or at any time after our arrival in the said colony.

SCHEDULE (D.)

No.

INDENTURE of Apprenticeship made this day of 18 between A.B., Immigration Agent at Hobart Town [*or* Launceston *or other place, as the case may be*] of the first part, E.F., an emigrant male [*or* female *as the case may be*] per ship , being of the age of years, of the second part, and G.H., of of the third part. The said A.B. [*or* C.D.] doth hereby bind the said E.F. to the said G.H. as an apprentice in the trade or calling of [*here describe particular occupation*] and otherwise to make himself [*or* herself *as the case may be*] generally useful for the term of four years, and also to obey all the said G.H.'s lawful and reasonable commands, or those of his [*or* her] authorized agent during that period; in consideration of which services the said G.H. hereby agrees to pay the said party of the second part wages quarterly, at the rate of pounds per year for the first two years, and at the rate of pounds per year for the residue of the said term, and to teach or cause him [*or* her *as the case may be*] to be taught such trade or calling during the said term; and to provide him [*or* her *as the case may be*] with lodging, and either with board, or a weekly ration (at the option of the said G.H.) consisting of—

lbs. of Meat, lbs. of Flour,
lbs. of Sugar, ozs. of Tea.

In witness whereof the said A.B., as such Immigration Agent as aforesaid, for and on behalf of himself and the said E.F., and also the said G.H., have affixed their names and seals to this Indenture of Apprenticeship.

(L.S.)
Witness— (L.S.)

RICHARD DRY, *Speaker.*

Passed the Legislative Council this Fifth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

FR. HARTWELL HENSLOWE,
Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

W. DENISON, *Lieut.-Governor.*

Government House, Hobart Town,
15*th September* 1854.

Appendix No. 48.

Abstract of Land Regulations for the Province of Auckland, published by the Superintendent, General Wynyard, in the Auckland Official Gazette of the 25th of October 1854, to come into force on the 1st January 1855.

I.—Classification of Lands.

The waste lands of the Crown (*i. e.* lands in which the native title shall have been extinguished) are, from time to time, to be divided by the Waste Land Board, subject to the approval of the Superintendent and his Executive Council, into the five following classes :—

1. *Town land.*—That is, sites reserved, or to be reserved, for towns and villages.
2. *Suburban land.*—That is, land in the immediate vicinity of town and village sites.
3. *Rural land.*—That is, land deriving special value from its proximity to town and village sites.
4. *Special occupation land.*—That is, land to be set apart as such for the purposes subsequently mentioned.
5. *General country lands.*—That is, all Crown lands not comprised in the above four classes.

II.—Mode of Sale.

Auction.—Town, suburban, and rural lands, are to be sold by auction at such upset prices as may be fixed by the Waste Land Board, with the approval of the Superintendent and his Executive Council. A deposit of one-tenth of the purchase-money must be paid immediately, and the remainder within one calendar month after the sale. No land is to be put up to auction unless it has been previously surveyed and marked on a map to be exhibited in the Waste Land Office. After these lands have been once exposed to auction, they may, within three years, be purchased at the upset price as a fixed price.

Fixed price.—Special occupation land and general country lands, are to be sold at the fixed price of 10*s.* an acre.

III.—Special Occupation Land.

At least one-third of every district in the province declared open for settlement is to be set apart by the Waste Land Board as special occupation land, in blocks not exceeding 10,000 acres each. These blocks are to be surveyed and divided into allotments of such size as the Waste Land Board, with the approval of the Superintendent and his Council, shall direct. They may be declared open for sale in New Zealand, or reserved for sale in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, as the Superintendent may direct.

Mode of purchase.—Any person in or out of the colony, on payment of a deposit of 1*s.* per acre, (if out of the colony to the agent of the colony,) will receive a land order for not more, as a general rule, than 500 or less than 40 acres, which order will entitle the holder, or his duly constituted agent, to select one or more contiguous allotments out of any block of *special occupation land* which shall be open for selection at the time the selection is to be made. The selection must be made (subject to forfeiture of the right and of the deposit in

case of default) within two calendar months from the date of the order, if issued in Auckland, within six months if issued by an agent in any of the Australian colonies, and within twelve calendar months if issued by an agent elsewhere out of New Zealand. If two persons select the same land, the priority of choice is to be decided by lot. Occupation of the land is to be granted immediately on a lease for four years, at a yearly rent of 1*s.* per acre, the deposit being the payment of the first year's rent. After four years *bonâ fide* occupation, and payment of all rent, a grant from the Crown in fee simple will be issued, on payment of the price of the land, at the rate of 10*s.* an acre. No land order or lease is to be transferable ; but, in the event of death, the purchaser's rights will vest in his legal representative or in his appointee constituted in writing.

Forfeiture.—Nonpayment of rent, or ceasing *bonâ fide* to occupy the land during the lease, or failure to pay the purchase-money and all rent within six months after the expiration of the lease, operates as a forfeiture of the land. *Bonâ fide* occupation is defined to mean improvements on any part of the land, after the rate of 10*s.* per acre for every year of such occupation.

IV.—Emigration from the United Kingdom, &c., under Land Orders.

The purchaser of a special occupation land order is entitled to nominate any number of persons, himself included, as emigrants to the province of Auckland, provided such emigrants intend *bonâ fide* to settle there, and that the amount of their passage-money, at the under-mentioned rates, does not exceed the purchase-money. The agent of the Waste Land Board, on receipt of the deposit of 1*s.* an acre, grants a "Nomination Certificate," stating the names and ages of the persons nominated, describing the land order in respect of which such nomination certificate is given, and mentioning that the holder of the certificate claims to acquire by it land in the colony free of cost. This certificate, and the emigrants named therein, are to be presented in the colony to the Waste Land Board, or to one of their agents there, who, on being satisfied that the emigrants intend to settle in the province, will grant a "Money Certificate" for such persons as shall have actually arrived or have died on the passage, stating the amount for which the "Money Certificate" will be received in payment of land, to be selected under the land order. The amount to be specified in such money certificate will be calculated as follows : For every *cabin passenger* one half the sum which he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Waste Land Board that he has actually paid for the passage of himself and his family. For *intermediate and steerage* passengers from Europe, at the rate of 20*l.* for each person of fourteen years and upwards, of 12*l.* for each child between seven and fourteen, and of 8*l.* for each child between one and seven years of age.

V.—Naval and Military Settlers.

All officers on full or half pay, soldiers, marines, and sailors whether in Her Majesty's service or that of the East India Company, who may at any time be within the province of Auckland,

and who may retire or be discharged from the service, shall be entitled, in lieu of an allowance for passage money, to a "Money Certificate," enabling him to acquire *special occupation land* free of cost, at the following rates:—

Commissioned officers, 400 acres. Non-commissioned officers, above the rank of corporal, or equivalent to that rank in the sea service, 80 acres. Ditto, being corporals, under that rank, &c., 60 acres. Private soldiers, marines, and seamen, 40 acres.

VI.—General Country Lands.

These may be acquired in lots of not less than 40 acres, except in certain cases of adjoining properties, by a written application to the Waste Land Board, stating the number of acres wanted, and describing the same as accurately as may be, and paying the next day for the same at the rate of 10*s.* an acre. If there should be more than one candidate for the same land, it is to be put up to auction by one of the Commissioners of the Board, at 10*s.* an acre, but the competition is to be confined to the candidates who applied for the land. The land selected is to be surveyed at the expense of the Government, but if directed to be surveyed by the applicant, he will be allowed in payment five acres for every 100 acres surveyed.

VII.—Roads.

An allowance is also made for roads where none have been laid out, varying from five to three acres per cent., according to the extent of the purchase. The right of Government to make roads is to be reserved in the grant.

VIII.—Mineral Land.

Leases for any number of years, not exceeding 21, and of not less than 20 nor more than 80 acres, may be granted of *rural or special occupation land* supposed to contain minerals, at a royalty or rent of one-fifteenth of the minerals to be raised. After three years' occupation the lessee may have the land put up to auction at an upset price of 1*l.* per acre, subject to the lease already granted.

IX.—Pasturage.

The right of pasturage within hundreds is confined exclusively to occupants of land held upon a grant from the Crown to enrolled pensioners, and to natives holding under permission from the Government.

X.—Homestead Land, &c.

Land on which there is a homestead, or on which improvements have been made by the holder of a pasture or timber licence, will not be sold until the licensee shall have had the offer of purchasing it at 10*s.* an acre. The Waste Land Board may require the licensee to exercise his right to purchase after one month's notice though no one has applied to buy the land.

XI.—Cost of Crown Grants.

The fee for the issue of Crown grants is to be 20*s.* only.

XII.—Land Fund.

All proceeds from the sale, letting, or occupation of the waste lands are to be appropriated to emigration, to making roads and bridges, and to other public works, in such proportions as the Superintendent and Provincial Council shall direct.

Appendix No. 49.

Canada.

Information for Emigrants to Canada and the Northern and Western States of America; showing the Routes, Distances, and Rates of Passage from Quebec to the principal points.

Routes.

Route No. 1.—From Quebec through Canada to Windsor (the most westerly point of Upper Canada, on the Detroit River,) and to the Western States, embracing all points on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence and of Lake Ontario, and along the line of the Great Western Railway, from Hamilton to Detroit in the State of Michigan; also the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Passengers for any point on this route proceed by steamers from Quebec to Montreal; there tranship into a river steamer for Kingston. (Passengers for Belleville, River Trent, on Prince Edward's district, land at Kingston.) At Kingston tranship into the Lake steamer for Toronto, Hamilton, and intermediate ports, from Toronto (new route) by the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, through New Market, Barrie, to Collingwood, 93 miles, whence steamers leave for Green Bay, Manitowac, Sheboygan, Milwaukie, and Chicago. From Hamilton you proceed by Great Western Railway to Detroit; from Detroit to Chicago by Michigan Central Railroad; from Chicago by steamer up Lake Michigan to Milwaukie, or by railroad to Galena on the Mississippi or to St. Louis in the State of Missouri.

This is the most direct and best route from Quebec to any of the above places.

Route No. 2.—From Quebec to places on the American side of the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie, and to the Northern and Western States.

Passengers for this route proceed by steamer from Quebec to Montreal; there they are transhipped into a river steamer for Ogdensburgh; at Ogdensburgh into a lake steamer for Niagara or Lewiston and intermediate ports. From Lewiston they are carried by railway to Buffalo; from Buffalo steamers carry them up Lake Erie to Detroit and intermediate ports. Along this route passengers are carried to parts of Western New York and Pennsylvania, to the States of Ohio and Michigan, and from various points along the line, communications by railway and canal to Cincinnatti in Ohio, Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, Louisville in Kentucky.

Route No. 3.—From Quebec to the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, to the New England States of America, and to New Brunswick.

Passengers proceed from Quebec by the Grand Trunk Railway, passing through Richmond and Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships, and thence through the State of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine, to Portland. From Portland trains and steamers connect daily with Boston, and to all places in the State of Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Also from Portland steamers leave twice a-week for St. Andrews and St. John, New Brunswick.

Route No. 4.—From Quebec to the Ottawa district and places on the Rideau Canal.

Passengers proceed by steamer to Montreal, and from Montreal to Ottawa City (late Bytown,) and places on the Rideau Canal by steamer every evening. Those proceeding to Perth, Lanark, or any of the adjoining settlements, should land at Oliver's Ferry on the Rideau Canal, seven miles from Perth. This is the best route to the settlements in the Bathurst district.

Route No. 5.—From Quebec to Troy, Albany, New York, Philadelphia.

Passengers proceed by steamer to Montreal, and from Montreal by railroad to Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain; thence by steamer to Burlington and Whitehall; rail to Troy or Albany; and by steamer or railway down the Hudson River to New York City.

DISTANCES AND FARES.

See the explanation of Route.	PLACES.	Miles distant from Quebec.	Steerage Fare. Sterling. £	s.	d.	Cabin Fare. Sterling. £	s.	d.	REMARKS.
	CANADA.								
1	Belleville Bay, Quinte	419	0	15	0	2	0	0	Steamer from Kingston.
1	Bondhead	493	0	17	0	2	8	0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Brockville	319	0	9	0	1	8	0	Do. do.
4	Bytown, (Ottawa City)	309	0	7	0	1	18	0	Do. do.
1	Chatham	730	1	6	0	3	6	0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	Cobourg	472	0	15	0	2	2	0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Darlington	497	0	17	0	2	8	0	Do. do.
1	Eckford	686	1	5	0	3	4	0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	HAMILTON	590	0	19	0	2	10	0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Ingersoll	637	1	2	6	2	17	0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	KINGSTON	369	0	11	0	1	15	0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Loudon	666	1	5	0	3	0	0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	MONTREAL	180	0	3	0	0	14	0	Steamer or G. T. Railway.
2	Niagara	587	0	19	0	2	11	0	Do. from Montreal.
4	Oliver's Ferry, Rideau Canal	379	0	11	0	2	1	0	Do. do.
1	Paris	610	1	1	0	2	15	0	Railway from Hamilton.
4	Perth	386	0	11	0	2	1	0	From Oliver's Ferry, 7 miles.
1	Port Hope	478	0	15	0	2	2	0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Prescott	307	0	9	0	1	8	0	Do. do.
3	Sherbrooke	124	0	6	0	0	16	0	G. T. Railway from Quebec.
1	St. Catharines	623	1	3	0	2	16	0	Steamer from Toronto.
1	TORONTO	547	0	19	0	2	10	0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Whitby	517	0	19	0	2	10	0	Do. do.
1	Woodstock	638	1	2	0	2	15	0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	Windsor	775	1	7	0	3	10	0	Do. do.

DISTANCES AND FARES—*continued.*

See the explanation of Route.	PLACES.	Miles distant from Quebec.	Steerage Fare. Sterling.	Cabin Fare. Sterling.	REMARKS.
	UNITED STATES.				
5	Albany, (New York)	436	1 0 0	2 1 0	Railway from Montreal.
2	Buffalo, do.	647	1 3 0	2 12 0	Steamer from Montreal.
3	Boston, (City)	419	1 6 0	2 6 0	G. T. Railway from Quebec.
5	Burlington	270	0 11 0	1 6 0	Railway from Montreal.
2	Cape Vincent	370	0 11 0	1 14 0	Steamer do.
1	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	1054	1 15 0	4 15 0	Per G. W. R. from Hamilton.
2	Cleveland, Ohio	841	1 9 0	3 5 0	Steamer from Buffalo.
2	Cincinnati, Ohio	1120	2 3 0	4 10 0	Via Buffalo and Sandusky.
2	Columbus, Ohio	976	1 18 0	4 0 0	Do. do.
1	DETROIT, MICHIGAN	776	0 17 0	3 10 0	Per G. W. R. from Hamilton.
1	Galena, Illinois	1224	2 10 0	6 0 0	Via Hamilton and Chicago.
2	Lewiston, (New York)	616	0 19 0	2 8 0	Steamer from Montreal.
2	Louisville, Kentucky	1200	2 0 0	5 5 0	Via Buffalo and Sandusky.
1	Monroe, Michigan	955	1 11 0	3 10 0	Steamer from Buffalo.
1	MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN	1654	1 17 0	5 0 0	G. W. R. from Hamilton.
5	New York, (City)	576	1 0 0	2 6 0	S. and R. from Montreal.
2	Ogdensburgh	318	0 9 0	1 8 0	Steamer do.
2	Oswego	466	0 17 0	2 0 0	Do. do.
3	PORTLAND, MAINE	319	1 0 0	1 12 0	G. T. Railway from Quebec.
2	Pittsburg, Penn	981	1 18 0	4 0 0	Via Buffalo and Cleveland.
2	Rochester	529	0 19 0	2 4 0	Steamer from Montreal.
2	Sackett's Harbour	422	0 15 0	1 18 0	Steamer from Buffalo.
2	Sandusky, Ohio	901	1 11 0	3 10 0	By Steamer from Buffalo.
1	ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	1239	2 11 0	6 0 0	Via Hamilton and Chicago.
2	Toledo, Ohio	947	1 11 0	3 9 0	Via Steamer from Buffalo.
5	Troy, (New York)	430	1 0 0	2 1 0	Railway from Montreal.

Passengers paying cabin fare are found in provisions on board the steamers, and forwarded by the mail steamers, and if by railway, with first class train.

Throughout these passages, children under 12 years of age are charged half price, and those under 3 years are free.

The only charge for luggage between Quebec and Hamilton is the cartage from the Quebec steamer to the Upper Canada steamer, at Montreal, viz.:—1*s.* for each load, say 10 cwt. By the railroads, 100 lbs. is allowed to each passenger; all over that quantity will be charged extra.

The gold sovereign is at present worth 24*s.* 4*d.*; the English shilling, 1*s.* 3*d.*; and the English crown piece, 6*s.* 1*d.*, currency. A dollar is 4*s.* sterling.

Through tickets can be obtained on application to this office.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
H. M. Chief Emigration Officer for Canada,
Office, Napoleon Wharf.

Government Emigration Department,
Quebec, April, 1855.

Appendix No. 50.

Mauritius and Dependencies.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1854.

Title. For amending Ordinance No. 9 of 1851 relating to the delivery of newly arrived Immigrants in this Colony.

Preamble. Whereas it has been found expedient to make certain alterations and amendments in the Regulations contained in Ordinance 9 of 1851, "for the delivery of Immigrants newly arrived in this Colony."

His Excellency the Governor in Council has enacted and does hereby enact as follows :

Repeal of Ordinance No. 9 of 1851. Art. 1. Ordinance No. 9 of 1851 shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Number of immigrants to be allotted to each employer to be determined annually. Art. 2. The Governor shall determine annually, according to the number of immigrants intended to be introduced into the colony, the number of such immigrants which each employer shall be allowed to engage upon their arrival, without any additional payment as herein-after provided.

Mode of determining the number to be allotted to each employer. Art. 3. The number to which each employer shall be entitled, shall be calculated, if he be a sugar manufacturer, upon the quantity of sugar produced upon his estate during the preceding year, ending on the thirtieth day of June last expired, of which quantity he shall deliver to the Protector of immigrants a written declaration made before the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district in which his estate, or the greater part of his estate is situate, in the form of the Schedule A hereunto annexed, or if he be other than a sugar manufacturer, the number shall be calculated upon the average number of such labourers or servants whom he has employed during the preceding year ending as aforesaid, of which he shall deliver to the Protector of immigrants a written declaration made before the Stipendiary Magistrate in which such labourers or servants, or the greater part of them, have been employed in the form of the Schedule B hereunto annexed.

Proviso. Provided that any person employing less than the number of labourers or servants which would entitle him under the above provisions to a quota of newly arrived immigrants, shall be entitled to engage in any one year one newly arrived immigrant, but not more, without any extra payment as herein-after provided.

Proviso. Provided also that if from special circumstances, the produce of a sugar estate cannot be fairly established in the foregoing manner, the Governor may, upon the Protector's report, take such circumstances into consideration, and may determine the number of immigrants to which the proprietor thereof shall be entitled.

Abstract of sugar produced by each estate. Art. 4. An abstract of the quantities of sugar declared in the manner aforesaid to have been made on each estate, shall be made and kept open for inspection in the Protector's office, and a copy

thereof shall be submitted to the Council of Government annually in the month of May.

Number of immigrants to which employer is entitled, to be published.

Art. 5. The Governor shall publish in the Government Gazette the number of immigrants to which each class of employers will be entitled for the ensuing year, as herein-after provided.

Persons wishing to engage more men than their quota.

Art. 6. Any employer wishing to engage a larger number of newly arrived immigrants than he is entitled to under the preceding Articles, shall pay in addition to any stamp duty or other charge leviable upon the engagement of immigrants, the sum of 3*l.* for every such immigrant in excess of the number to which he is so entitled.

Additional duty to be levied on engagements.

Art. 7. Any employer who has received his quota, engaging any new immigrant on whose previous engagement with another employer the additional duty aforesaid has not been paid at any time within one year after such immigrant's arrival in the colony, shall pay on such engagement the additional duty of 3*l.* herein-before provided.

Application of the amount of additional duty.

Art. 8. All sums received on account of such additional duty and as stamp tax on the first engagement of each additional immigrant introduced as an extra man, under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be applied to the introduction as soon as practicable of an additional number of immigrants beyond the number provided for in the annual or any supplementary estimates.

Claims to engage immigrants to remain in force two years.

Art. 9. All claims of newly arrived immigrants shall remain in force for two years, and the employers making such claims, if interested in more than one estate, may engage the men to whom they are entitled on any of the estates belonging to them.

Regulations for execution of this Ordinance.

Art. 10. The Governor may make all regulations not inconsistent with the above provisions, for the execution of this Ordinance, and for the equitable and convenient delivery of newly arrived immigrants, and may alter or annul the same as he may think fit; and such regulations shall, upon the expiration of eight days after publication in the Gazette, have the force of law.

Promulgation.

Art. 11. The present Ordinance shall take effect on and from the 8th April 1854.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-ninth day of March 1854.

W. H. Ricketts,
Secretary to the Council.

Schedule (A.)

Declaration to be made by a Sugar Manufacturer.

I hereby declare that there has been produced on the estate of which I am the proprietor or manager in the district of during the year ended 30th April last, the quantity of pounds net of sugar, exclusive of any portion accruing to other

parties whose canes have been passed during that period on the estate.

A. B.,
Proprietor or Manager.

Received the above Declaration,
C. B.,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

I (or we) hereby declare that to my (or our) knowledge the above quantity of sugar has been produced on the above estate, and sent to Port Louis for sale or shipment.

C. D.,
Agent or Broker,
for the above proprietor or manager.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Declaration to be made by any other person than a Sugar Manufacturer.

I hereby declare that I have had in my employment under annual or monthly engagements at in the district of a number of adult male labourers or servants, not less than on the average of the preceding twelve months,

A. B.,

Received the above declaration,
C. B.,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.

ORDINANCE No. 21 of 1854.

Title. For further regulating the Obligations of new Immigrants.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Ordinance No. 16 of 1852, by abolishing the Monthly Tax therein imposed upon new immigrants not employed under a written engagement to labour for hire, and substituting a commuted payment for such tax, and to make further regulations for encouraging the industry of immigrants.

The Honourable the Officer administering the Government in Council has enacted, and does hereby enact as follows:

Art. 1. Every new immigrant desirous of redeeming the remainder of his industrial residence, as defined by Ordinance No. 16 of 1852, who, upon the expiration of any contract under which he is engaged, shall pay to the Collector of Internal Revenues, or to any officer duly appointed to receive such monies, a sum calculated at the rate of thirty-two shillings per annum for the whole time not being less than a week, required to complete his industrial residence, shall be deemed to have completed his industrial residence, and shall be entitled to be registered, and to receive a ticket as an old immigrant;

provided that for every fraction of a shilling calculated as due in payment of the said redemption money one shilling shall be chargeable.

Art. 2. Every new immigrant, who at the time of this Ordinance coming into force may not be employed under a written engagement to labour for hire, or who after the aforesaid time may cease to be so employed, shall be bound within eight days after this Ordinance comes into operation, or after the termination of his engagement, as the case may be, to contract a written engagement to labour for hire or to pay at the aforesaid rate of 32 shillings per annum for the whole time, not being less than a week, required to complete his industrial residence, subject to the provisions contained in the fifteenth and sixteenth articles of Ordinance 16 of 1852.

Art. 3. The employer of any immigrant who may absent himself from his work without leave or some unavoidable cause, may in addition to the stoppage of wages and rations during such unlicensed absence, either require such immigrant to pay to him for every day of such absence the sum of one half-penny for each shilling of his monthly wages, as provided by the twenty-third article of the aforesaid Ordinance, or require the immigrant at the end of his engagement to make good double the time of such absences; and the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district shall upon the request of the employer, refuse to discharge such immigrant until he have completed double the time of such unlicensed absence, provided that the periods of such absence have been duly notified every month to the aforesaid Stipendiary Magistrate.

Art. 4. In cases of unlicensed absence, it shall not be lawful for any employer to make the stoppage authorized by the latter section of the twenty-third article of Ordinance 16 of 1852, unless such stoppage be made at the time of paying the wages of the immigrant within 30 days after the expiration of the month in which the unlicensed absences have occurred, or unless such unlicensed absences have been duly recorded and attested in the pay books by the employer, or by his manager, and have been announced to the immigrant in the presence of the overseer or other superior, within the aforesaid period of 30 days after the expiration of the month in which they occurred.

Art. 5. If any new immigrant, who has been sentenced under the twenty-fourth article of the aforesaid Ordinance to make good to his employer the time of his unlicensed absences, should refuse to obey the order of the Stipendiary Magistrate to complete his engagement, he shall, in lieu of the imprisonment to which he would be subject under the aforesaid article, be liable to an extension of his industrial residence equal to double the term of his unlicensed absences if they have not exceeded one fourth of the period of his engagement, or to the whole period of his engagement if they should have exceeded the above proportion; and the Stipendiary Magistrate, after having registered such extension of his industrial residence, shall forward the immigrant to the Protector of Immigrants, who shall record such extension in his office, and shall deal with the immigrant as provided in the sixteenth article of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Art. 6. Whereas it is necessary for the encouragement of the industry of immigrants, and for the repression of the unlicensed ab-

sence of those serving under engagements, that such absences should be duly recorded, and that the immigrant should be required to make good the period of such absences, it is hereby enacted that every employer of ten or more immigrants shall notify monthly to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district, in the form A. annexed to this Ordinance, and in duplicate, the period of unlicensed absence of every immigrant employed in his service, from whom he has not already exacted the penalty authorized by the twenty-third article of the aforesaid Ordinance; and no Stipendiary Magistrate shall pass any contract of engagement with any such employer as aforesaid until such return has been made.

Art. 7. The Stipendiary Magistrate shall forward the duplicates of all such monthly returns to the Protector of Immigrants, who, in the case of new immigrants, shall record all the absences therein reported in his registers, and shall not grant a ticket of old-immigrant to the immigrant against whom they are recorded, except upon proof of his having made good the time due to his employer, or of his having served the required time under engagement with some other employer, or of his having redeemed the unfinished portion of his industrial residence in the manner herein-before provided.

Art. 8. The declaration of the employer, or of his manager, at the foot of the monthly return of unlicensed absences shall be deemed to be sufficient proof of the correctness of such return, unless complaint be made of the incorrectness of the return, or unless the stipendiary magistrate have reason to doubt its incorrectness, in either of which cases he may require the employer or his manager to produce his books, and to substantiate the correctness of the return; and if no such book should have been kept, or if they should have been so kept that the alleged unlicensed absence cannot be satisfactorily shown therein, the Stipendiary Magistrate may, if he think fit, disallow any obligation or claim arising out of such alleged absence.

Art. 9. Article 8 and all other provisions of Ordinance No. 16 of 1852, which are repugnant to this Ordinance, are hereby repealed; and all other articles of Ordinance No. 16, of 1852, which relate to a monthly tax, shall be deemed to be modified, so as to apply to the commuted payment required by Articles 1 and 2 of the present Ordinance.

Art. 10. The present Ordinance shall take effect from 1st August next.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this fourteenth day of June, 1854.

D. W. Ricketts,
Secretary to the Council.

SCHEDULE A.

District

Estate
Belonging to

Monthly Return of Immigrants who have been absent from their work without leave or some unavoidable cause, and from whom the penalty authorized by the 23d Article of Ordinance No. 16 of 1852 has not been exacted, during the month of 1852.

Immigrants.			Period of Absence.		Remarks.
Names.	Number.	Old or New.	Dates.	No. of Days.	
			From to		

K 2

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, and corresponds with the books kept by me (or my Manager).

(Signed) A. B.
or C. D. *Manager for* A. B.

Date of return.
Date of receipt by Stipendiary Magistrate.

Appendix No. 51.

Extract from Letter from Mr. White, to S. Walcott, Esq., dated 7th April, 1854, reporting departure of "Epsom" from Hong Kong for Jamaica.

The emigrants are all fine able-bodied men, and as far as I am aware, are all, with the exception of about half-a-dozen, agricultural labourers. Of these few I allowed some to come on board, because they had some slight knowledge of English, which I thought might be useful in Jamaica, and there are probably two or three substitutes, who could not be detected at the last moment. One man has a knowledge of Bengalee, having been some years in India.

Owing to the captain's irresolution I could not depend upon the vessel until the 10th, when active measures were taken to procure emigrants. At first they came forward in considerable numbers, and I expected to have got them away within a fortnight, but a difficulty arose when I wished to pay their advances. Having no proper depôt on shore, and no means of legal restraint, to prevent them from leaving the ship in harbour, they would certainly have run away on receiving the money. I therefore caused it to be intimated to them that the vessel would drop outside the harbour, and that their money would be paid to them on board. The contractors who had brought them, finding that if the ship moved out of harbour the men would be away from their influence, and that they would thus be prevented from purloining a portion of the advances, got up a cry of alarm that the ship was going to take them away as slaves without paying advances, and that there were quantities of manacles and fetters on board for their confinement. The consequence was, that in the excitement and confusion that followed, the greater number went away in the boats that had come alongside, carrying with them several articles of clothing and other articles that had been put on board for their use.

I determined, however, to persevere, and the vessel dropped outside sufficiently far to prevent unnecessary intercourse with the shore. The people remaining on board were paid, and a bumboat sent alongside well furnished with such articles as they were likely to require. For several days no emigrants came forward, but at length the favourable account given by the people on board, and the facilities given to those who could be depended on for coming on shore, counteracted the evil reports spread by the contractors, and men came to the office to make inquiries, and finally to offer themselves as emigrants. After this, matters went on smoothly, and the number required was completed without difficulty.

The greater number of the emigrants on board the "Epsom" may therefore be considered as voluntary emigrants; and this is the only instance in which the advances paid have been received by the emigrants themselves, and expended as they thought proper. Hitherto the crimps have always managed, by fair means or by foul, to appropriate the largest portion of the advance.

This first experiment of emigration from Hong Kong may therefore be considered as successful, but there is not yet sufficient

experience to determine what supply of labour may be depended upon from the mainland; and I recommend, as stated in my letter of the 9th February, No. 8, para. 6, that in the case of vessels chartered in England, a clause be inserted, giving a discretionary power to the Agent to place the vessel for the purpose of receiving emigrants, if necessary, elsewhere than at Hong Kong.

Before the "Epsom" left I appointed twelve cooks, six headmen, and two barbers, who are entitled to £2, £3, and £2 per month during the voyage, payable in Jamaica, if they conduct themselves to the satisfaction of the captain. To these men also an extra advance was made as earnest of the agreement.

The "Epsom" left on the forenoon of the 1st inst., under favourable auspices, and with a moderate breeze from the north. The people seemed perfectly content with the arrangements made, and as everything has been done for their comfort and safety, I trust they will arrive in safety and prove a benefit to the island. The vessel got under way amid the firing of crackers and the uproar of gongs and drums, in token of their satisfaction.

Appendix No. 52.

Copy of Journal of the Chinese interpreter, Wang-te-Chang, reporting state of Chinese Immigrants at Panama.

August 30.—At noonday, or 12 o'clock, our vessel arrived at Navy Bay. As soon as it's at anchor, my friend Mr. Wortley went on shore to visit the American Company officer, and informed to him of me, and Dr. Falconer coming with him, and the America Company headman was so kind to us as he asked Mr. Wortley sends for us come on shore to take dine with him at his washing house; in this house we rested the night.

August 31.—Early this morning, half-past 7 o'clock, we had taken our breakfast, went to the railroad office to wait for train go with, and half-past 8 o'clock our train started, which arrived to one America Company station was at half-past 2 o'clock. Here is the ending place of first passenger train going. We came out of train, and took dinner in this station. As soon as finished our eating in hasty, then we going by the second train, which carrying dirt without anything cover over the top, though unfortunately have met a little rain comes upon us, we using our umbrella kept wet out of us. Now the second train is ending here; we are sorry of have not done yet of the third train road, and no animals to be hired for us to ride, so then no otherwise we think of only depended on our weak feet, going by through the space of such dirt and roughly road, of two miles distance off from this place to the summit, where we intend to rest ourselves in this night, I walking with my umbrella instead of my stick, and to be my helper. When we have arrived at summit, exactly 5 o'clock, I felt quite tired, and all the lowest parts of my dress had filled with wet and yellow dirt, so I changed another suit of clean and dry dress as soon as I can, because I was afraid such

wet dirt clothes keeping long on me and catch sick. This station house is very small, its wall is made of cloth, and the top covered with reeds, which situating in the side of railroad ; from the bottom of this house down to the railroad is about 20 feet high, which according to my observation, this railroad cut off through the mountains is also about 20 feet deep, through this house which I slept in is very small. I felt quite comfortable all the night, only behind of the house there are a great number of frogs made noise all night, which gave me a little trouble hear them.

September 1.—This morning, after we had breakfast, half-past 8 o'clock, I and Dr. Falconer sad down on mule and horse we had hired for going to Panama, and said a good-bye to our friend Mr. Wortley, to return to Navy Bay, and going to New York ; we reached the town of Panama half-past 4 o'clock, or nearly 5 ; here we both look for Mr. Harrison, but we could not find him out of where he is, so we stop in the Panama Town Commercial Hotel.

September 2.—Half-past 6 o'clock in this early morning, our friend Mr. Harrison coming to the Commercial Hotel seek for us. We met here, and going together to our railroad station, taken our breakfast; here I saw about 50 Chinese labour emigrants, who having ill sick in their appearance, with pale and thin face, and on their feet some of them sore and some are swell up legs and feet. Now the headman of the station begin to send them up to the hospital. From this place to the hospital is about six miles distant. I spare a short time, and went to stand among them, and attended to ask them a few questions. They gave to me an account of their complaints, of a great suffering of this unhealth Panama country, as having rain, wetting their clothes when they working at some place, soon it passed over, then what shining hot sun comes out to beat upon them. It was said (not for having rain only a single day, but almost every day, sometimes twice or three times) of for wants of fresh provision the America Company support them with daily salt pork or beef or rice, without any fresh vegetables, except sometimes yam and tea once every day, and of their treatment is severe as give them hard flog, sometimes with blood come out from their backward bodies, and I asked them with what they have done to make the Company people flog on them in such severe way ; they told they did nothing, only when the caught sick, went to complain the headman in Chinese dialect, which could not make him understand, till the time is come that headman send them go out to work ; they go with those health, but they felt sick and weak, not be able to work hard as others do, so the headman seeing them not work so hard as the others, then flog them ; they then begin complain again as they sick and feel weak, not be able to work ; then the headman did not understand, and he fancy himself that they speaking is abuse him, and go to flog on them more heavy and harder than first gave them. I saw some of them, when they complained to me of their receiving such afflictions at here, with their cold river tears burstly came into the eyes down to their clothes, and they themselves could impossible to stop it at this moment. I felt very much grievous and pity on them, with painful heart and earnest mind. I was not pity on them because they are my countrymen, but I am really pity and grief on them, for they are

made by God as we are, only God placed them in the state of living as difference between us. Now half-past 8 o'clock, I came into the house to take our breakfast. Soon as we finished it in hasty, just 9 o'clock begun to strike, now we ready our riding, going to the Chinese Hospital. As soon as we got there, about 11 o'clock, we went into the hospital with Company's doctor, who is attended to the hospital sick Chinese. As soon as he so kind took us to this hospital, he himself left us here, and to his medical room. Why he not accompanying with us to look over the Chinese in the hospital, I suppose because so sting the hospital he himself could not stop there any long; and the other reason is, such so stink and dirty hospital, he fear me to ask him question. All the ill sick Chinese in the hospital is more than 150. I, Doctor Falconer, and Mr. Harrison went round the hospital, both down and up stairs, to examine them; every one the same ill, only some of them is different in disease; they complained to me, that they for wants of fresh water they drink use of salt water, but first time I did not believe such nonsense words, so I asked the interpreter how much fresh water each sick Chinese can get a day, he told me each one of them may get the allowance only one black wine bottom of water. Now I observe the reason is some of these ill sick Chinese; well they feel thirsty, they drink off all the first water at once, afterwards their thirsty come again, no more fresh water for drink, then they go out the door to get salt water drink by themselves for it, hope to stop their thirsty; and I asked them why some among them suicided themselves; they told of because when they had ill sick, bring them in the hospital, there supply with food and water is not sufficient, therefore they thought they rather leave the hospital and wander about to seek some food afterwards, that they felt tired and hungry in somewhere on their going, then they thought now they hope no more in this world, then they began to hung themselves; from this hospital to the fresh water place is a little long way, therefore they for want of fresh water, but salt water is just out of the door, so they thought more easily get for drink, and they have got sore feet, not be able to go a long way off to get water by themselves, and the doctor not allow them go out of the hospital. Those who are dead in the hospital, they Company's people carry them out, each one with two ropes fastening on legs and arms to some wild place, and heap them up in some number to buried into one hole of the ground without coffin, and with nothing wrap of only naked against cold and wet ground. Though said those poor people, dead without funeral ceremony as not necessary use of coffin to enclose. I suppose there is one dead beggar lying in some way, neither known; he is a native people or foreigner, doubtless myself, some person will come and bury him with coffin. Now, all the Chinese labour emigrants in Panama is belong to America's Company, who brought them from two provinces, Canton and Fohkeen, in China, to Panama, working at railroad; it was said in the whole number 1,040; they came here, some of them six months since, some are five, and some are four; now more than 500 of them is dead by disease, 30 or 40 suicided themselves, and more than 30 is heard as gone to California; now only about 400 still exist remain with the

Company's station, 200 of them is fall into ill sick. With what reason of these 500 more Chinese emigrants, the laborers of America Company were dead by disease and buried without coffin, and with nothing wrap on them only poor naked bodies, in several number heaped together put into one hole of the place.

Our first civil person thought when we were born out of our parents, our body had parent's membrane enclosed it, so he taught those people to invent coffin for the use of enclose our dead body, either poorer or richer dead, and use coffin to enclose, which is not funeral ceremony, and not custom at all, it is by natural and general uses. Now I attended to ask those Chinese whom I met, that they wish to go with me to Jamaica, to leave America Company or not; they all answered to me immediately, if I willing to take them, go which out of the hand of America Company, no matter anywhere to go. I take them to be farmer, they are very glad to follow, so now I thought to say, if any one of my friends who has authority to get these Chinese labour immigrants out of the hand of America Company to be farmer in Jamaica, had broken their contraction, then I am very much obliged, and will say, he is a second Moses, for he did as the first Moses, who brought the children of Israel out of the land of bondage of Egypt. Now half-past 12 o'clock, we return to the summit place where we intend to stop this night, when we passing one place and saw one dead Chinese labourer lying on the dirt and wet sun shining of one pond, I, Dr. Falconer, and Mr. Harrison approached him and examined; we only have observed on his both sore feet, and the upper part bad covering with his old Chinese clothes, so that we cannot examine out with what matter caused him to die in the wet dirt and sun shining place. This evening, about 8 o'clock, we arrived at summit and stop here.

September 4.—This morning at half-past 9 o'clock reached at Navy Bay; this evening half-past 5 o'clock, and went down the vessel and returned to here.

Those Panama Chinese labourers, when they were in China they thought they were going to the America's vessels to California, and there to dig gold, but they never thought they came Panama to work at railroad to lose their lives by this such unhealthy country caused.

Appendix No. 53.

Extract from Despatch from Commissary Judge at the Havannah to Lord Clarendon, dated 10th July 1854, respecting treatment of Chinese labourers in Cuba.

No. 45. *Havana, 10th July* 1854.

I am informed that 1,500 Chinese immigrants have been introduced into this island since the beginning of the present year by Señor Pereda, whom I mentioned in my despatch No. 5 of the 2d January last, as one of the two contractors for their introduction under the old regulations. None have been introduced this year except by Señor Pereda. I am told that all the persons who have already got Chinese labourers are endeavouring to get more,

and that some other persons have begun this year to take them. This would appear to show that the Chinese are found to serve well for labour. But it appears questionable whether the cause of humanity has hitherto been so well served as has been supposed or pretended by this substitution for negro labour.

The Chinese who are brought over are in most, if not all, cases inveigled from the interior, a few miles from Amoy, by persons (Chinese) who are well known at that port as brokers, and who induce them to come to Amoy under false pretences of there being employment for them in that town, and there, on their approach, they are forcibly conveyed on board ship for Havana, instead of the island of Amoy. The new regulations, it is true, provide that the consent of the immigrants, or of those on whom they depend, must be obtained. But it cannot be expected that the regulation on this point, with no penalty affixed, will put a stop to fraud in a matter and in a country where it can so easily be practised.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. C. Backhouse.

The Earl of Clarendon,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 54.

Copy of Despatch from Consul General at Cuba to Lord Clarendon, dated 30th June 1854, respecting treatment of Chinese Labourers in Cuba.

Slave Trade, No. 52.

My Lord, *Havana, 30th June* 1854.

I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch, S.T. No. 14, of the 20th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a letter with its enclosures, which had been addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by Mr. Joseph Sturge, respecting the treatment of Coolies or Chinese labourers imported into Cuba.

In obedience to your Lordship's desire that I should report to your Lordship whether it is true, as stated in the letter, that the Coolies in Cuba are publicly bought and sold, and treated as slaves, I have the honour of stating that the information upon which Mr. Sturge appears to have founded his letter to the Duke of Newcastle is wholly unfounded with respect to their being "manacled and sold by auction in the market place;" no such thing has ever been done here, nor would it be permitted by the Spanish authorities.

The Chinese labourers brought here have come under contracts to serve for eight years; their pay generally is two dollars a month; they receive two suits of clothing annually, and their rations are also stipulated for in their contracts.

They are (no matter by whom imported,) from the moment of their arrival under the immediate protection of the Government, and the punctual observance of their contracts is guaranteed to them by the Supreme Authority of the Island. They are subject to the conditions of the Royal Decree of the 22d March last, both as regards the

obligations of their employers towards them, and theirs towards their employers.

In the prescribed regulations for colonists or free labourers there is ample protection for them, and the discipline is mild, easily to be borne by the well-behaved, but at the same time sufficiently strict to enforce obedience of the unruly.

The transfer of the colonists or free labourers at any time during the period of their contracts is permitted, but as that can only be done with the previous consenting of the colonist, so there can be no traffic in the way of transfer by public sale.

The free labourer, according to the regulations of the 22d March, a copy of which your Lordship did me the honour of transmitting along with your Lordship's despatch No. 16, of the 31st ultimo, are subjected to regular and moderate working hours, and in other respects are to be well cared for. Those who were introduced under contract with the Junta de Fornento, or Board of Trade, by Messrs. Villoldo, Wardrop, & Co, were distributed to the planters, cost the Government $125 each, which the employers of these colonists must repay, besides in all things fulfilling the conditions of pay, clothing, and rations to the labourers during the period of their eight years contract.

Those who have been introduced subsequently have no guaranteed sum from the Government of the island, and the importer delivers over the labourers to their employers upon such terms as they may be able to agree, but the sums paid for them to the parties who have engaged in these speculations being in consideration of the services of the labourers during the whole period of their eight years' contract, are, of course, wholly irrespective of the terms and obligations of the employers towards the colonists or free labourers as regards pay, clothing, and rations stipulated for in the separate agreements of each, a copy of which they are entitled to have, every one of them, in their own possession, according to the regulations.

I can hardly imagine that it is possible that any of the employers of the Chinese should imagine they have any title to the services of those in their employ beyond the terms of their original contracts, but I think it exceedingly probable that many of them will be anxious to engage their services anew at the expiration of their present engagements, and will pay them considerably more wages, because of their good behaviour and intelligence.

The experience of the Chinese labourers up to this period has been generally, although not universally, satisfactory, and all that have been imported have been eagerly sought after at from $150 to $170 each; a certain Mr. Pereda, a Spanish merchant of this place, is now the only person engaged in this trade, but it is open to anybody under the regulations of the Royal Decree of 22d March.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Jos. T. Crawford,
Consul General in Cuba.

Appendix No. 55.

Trinidad.

Report from Immigration Agent at Trinidad, enclosed in Governor's Despatch No. 28, 23d April, on Chinese Immigrants per "Australia."

Sir, *Immigration Office, 19th April*, 1854.

I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the Chinese immigrants per "Australia," terminated the first year of their industrial residence on the 10th ultimo. The number originally distributed was 424, of these 86 have died, as may be seen on reference to the annexed Table.

This mortality occurring in so fine a body of men, is referable among other causes principally to the existence last year of an epidemic fever rapidly fatal under the most skilful treatment, the type aggravated by the total want of any means of communication between the employer and employed. There were other accessaries to which I have already drawn attention in previous reports.

Notwithstanding the mortality, the result of this first experiment in Chinese immigration has been satisfactory, and in some cases highly so, as for instance, on the Broomage, Upper Caroni, St. Marie, and Camden. On the two former estates there were no deaths, and on the whole the employers expressed their conviction that the Chinese labourers were the best they had hitherto tried. That much depends on the employer is evident, from the fact that in certain cases of transfer, hands previously useless from sickness or other causes became shortly effective.

Out of nineteen estates, the assignment fee for the second year remains due on four from accidental causes, but these balances I expect to pay into the Treasury before the end of the current month.

Nearly the same statement applies to the repayment of the Chinese advances, which is in a much more satisfactory state than could have been predicted under the circumstances.

The second year of the Chinese immigrants by the second ship commences on the 1st proximo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hy. Mitchell,
Agent General of Immigrants.

The Hon. Thomas F. Johnston,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 55.—*continued.*

Date.	Estate's Name.	Owner.	No. assigned.	No. dead.	Run away.	Remaining.
March 10th 1854	Orange Grove	Hume, Bernard, & Co.	25	1	—	24
	Williams Ville	John W. Begg	23	9	—	14
	Jordan Hill	William Eccles	33	10	5	18
	Craignish	Colin Campbell	23	4	—	19
	Friendship	John W. Begg	23	6	—	17
	Buen Intento	James Taylor	16	3	—	13
	Barataria	Hume, Bernard, & Co.	24	9	—	15
	Curepe	A. Joyan	16	2	1	13
	Camden	T. Rostant	25	1	—	24
	Concord	St. Luce Philip	17	4	—	13
	La Romain	P. A. Gauteaume	25	7	3	15
	Lower Caroni	Miles and Kington	41	8	—	33
	Upper Caroni	Miles and Kington	10	—	—	10
	St. John's	John W. Begg	25	1	—	24
	St. Marie	William Rennie	31	2	—	29
	Broomage	James Taylor	23	—	—	23
	Garth	William Taylor	24	15	—	9
	Macoya	R. S. Darting	19	4	—	15
			423	86	9	328

The following is the opinion of another officer.

On the subject of the above report, I must state, in justice to the colony, that the mortality cannot be considered as fairly chargeable on either the unusual sickliness of the year just terminated, or any particular insalubrity of the estates to which the immigrants were assigned. The two columns appended show the number of Coolies resident during the same period on the same estate and the number of deaths among them. The small mortality among the Coolies is not due to any immunity from sickness, most of them suffered, more or less, and in every variety of form, from the slightest inter mittent to yellow fever.

On those estates where the Chinese deaths were most numerous, the people were moved from one situation to another without any beneficial result. Although some allowances may be made for nostalgia and its consequent depression of spirit, it is to be feared that many deaths of parties, who to all appearance were doing well in the evening and died before morning, must be ascribed to opium or similar poisons. In three cases opium was found in the mouths of the dead, and full dose in the second stage of climate fever is almost assuredly fatal. How far the sale of the drug might be restricted, and how far the restriction might be attended with advantage, it were difficult to say ; but I have been credibly informed that individuals have purchased as much as 25 dollars worth at once. As they barely earn on an average more than is sufficient for their support, this sum must have been deducted from the necessary supplies of life.

Name of Estate.	Number of Coolies.	Number of Deaths.
Orange Grove - - -	92	1
William's Ville - - -	27	—
Jordan Hill - - -	30	—
Craignish - - -	9	1
Friendship - - -	17	—
Buen Intento - - -	—	—
Barataria - - -	27	1
Curepe - - - -	86	—
Camden - - -	53	—
Concorde - - -	28	—
La Romain - - -	20	—
Lower Caroni - - -	38	—
Upper Caroni - - -	52	—
St. John's - - -	15	—
St. Marie - - -	21	2
Broomage - - -	27	—
Garth - - - -	42	—
Macoya - - - -	—	—
	584	5

Appendix No. 56.

Trinidad.

Report from Immigration Agent at Trinidad, enclosed in Governor's Despatch, No. 42, 7th June 1854, on Chinese Immigrants per "Clarendon."

Sir, *Immigration Office, 22d May* 1854.

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the first year's industrial residence of the Chinese Immigrants, per "Clarendon," terminated on the 1st inst. They were originally distributed as shown in the accompanying Table, which at the same time indicated the per-centage of mortality.

	No.	No. dead.	No. remaining.
Endeavour	20	2	18
Exchange	25	6	19
River	20	1	19
Densley	25	0	25
Union Hall	20	1	19
Plain Palais	25	7	18
Barataria	20	5	15
Fairfield	25	3	22
Les Efforts	10	0	10
Bon Accord	25	8	17
Otaheite	15	0	15
Cornish	19	2	17
	249	35	214

These immigrants were more intelligent than their countrymen by the first arrival. They were chiefly from Canton and its vicinity, and were engaged at a higher rate of wages than the others, a circumstance which discontented both the latter and their employers.

The Canton men were found more difficult to manage than those from Fohkien, and the want of sufficient means of inter-communication was more severely felt in their case, as the only interpreter was himself from Canton, and frequently seemed to frustrate than advance the ends for which he was employed.

The mortality, slightly under 15 per cent., was chiefly due to sloughing ulcers of the lower extremities, which in most instances might have been avoided, had not the patients in the first place shown a dogged determination to set aside the medical attendance which was regularly supplied, and substitute their own remedies; and in the second place, from the unusual wording of the contracts they brought from Canton, which guaranteeing payment even when laid up, provided the sickness did not exceed 28 days per month, they were induced to cultivate their ulcers at first as an easy means of escaping labour and securing wages. To these sources were soon super-

added the indifference and dislike of the majority of managers, who found they were no match for the new comers, and that besides losing their labour, the general routine of the estates' work was frequently interrupted, to the great injury of the owners.

The epidemic constitution also of the atmosphere then prevalent seriously aggravated the preceding evils by converting the irritable into an adynamic state.

It was found necessary to remove the lots of Bon Accord and Barataria to Camden and Golconda, on both which properties they are now doing well. I think it may be safely asserted, with regard to the remainder per "Clarendon," that under ordinary circumstances, they will stand the climate as well as any other class of labourers, and that they are becoming daily more valuable to the colony.

Their ultimate influence on the labour market can scarcely be predicated before the termination of their industrial residence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Hy. Mitchell.

Agent General of Immigration.

The Hon. Thomas F. Johnston,
Colonial Secretary.

Appendix, No. 57.

West Indies.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Caird to S. Walcott, Esq., dated 18th April 1854, respecting deficient supply of Labourers to West India Colonies.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th February last, requesting me in the event of the number of labourers despatched to the West India Colonies in the past season having fallen short of the number ordered, viz., 3,500, that I would in such case furnish the Board with a statement of the means which I had taken to procure emigrants, and also the causes, if any, which had operated to prevent my sending the full number required.

"In reply, I have to observe that at the commencement of the season I made advances as usual to recruiters, for the purpose of proceeding into the provinces to collect labourers with families, engaging to pay them for their trouble a fixed rate per head for every soul embarked.

"I regret to state, however, that labourers were not forthcoming to the extent which I had anticipated, and out of those which reached the depôt a large number most positively refused to go to the West Indies for ten years, but they gave me to understand they were willing to engage for five, and not for a longer period. I lost, therefore, many of the best description in consequence of the new rule.

"I had also hopes, in the beginning of the season, of obtaining a number of Coolies through the agency of men who had come back from the West Indies, but they also failed me, and I am inclined to think, that, had the reports which return men circulated through the districts from which the Coolies are drawn been more tempting, that

a number of people would have come down of their own accord, unassisted.

"These causes limited my supply of labourers, and I was consequently unable to despatch a larger number of emigrants than what I did get off in the early part of the season; and at the latter end, when I had a sufficient number remaining over to fill at least one ship more, I could not have engaged a vessel for their conveyance for less than 20*l.* to 25*l.* per head, at which price it could never have repaid the Colony to have imported labourers."

Appendix No. 58.

Saint Lucia.—No. 3.

An Ordinance,—

Title. To provide for the Immigration of Coolies into this Colony, at the Public Expense, and for the Regulation and Government of such Immigrants.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the introduction of labourers from Her Majesty's possessions in the East Indies into this colony, in vessels employed, hired, or licensed or permitted by Her Majesty's Government, and it is necessary to make provisions for the due payment of the expense incurred on any such account by Her Majesty's Government: And whereas it is also necessary to make regulations for the good government of all such immigrants:

Words of Enactment. Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted and ordained, by his Excellency Maurice Power, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Saint Lucia and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of Government, in the exercise of the powers and authority in him and them vested by Her Majesty in that behalf.

Expenses incurred in sending immigrants into this colony, to be borne by the colony. 1. That all expenditure incurred by Her Majesty's Government in the hiring, employing, and licensing of any vessel for bringing or sending immigrants into this colony from any of Her Majesty's possessions in the East Indies, in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such immigrants during their passage, or otherwise, in employing on board any such vessel a surgeon, and such other just expenditure as shall be caused by and be necessarily incidental to such immigration to this colony, and all just expenditure caused by and necessarily incidental to sending back any such immigrants at the expiration of their industrial residence to the place from which they shall have been brought or sent into this colony, shall be paid by the colony.

Lieutenant Governor to appoint Immigration Agent. Immigration Agent's salary to be payable three months before arrival of immigrants. 2. And be it enacted, That the Lieutenant Governor may from time to time nominate and appoint some fit and proper person, resident in this colony, to be Agent of Immigration, who shall be paid annually a salary not exceeding fifty pounds sterling. Provided always, that no such salary shall be payable to such immigration agent until three months before the arrival of such immigrants.

3. And be it enacted, That the immigration agent shall keep a "Register," in which shall be inserted the names of all Coolie immigrants who may be hereafter introduced into this colony at the public expense, and shall number each of such immigrants by a particular number, commencing with the number one, and proceeding by regular numerical progression, and shall distinguish therein, under different heads, the number, name, age, and sex of every such immigrant, and the time when and the place from which and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and also the amount of the monies, if any, which may have been advanced to each immigrant previous to his embarkation, and which are to be repaid by such immigrant out of his wages in this colony.

Register to be kept by Immigration Agent, and in what manner.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the immigration agent to assign the services of any such Coolie immigrant as may be introduced into this colony at the public expense to such person and in respect to such estate as to the Lieutenant Governor may seem fit, and that each employer, before he shall become entitled to the services of such immigrants, shall enter into a contract with each immigrant for a period not exceeding three years, which contract shall be according to the form annexed, marked A, or in such other form as may be approved by the Lieutenant Governor, and shall be signed or acknowledged by the parties thereto before some Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, or such other person as the Lieutenant Governor may appoint in that behalf.

Immigration Agent to assign services of Coolie immigrant for a period not exceeding three years according to the form in Schedule A.

5. And be it enacted, That upon every such assignment there shall be payable to Her Majesty, for every such Coolie immigrant whose services may be so assigned, the sum of twenty shillings for the first year for which such services shall be assigned, which sum shall be paid to the immigration agent at the time of the execution of such assignment, and the annual sum of twenty-five shillings for every subsequent year of such services, which annual sum shall be paid yearly in advance to the immigration agent by the person in possession of the estate in respect of which such services shall have been so assigned.

Twenty shillings sterling to be paid on every assignment for the first year, and twenty five shillings for every subsequent year.

6. And be it enacted, That on the expiration of the first assignments of any Coolie immigrant under a contract of service, for a term not exceeding three years, such immigrant shall be required to enter into a new contract of service with the same or some other employer for a further term of not less than twelve months, and not more than two years: Provided always, that such further industrial service may be commuted or redeemed on payment to Her Majesty by every such immigrant of a sum equal to fifty shillings sterling for each year remaining to complete an industrial residence of five years.

Immigrant to enter into a new contract on the expiration of the first assignment, or to pay 2*l.* 10*s.* sterling annually until his five years' industrial residence be completed.

7. And be it enacted, That if after the expiration of the first three years' industrial residence any Coolie immigrant shall not avail himself of the right of commuting his further term of industrial residence, it shall be lawful for the immigration agent to assign the services of such Coolie immigrant to the same or some other employer, and in respect of such estate as to the Lieutenant Governor may seem fit, which assignment shall be enforced under indenture as aforesaid for a period not exceeding two years; and in every such

Immigration Agent to assign services of Coolie immigrant anew, should he fail to commute his further term of industrial residence.

Sum to be ppaid for assignment.

case there shall be payable to Her Majesty, by the person to whom such services may be so assigned, the sum of twenty-five shillings for each year for which such services shall be so assigned, which sum shall be paid yearly in advance to the immigration agent by the person in possession of the estate to which such services shall have been so assigned.

Certificate of discharge, how to be entitled to.

8. And be it enacted, That on the expiration of the first five years after his introduction into this colony, every Coolie immigrant who shall have so served under contract of service as aforesaid, or who shall have so redeemed or commuted by a money payment as herein-before provided, the further industrial service required of him on the expiration of his original contract for three years, shall be considered to have completed an industrial residence of five years, and shall be entitled to a certificate of discharge, and it shall no longer be obligatory on any such Coolie immigrant to enter into any further contract of service, but he shall be at liberty to hire or dispose of his services or to change his residence in the same manner as any other labourer not being a Coolie immigrant.

Sum to be paid by Immigrant to entitle him to a return passage to India.

9. And be it enacted, That in consideration of the advantage of being exempted from the obligation of all further industrial service under indenture after the first five years so conceded to immigrants introduced into this colony at the public expense, every such immigrant shall be required to pay such sum towards defraying the cost of his return passage to India as the Lieutenant Governor may at any time hereafter by proclamation appoint. Provided always, that such sum shall in no case exceed the annual contribution of thirty shillings, or seven pounds ten shillings sterling for the whole period required to complete a residence of ten years.

Deduction from wages for advances made to Coolie immigrant.

10. And be it enacted, That the manager or other person in charge of the estate in respect of which the services of any such Coolie immigrant shall be in the first instance so assigned or transferred, shall be bound to deduct by monthly instalments of four shillings from the wages of such Coolie immigrant, the amount mentioned in each assignment so advanced to such Coolie immigrant previous to his embarkation, and shall pay over the amount so deducted to the immigration agent, and the monies so paid over shall be paid by the immigration agent to the treasurer for the benefit of the person by whom such amount shall have been advanced ; Provided always, that in case of default or neglect on the part of such manager or other person in charge of the estate to which the services of any such Coolie immigrant shall be assigned to pay to the immigration agent the amount of such monthly instalments on account of advances made to such Coolie immigrant, the same shall be recoverable in a summary manner before any court of competent jurisdiction, on complaint to be laid in the name of the immigration agent.

In default of payment of advances, to be recoverable in a summary manner before any Court of competent authority.

Wages, allowances, medical care, &c.

11. And be it enacted, That every person in possession of an estate, in respect of which the services of any such Coolie immigrant may be so assigned or transferred, shall be bound to provide proper and sufficient medical care and proper and sufficient medicine and attendance for such Coolie immigrants, and every employer who shall neglect to retain a medical practitioner to attend upon the immigrants

in his employ, or who shall fail or neglect to supply proper medicine or nourishment for any such immigrant when sick, or who shall wilfully ill-treat any immigrant in his employ, or who shall fail or neglect to supply to any such immigrant any article of food or clothing, or to pay any wages to which such immigrant shall be entitled, shall on conviction thereof, before any competent Court, forfeit and pay such sum, not exceeding ten pounds sterling for every offence, as to the Court shall seem fit, or in default may be adjudged to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days: Provided always, that it shall at the same time be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, if he shall see fit, to determine the contract of service of such immigrant, and also of any other immigrants in the employ of the same employer, and to assign such immigrants to some other person and in respect of some other estate, for the residue of the original terms of service of such immigrant respectively.

Lieutenant Governor may determine assignment and transfer to some other person the unexpired services of immigrant.

12. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in any case where he shall see fit, to determine any such assignment, and to transfer the services of such Coolie immigrant to some other person and in respect of some other estate, for the residue of the unexpired term of the contract under which the services of such Coolie immigrant may have been assigned, and such transfer shall be in writing, signed by the immigration agent, and shall be enforced under indenture as aforesaid, and the person to whom such services shall be so transferred shall be bound to pay to Her Majesty the sum of twenty shillings for the current year, which sum shall be paid to the immigration agent at the time of the execution of such transfer, and the annual sum of twenty-five shillings for every subsequent year of such service, which annual sum shall be paid yearly in advance to the immigration agent; and the person in favour of whom the prior assignment so determined shall have been made, shall forfeit all money which he shall have paid in respect of such assignment.

Amount payable to Her Majesty for the transfer of the services of Coolie immigrant, when and at what time.

Coolie immigrant to continue his services on any estate to which he may be assigned or transferred.

13. And be it enacted, That every Coolie immigrant, whose services may be so assigned or transferred, shall be bound to continue to work on the estate in respect of which his services shall have been so assigned or transferred, notwithstanding that the person to whom his services may have been assigned or transferred shall die, or the estate in respect of which such services shall have been assigned shall be sold or demised, and in every such case the right to the services of such Coolie immigrant during the residue of the term of the contract under which the services of such Coolie immigrant may have been assigned shall vest in the person or persons to whom such estate shall be devised or descend or be sold or demised.

Hours of labour and holidays.

14. And be it enacted, That every such Coolie immigrant whose services shall be so assigned or transferred, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary between such Coolie immigrant and the person entitled to his services, under such assignment or transfer, shall be bound to work upon or in the services of the estate in respect of which his services shall be due for nine hours of each day, Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Corpus Christi only excepted.

Penalty on persons employing any Coolie immigrants under assignments.

15. And be it enacted, That if any person shall harbour or receive into his employment any Coolie immigrant to whose services any other person may be entitled under any assignment or transfer of services then unexpired and in force, every such person on conviction before a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, on the complaint of the immigration agent or of the person entitled to such services, or of the manager or other person in charge of the estate in respect of which such services shall be due, and which complaint may be laid at any time within twelve calendar months next after the day on which such Coolie immigrant may be so employed, shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of ten pounds sterling, and to the person entitled to such services under such assignment, the sum of eight shillings for each day during which such Coolie immigrant shall be so harboured or employed.

Penalty on Coolie immigrant absent from work without excuse.

16. And be it enacted, That every Coolie immigrant whose services shall be so assigned or transferred, who, during the continuance of such assignment or transfer, shall without lawful excuse absent himself from his work, shall, on conviction before a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, forfeit two days' wages for each and every day he shall be so absent, the said penalty to be deducted from any wages due to such immigrant; and in the event of no wages being due, then such immigrant shall for every such offence be imprisoned with hard labour for any time not exceeding fourteen days, as to the convicting Justice shall seem fit.

Apprehension of vagrant Coolie immigrants.

17. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for every person entitled to the services of any Coolie immigrant by virtue of an assignment or transfer of such services under this Ordinance, or any servant of any such person, or for any constable, to apprehend without warrant such Coolie immigrant being found at a distance of more than two miles from the estate in respect of which his services shall be due, without a written ticket of leave, signed by the manager or person in charge of such estate, and to cause such Coolie immigrant to be taken back to such estate.

Immigration Agent, Stipendiary Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Police Constable, to stop any Coolie immigrant wherever found, and to demand certficate of residence or discharge.

18. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the immigration agent or stipendiary or other Justice of the Peace, or any police constable, to stop any Coolie immigrant wherever he may find him, and also for the owner or occupier or the servant of the owner or occupier of any land or house, to stop any such Coolie immigrant found upon or about such land or house, and if such Coolie immigrant being so required shall fail to produce his certificate of residence or a certificate of his discharge, or a written ticket of leave, signed by the manager or person in charge of the estate in respect of which his services may be due, to take such Coolie immigrant forthwith before some neighbouring Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, and such Stipendiary Justice shall forthwith inquire into the case, and unless such Coolie immigrant shall make it appear to the satisfaction of such stipendiary Justice that he has completed such residence, or obtained such discharge, or that he is absent from the estate in respect of which his services shall be due with the leave of the manager or other person in charge of such estate, then and in such case such Stipendiary Justice shall make order for the imme-

diate committal of such Coolie immigrant to imprisonment with hard labour in the Royal Gaol, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

Penalty on Coolie immigrants guilty of any misconduct or practising any fraud or deception, damage to property, &c. &c.

19. And be it enacted, That any immigrant as aforesaid, who shall be guilty of any misconduct, or practise any fraud or deception in the performance of any work which he is bound to perform, or shall by negligence or other improper conduct lose, throw away, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by the careless use of fire, or shall wilfully maim, wound, or cruelly ill-use any live stock or cattle belonging to his employer or entrusted to his care, or by negligence shall suffer to be maimed, wounded, or cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, shall, on conviction before a special Stipendiary Justice suffer such punishment by fine, or imprisonment until the same be paid, or imprisonment in any lawful place of confinement, with or without hard labour, for the whole or any part of such imprisonment, not to exceed thirty days, as such convicting Justice shall deem fit.

Employers to send in half-yearly list of registered immigrants.

20. And be it enacted, That every employer of such registered Coolie immigrants shall within ten days next after the 30th day of June and 31st of December in each year, send in to the immigration agent a true and correct return, according to the Form in Schedule C to this Ordinance annexed, of all such registered Coolie immigrants who may have been in his employ at any time during the preceding six months, specifying the name and sex of each such immigrant, and whether such immigrant shall be under a written agreement for labour or not, and the date of such agreement, the number of days' labour performed by each immigrant, and the number of days during which he shall have absented himself from his work, and also of all deductions from the original number of immigrants under written contract which shall have taken place within the last preceding six months by death or desertion, and also of the births of any children among such immigrants, specifying the ages and sexes of such children, with such remarks as may be required for showing the state and condition of such immigrants.

What such returns shall specify.

Lieutenant Governor may call on employers for further returns.

21. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor from time to time to require from every employer of any such registered immigrants such further return as the Lieutenant Governor may see fit to direct, as to the number, state, and condition of such registered immigrants; and every such employer shall be bound to send in such return to the immigration agent or other person duly appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose within one calendar month next after he shall have been notified so to do.

Special Magistrates and officers may enter on estates and inspect, &c. state of registered immigrants.

22. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Stipendiary Justice and other persons duly authorized by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, to enter into and upon any estate where any such registered immigrant may be employed, and to inspect the state and condition of all registered immigrants whom he may find upon such estate, and inquire into any complaint which the employer may have against such immigrant, or such immigrant may have against his employer.

Penalties on parties obstructing, &c. Special Justice or persons authorized to enter on estates.

23. And be it enacted, That every person who shall obstruct such Stipendiary Magistrate or other person duly authorized by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, in entering upon any estate where any such immigrant shall be employed, or shall be by such Stipendiary Magistrate or other person duly authorized by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, reasonably supposed to be employed, or shall wilfully do any act whereby such Stipendiary Magistrate or other person duly authorized by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose may be prevented or obstructed in inspecting the state and condition of any such registered immigrant whom he may find on such estate; and every employer of any such registered immigrant who shall fail to send in to the immigration agent or other person duly appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, such half-yearly return as aforesaid, or shall negleet or refuse to send in such further return as may be required by the Lieutenant Governor, within one calendar month after such persons shall have been notified so to do, or shall wilfully make any false return, shall, on conviction thereof before any competent Court, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling for every such offence as to the Court shall seem fit, or in default, to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Free passage back to India.

24. And be it enacted, That every Coolie immigrant, introduced into this colony under this ordinance, who shall have completed a residence of ten years, of which term five years must have been an *industrial* residence, and who shall have paid to the immigration agent the amount of contribution towards the cost of his return passage as shall have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, by proclamation, as herein-before directed, shall thereupon be entitled to a free passage back to India: Provided always, that in any case where any Coolie immigrant shall have paid any part or the whole of such contribution towards the cost of his return passage, and shall on the expiration of his ten years' residence renounce and abandon his right or title to such return passage, it shall be lawful for the immigration agent to refund to such Coolie immigrant, who shall have so completed a residence of ten years and who shall have so renounced his right to a free passage back to India, all monies which may have been so paid or contributed by such immigrant towards such return passage.

Immigrant may commute his right to a free return passage, on receiving an adequate portion of Crown Land.

25. And be it enacted, That when any Coolie immigrant shall be desirous to commute his right to a free passage for the value in land to the amount of the cost of such passage, and the Lieutenant Governor shall see fit to grant to such immigrant out of the Crown Lands of the Colony a piece or parcel of land equal in value, at the upset price of Crown Lands, to the amount of the cost of such return passage, such immigrant shall have the same, in lieu of his right to a free passage.

Immigrant not to depart from the Colony without a licence from Immigration Agent.

26. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Coolie immigrant introduced into this colony at the public expense, to depart from this colony without a licence in writing, signed by the immigration agent; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall knowingly receive or harbour on board of

such vessel or agree to receive on board of such vessel with the intention of carrying out of this colony any such Coolie immigrant, whose name shall appear in such register and who shall not have obtained such licence, shall, on conviction thereof before a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds sterling for each and every such Coolie immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured, or agreed to receive with said intention as aforesaid.

Penalty on master of vessel for receiving, &c. any immigrant not provided with a licence.

27. And be it enacted, That no licence to leave this colony shall be delivered by the immigration agent to any such Coolie immigrant until he shall have completed an *industrial* residence of five years within this colony, as herein-before provided, unless the Lieutenant Governor shall make order in writing under his hand for the return of any such Coolie immigrant to the place whence he may have come, before the expiration of the said term of five years.

Immigration Agent not to grant any licence to leave but after an industrial residence of five years.

28. And be it enacted, That all monies by this Ordinance made payable to Her Majesty, in respect of the services of any Coolie immigrant whose services may be assigned or transferred under this Ordinance, shall be a first charge on the estate in respect of which such services shall be so assigned or transferred.

All monies under this Ordinance made payable to to Her Majesty to be a first charge on the estate.

29. And be it enacted, That the immigration agent shall pay over to Her Majesty's Treasurer all monies which may be received by such immigration agent under this Ordinance, and all such monies paid to Her Majesty under the Ordinance shall be carried by the Treasurer to a separate account, to be called the "Immigration Fund," and shall be applied to the payment of salaries of officers and all other expenses incurred in virtue of this Ordinance for the general purposes of immigration, and an account of all such monies shall be laid before the Legislative Council on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each and every year, or at the first sitting of the Council after the said dates respectively.

Immigration Agent to pay over to Her Majesty's Treasurer all monies received under this Ordinance.

Treasurer to keep a separate account to be called Immigration Fund.

How such Fund is to be applied.

Account to be laid before Legislative Council.

30. And be it enacted, That all monies payable on the assignment of the services of such immigrants or by way of penalty, shall be recoverable in a summary manner before any Court of competent jurisdiction, on complaint to be laid in the name of Her Majesty's Treasurer, when such monies shall be payable for the use of the colony, and on the complaint of the employer when the same shall be payable to such employer.

Mode of recovering assignments and penalties, &c. under this Ordinance.

31. And be it enacted, That any Coolie immigrant who shall falsely and fraudulently pretend that he has completed a residence of ten years within this colony, or who shall wilfully use as his own any certificate of residence or discharge which shall have been granted to any other Coolie immigrant, or who shall lend his certificate of residence or of discharge to any other Coolie immigrant, and any Coolie immigrant or other person who shall wilfully counterfeit or alter any such certificate, shall, on conviction thereof, before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, be imprisoned with hard labour for such term not exceeding three calendar months as to the convicting Justice shall seem fit.

Penalty on immigrant pretending to have completed a residence of ten years or using as his own the certificate of residence or discharge of some other Coolie immigrant.

32. And be it enacted, That proof of the handwriting of the immigration agent to any assignment or transfer of the services of

Proof of the handwriting of Immigration Agent to be sufficient evidence.

any Coolie immigrant, or to any certificate or other document mentioned in this Ordinance, shall be sufficient evidence of the execution of the same, and of the facts mentioned in such assignment, transfer, certificate, or other documents.

Onus probandi.

33. And be it enacted, That when any question shall arise whether any Coolie immigrant has completed a residence of ten years within this colony, the burthen of proof shall lie on the Coolie immigrant or other person alleging that such Coolie immigrant has completed such residence.

Coolie immigrant not to be distrained nor imprisoned for debt whilst under indenture.

34. And be it enacted, That no Coolie immigrant shall be liable whilst under indenture of service, in terms of this Ordinance, to imprisonment for debt, and that it shall not be lawful for any creditor of such immigrant to attach his wages or levy upon his goods or chattels during the continuance of such indenture, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Words of construction and generalisation.

35. And be it enacted, That in the construction of this Ordinance, the words "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors; the words "Lieutenant Governor" shall mean any person who for the time being shall be in the lawful administration of the Government of this colony; the word "Treasurer" shall mean Her Majesty's Treasurer for this island; the word "Vessel" shall mean and include all kinds of craft, boats, pirogues, or canoes; the word "Estate" shall mean every estate whereon a sugar manufactory is established; the word "Employer" shall mean the proprietor or manager or any person having the direction of or the chief authority upon any such estate on which any immigrant shall be employed; the word "Servant" shall mean any person employed and duly authorized by the proprietor of any estate to which immigrants shall be allotted; and the words importing the singular number or masculine gender only shall be understood to include several matters as well as one matter, and several things as well as one thing, and females as well as males, unless there be something in the subject or context plainly to exclude such construction.

Ordinance, when to be in force.

36. And be it enacted, That the present Ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after the proclamation thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of of Saint Lucia, this Twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,
J. V. Drysdale,
Colonial Secretary.

Duly proclaimed in the Town of Castries, this Fifteenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Samuel Barnard,
Deputy Provost Marshal.

SCHEDULE A.

Be it remembered, That on this day of in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and of and of appeared before me , a Stipendiary Magistrate of the Colony of Saint Lucia, and in my presence, signed their names or marks to the following contract of service.

The said agrees to hire the services of the said , and the said agrees to render to the said services in the capacity of for years, commencing on the day of in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and . And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said shall be employed as for days in each week, and that the hours of labour of the said shall not be more than nine hours daily, between sunrise and sunset, with a break of at least one hour for rest.

And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said shall pay to the said as such servant as aforesaid, wages at and after the same daily rate as is paid to the labourers not under indenture or agreement, working on said estate, according to the quantity of work performed, for the remuneration of the services of the said and that such wages shall be paid on the first and fifteenth day of each month.

And lastly, the said doth hereby bind and oblige himself to give, grant, and provide to and for the said good and comfortable lodging, at least one-half acre of provision garden land, and proper medical attendance and medicines, during the period for which this present contract is made, subject to deductions from the wages of the said at the rate of twelve shillings per annum for medical attendance, and at the rate of twelve shilling per annum for lodging and provision grounds.

The amount advanced to the said , previous to his embarkation, and to be deducted from his wages is .

The preceding agreement was signed by the above named parties in my presence on the day and year above written, voluntarily, the same being, as far as I am able to judge, fully understood by them respectively.

_____,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

SCHEDULE B.

These are to certify that I, , Immigration Agent, at the request of the Coolie immigrant, , who arrived in this colony on the day of , in the ship , and whose services were assigned to , in respect of estate, in the district, for the space of years, do transfer the services of the said to of , in respect of the estate, from to be computed from the day of 18 .

_____,

Immigration Agent.

SCHEDULE C.

RETURN of Coolie Immigrants, on Estate, for the half-year ending 185 .

Name of Employer.	Name of Immigrant.		Date and term of contract.	Days labour performed.	No. of Days absent.	Deaths.	Desertion.	Births.		REMARKS.
	M.	F.						M.	F.	

APPENDIX No. 59.

ST. LUCIA, 11th October 1854.—No. 6.

AN ORDINANCE

Title. To repeal the twenty-fifth Clause of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Immigration of Coolies into this Colony at the Public Expense, and for the Regulation and Government of such Immigrants."

(L.S.)

Preamble. WHEREAS by the twenty-fifth Clause of the Ordinance Number Three, of twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Immigration of Coolies into this Colony at the public expense, and for the Regulation and Government of such Immigrants," it is enacted, that an immigrant may commute his right to a free return passage, on receiving an adequate portion of Crown Land in lieu thereof: And whereas it is now considered expedient that such clause granting such absolute commutation should be repealed: Be it therefore enacted and ordained, by his Excellency Maurice Power, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor in and over the Island of St. Lucia and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of Government in exercise of the powers and authority in him and them vested by Her Majesty in that behalf:

Words of Enactment.

25th Clause of the Ordinance No. 3, of 22d April, repealed. 1. That the twenty-fifth Clause of the said above-recited Ordinance, Number Three, of twenty-second April, one thousand eight

hundred and fifty-four, shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed accordingly.

2. And be it enacted, That this Ordinance shall be in force on, from, and after the proclamation thereof. Ordinance, when to be in force.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said Island of St. Lucia, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,
R. G. McHugh.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Duly proclaimed in the town of Castries, this 30th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Chas. Bennett,
Provost Marshal General.

Appendix No. 60.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 7. 1854.

An Ordinance

For the Amendment and Consolidation of the Laws for the encouragement of Immigration and for the general regulation of Immigrants.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting; Be it known :— Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to amend the Ordinances now in force for the encouragement of immigration into British Guiana, and for the general regulation of immigrants introduced and to be introduced into the said colony, and for that purpose to consolidate the same into one Ordinance : Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows :—

1. Ordinance No. 22, of the year 1850, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the subsistence, moral and religious instruction, and well-being of liberated Africans sent to British Guiana;" Ordinance No. 20, of the year 1851, intituled "An Ordinance to provide general regulations for Immigrants introduced and to be introduced into the Colony of British Guiana;" Ordinance No. 21, of the year 1851, intituled "An Ordinance further to regulate and encourage the immigration of Coolies;" Ordinance No. 22, of the year 1851, intituled "An Ordinance for the encouragement of the introduction into the Colony of Labourers in general;" Ordinance No. 13, of the year 1853, intituled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 20, of the year 1851, intituled 'An Ordinance to provide general regulations for immigrants introduced and to be introduced into the colony of British Guiana;'" Ordinance No. 16, of 1853, intituled "An Ordi- Repeal of former Ordinances.

nance to limit the term of renewed contracts of service entered into by certain Indian immigrants ;" and Ordinance No. 2, of the year 1853, intituled "An Ordinance for regulating the rights, duties, and relations of Employers and Servants in the Colony of British Guiana," so far as the same relates to immigrants ;—shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, save and except as to existing contracts and liabilities for payment of contract duty, and all fines and penalties incurred, and the right of proceeding for and recovering the same, and except also in so far as the same may repeal any previous Ordinance.

Payment of Agents abroad.

2. Whereas certain persons have been appointed agents by Her Majesty's Government to superintend the emigration of labourers from certain places to Her Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies and to British Guiana, the Governor may from time to time pay a part of the salary or remuneration granted by Her Majesty to each of such agents as are or may be hereafter so appointed, in proportion to the number of emigrants which may be sent to this colony.

Payment of expenses incurred abroad.

3. The Governor may pay the amount of every moderate and necessary expense incurred at any port or place where any such agent is appointed for the collection of emigrants, in conveying emigrants to the port of embarkation ; in maintaining them there for a period not exceeding fifteen days ; and in providing them with such supply of clothing as may be requisite for their voyage to this colony ; upon the receipt from such agent of an account thereof, duly vouched, showing the particulars of such expenditure, countersigned by the Governor of such place, or by such officer as he may appoint if the same be a British possession, or by Her Majesty's Consul at any foreign port or place, such Governor, officer, or Consul, as the case may be, certifying thereby, so far as he knows, that such expenditure has been solely incurred for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of such purposes, and is just and reasonable ; and may likewise pay the amount of any expenditure incurred by Her Majesty's Government, or by Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government at the request of the Governor and Court of Policy, in the hiring, employing, and licensing of any vessel for bringing or sending immigrants into this colony from the East Indies or from China ; in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such immigrants during their passage, or otherwise ; in employing on board any such vessel a surgeon ; and such other just expenditure as shall be caused by and be necessarily incidental to such immigration to this colony; and all just expenditure caused by and necessarily incidental to sending back any immigrants from the East Indies at the expiration of their stipulated term of residence to the place from whence they shall have been brought or sent into this colony.

Governor to name places for emigration on bounty, and fix rate and number of weeks allowed for passage.

4. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, may from time to time by proclamation name the ports or places from which emigration on bounty is permitted to this colony, and may fix such rate of bounty as to him shall seem just for indemnifying the person at whose charge any immigrant may be introduced into this colony for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of embarkation to this colony, and shall in his proclamation to be issued for that purpose declare the number of weeks deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such

respective ports or places to this colony: Provided always, that no rate of bounty shall be fixed, and that no bounty shall be allowed, for the importation of any immigrant who may be incompetent or unwilling to engage in agricultural labour, or for any immigrant above the age of forty years, unless, in either case, such immigrant shall be one of a family of immigrants arriving in the same vessel; and provided further, that no bounty or passage money shall be paid for any greater number of immigrants imported by any one vessel from the Island of Madeira, from any of the Islands of the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, Canary Islands, and other places of similar distance, than at the rate of one immigrant for each ton of the measurement of such vessel. Limitation of bounty.

5. Any person who, having first obtained a licence to that effect from the Governor, which licence the Governor shall grant or refuse at his discretion, shall introduce, at his own expense, immigrants under written contract with him for service upon his own plantation, shall be entitled to receive from the immigration funds at and after the rates following:— Rates payable to private importer.

For each Chinese immigrant, a sum not exceeding - £60
For each Indian immigrant ditto ditto - 30

or such other sum as may from time to time be duly declared by resolution of the Governor and Court of Policy: Provided that the party applying for such licence as aforesaid shall give to the Governor such security as he may require for the carrying out the object of such licence, and that the number of such immigrants paid for shall not exceed the number stated in the licence to be granted to such person as aforesaid.

6. The Governor may nominate and appoint some fit and proper person, resident in this colony, to be Immigration Agent General, and may from time to time remove any person so nominated and appointed, and nominate and appoint any other fit and proper person in his place; and any person so nominated and appointed shall, during his tenure of office, be paid annually such salary, not exceeding the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, as the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, shall determine. Appointment of Immigration Agent General.

7. The Governor may nominate and appoint, from time to time, Sub-Immigration Agents residing within the Colony, who shall be under the direction and control of the said Immigration Agent General, and may remove any person so nominated and appointed, and nominate and appoint any other fit and proper person in his place; and may, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, allow to the Sub-Immigration Agent acting in Georgetown for the counties of Demerara and Essequebo, remuneration not exceeding the sum of nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum; and to the sub-Immigration Agent acting in New Amsterdam remuneration not exceeding the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Appointment of Sub-Immigration Agents.

8. Upon the arrival in the colony of any vessel having immigrants on board, the Immigration Agent General, accompanied by the Health Officer of the port, shall forthwith proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such officer, shall ascertain, by Proceedings on arrival of vessels with immigrants.

personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants, whether the provisions of the Imperial Passengers' Act, for the time being, as far as they may be applicable, have been complied with or not; and such Immigration Agent General, with such assistance as aforesaid, shall personally muster such immigrants and compare the number and names of such immigrants with the duplicate list, if any, furnished to the master by the agent at the port of embarkation, which he shall require such master to produce and deliver to him, and shall certify upon such duplicate list the name of the vessel, the total number of immigrants then living and on board of such vessel, together with the state or condition of each immigrant, his fitness for agricultural labour, and at whose cost and charges he is imported; and in case any immigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number or names of the immigrants shall differ from the number and names of the immigrants stated in such duplicate list, the Immigration Agent General shall note such death or difference upon such duplicate list, and thereupon, with the approbation of the Governor, shall grant a licence for the disembarkation and landing of the immigrants from such vessel.

Bounty or passage money to be paid on certificate.

9. If the Immigration Agent General, with the assistance of the Health Officer of the port, on personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of the Imperial Passengers' Act for the time being, in so far as they may apply, have been fully complied with, he shall transmit to the Governor a certificate in the form annexed, marked A, stating in the same the date of the arrival in this colony of such immigrants and the place from whence and the vessel in which such immigrants shall have arrived, and the sum of money payable in respect of such immigrants, and thereupon the Governor shall issue his warrant to the Receiver-General to pay the same: Provided always, that bounty or passage money shall be paid only for such immigrants as are landed alive in this colony.

Schedule A.

Agent General to provide for unemployed immigrants.

10. If any immigrants shall not, on their arrival, be immediately provided with employment, it shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent General, with the approval of the Governor, to provide such immigrants with wholesome and sufficient food and with convenient lodging on shore, until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them; and the Immigration Agent General shall deliver to the Governor an account, supported by all necessary vouchers, of the expenditure incurred by him in procuring such food and lodging, and if such account be approved of by the Governor, the same shall be paid.

Registers of immigrants to be kept.

11. The Immigration Agent General shall keep as heretofore separate registers of all immigrants introduced into this colony; that is to say, firstly, a register of immigrants from any of Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies or from the possessions of the East India Company; secondly, a register of indentured Africans; thirdly, a register of Portuguese immigrants; fourthly, a register of Chinese immigrants; and fifthly, a register of all other immigrants not coming under the denomination of any of the immigrants mentioned in any of the aforesaid classes, and shall in each of such registers insert the name of each immigrant thereto belonging, and the

number attached to his name in the list delivered by the master of the ship in which he shall be imported, and shall number each of the immigrants of each class by a particular number, proceeding in regular order with the other numbers, so that no two immigrants of the same class shall bear the same number, and shall insert in each of such registers, under different heads, the number, name, age, sex, size, birthplace, and any distinguishing mark of every immigrant belonging to such class, the time when, the place from whence, and the name of the party, if any, at whose cost and charges such immigrant may be imported, and the name of the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, together with the cost of the passage of such immigrant, and whether such immigrant will or will not be entitled to a return passage, and of the amount of money which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in the colony, and which is to be repaid by him out of his wages.

Application by employer requiring emigrants.

12. Any employer who may be desirous of locating immigrants on his plantation, under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall make application to the Immigration Agent General, fully setting forth in writing the situation of such plantation, the name of the proprietor thereof, the number and description of the immigrants required, the nature of the labour to be performed, and all other particulars ; and such application shall not be received unless accompanied with a certificate of the Special Justice of the district where such immigrants are to be located, that comfortable and sufficient accommodation, a suitable hospital, and medical attendance according to law have been provided for such immigrants ; and the Immigration Agent General shall make and keep in his office a true and faithful register of all such applications and certificates, numbering them in the order in which they shall be respectively received (such numbering, however, not to give any right of preference to any person or plantation over any other person or plantation), and every such application shall remain good and valid until the first day of August next after the date thereof, unless the number of immigrants applied for shall be earlier allotted, or unless such application be withdrawn by the applicant, or be rendered invalid by the death, insolvency, or absence unrepresented, of the party making the same.

Contracts made out of colony, when binding.

13. Unless by permission of Her Majesty's Government previously had and obtained, no contract entered into by any employer with any immigrant from any part of India, or from any part of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island adjacent to the coast of the African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, shall be valid, unless the same shall have been made within this colony.

Contracts made out of the colony with Chinese immigrants valid.

14. All contracts made and entered into out of this colony with any Chinese immigrant for the performance of any labour or service in agriculture within this colony, for any period not exceeding the term of five years to be computed from the day of the landing of such immigrant in the colony, shall be valid and in force for the period therein mentioned : Provided always, that no such contract shall be valid or in force unless the same shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed with the name, or in case of illiterate persons, with the mark of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of

a Notary Public, British Consul, or other officer approved by Her Majesty's Government, nor unless such Notary Public, British Consul, or other officer shall subscribe the written contract in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect.

Classification of liberated Africans.

15. All liberated Africans who may be hereafter sent to British Guiana at the expense of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall be divided into two classes, the first class of whom shall comprise all those who, upon the inspection of the Immigration Agent General and the Health Officer, shall be considered to be above the age of fifteen years ; and the second class of whom shall comprise all those who, upon such inspection as aforesaid, shall be considered to be under the age of fifteen years.

Terms of indenture with Portuguese, and with Coolies, Chinese, and liberated Africans of the first class. Schedule B.

16. Every immigrant from the island of Madeira, from any of the islands of the Azores, or the Cape de Verd or Canary Islands, shall be indentured, in the Form annexed, marked B, for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the date of his arrival ; and every immigrant from Her Majesty's Dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, or from any part of the African continent from which immigration shall be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, every Chinese immigrant, and every liberated African of the first class, shall be indentured in the form annexed, marked B, for a period of three years from the date of his arrival.

Contracts with liberated Africans of the second class. Schedule C.

17. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be indentured until they shall have attained the age of eighteen years, in the form annexed marked C, or in such other Form as may be approved by the Governor.

Recovery of advances to Chinese immigrants.

18. Any person to whom any Chinese immigrants shall be allotted, for whose introduction bounty may be claimed, and who shall, previously to their embarkation, have entered into a contract engaging them to repay advances made to them by monthly deductions from their wages, shall pay to the party with whom such contract shall have been made, the amount of such advances, provided the same shall not exceed twelve dollars for each immigrant. And such first-mentioned person shall be authorized to recover such amount by monthly deductions from the wages earned by such immigrants, in the proportion of not more than one dollar per month.

Renewal of contracts with Indian Coolies and with Chinese.

19. It shall be lawful for every Chinese immigrant, and for every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, at any time, not less than one nor more than three months before the expiration of his indenture, to signify to the Special Justice of the district, for the information of the Immigration Agent General, whether he desires to be re-indentured to the same or to some other employer, for a further period of two years from the termination of the original indenture ; or whether he will pay to the said Immigration Agent-General the sum of five pounds sterling ; and it shall be lawful for such immigrant, in the event of his being so re-indentured, at any time not less than one nor more than three months before the expiration of the first year of such re-indenture, to signify to the said Immigration Agent General, whether he desires to be re-indentured

to some other employer for the second year of such re-indenture, or whether he will pay to the said Immigration Agent General the sum of two pounds and ten shillings sterling, on condition of being released from such re-indenture. And if any such immigrant shall fail to make application in the manner provided by this section, or shall fail to pay the amount herein-before required of him, at least ten days before the expiration of the indenture under which he may be then serving, such contract or indenture shall thereupon be deemed to be renewed in like manner as if he had applied to be so re-indentured.

Location of immigrants.

20. On the arrival in this colony of any immigrants not already under a written contract with some individual, the Immigration Agent General shall, with the approval of the Governor, proceed to locate them on such plantations as they may prefer, or if they do not desire to exercise any preference, shall locate them in such numbers and proportions as circumstances will admit of on those plantations for which applications for immigrants shall have been previously made; and each employer, before he shall become entitled to the services of such immigrants, shall enter into a contract according to the Form annexed, marked B or C, with each immigrant, or with the Immigration Agent-General on his behalf, as the nature of the case may require, for such period as any such immigrant is by any of the preceding sections of this Ordinance required to be indentured upon arrival, which said contract shall be in triplicate, and shall be prepared by the Sub-Immigration Agent in Georgetown or in New Amsterdam, as the case may be, and for preparing which, such Sub-Immigration Agent shall be entitled to the sum of twenty-four cents and no more for each such contract in triplicate as aforesaid, to be paid by the person to whom the immigrants are to be allotted; and one copy of such contract shall be delivered to the immigrant, another to the employer, and the third shall be forwarded to the Special Justice of the district: Provided that it shall not be lawful for the said Immigration Agent General in locating such immigrants as aforesaid to separate husbands from wives, nor children under fifteen years of age from their parents or natural protectors. And provided further, that no immigrants shall be allotted to any employer who is in arrear in the payment of any sum due to the colony for or on account of immigrants previously allotted to such employer.

Schedules B and C.

Payment by employer of half of bounty or passage Money.

21. Every employer to whom any such immigrant shall be indentured on arrival as aforesaid, shall pay to the Receiver-General a part of the bounty or passage money which shall be due, or shall have been paid in respect of such immigrant, at the following rates, that is to say,

For each Chinese immigrant, not exceeding	- $ 60
For each Indian immigrant, not exceeding	- 30
For each Portuguese immigrant, not exceeding	- 15

or at such other rates as may from time to time be duly declared by resolution of the Governor and Court of Policy; five dollars of which shall be paid at the execution of the contract, and for the balance of which three promissory notes shall be given, each bearing even date with the said contract; the first of which promissory notes shall be for one-third of such balance, with interest at the rate of

six per cent. per annum, payable one year after the date thereof; the second of which promissory notes shall be for another third of said balance, with interest as aforesaid, payable two years after the date thereof; and the third of which promissory notes shall be for the remaining third of said balance, with interest as aforesaid, payable three years after date. The Receiver-General, on the behalf of the colony, shall recover the capital and interest of all such notes by parate execution, and shall have and hold for such capital and interest a preferent lien on the estates to which such immigants shall be allotted over and above all liens and mortgages, legal and conventional, except liens and preferent rights of the Crown, and such as are allowed or created by any Ordinance or enactment; the employer, however, to have the right of paying at once the whole of the capital money payable by him as aforesaid, or of redeeming any of the promissory notes with rebate of interest at any time before the same shall become due: Provided always, that lessees of estates to which immigrants may be allotted shall be required either to provide approved endorsers to such promissory notes as aforesaid, or to pay the whole amount due upon the execution of the indentures of such immigrants.

Receiver-General to have list of allotments and amounts due.

22. The Immigration Agent General shall, whenever he allots immigrants, transmit forthwith to the Receiver-General a list of the estates to which such immigrants have been allotted, stating the number and description of immigrants allotted to each, and the amount becoming payable from time to time in respect thereof respectively.

Lists of Immigrants to be published annually. Schedule D.

23. The Immigration Agent General shall, as soon as possible after the first day of January in each and every year, publish in the "Official Gazette" and in one other newspaper of the colony a list in the Form annexed, marked D, or in such other form as may be approved of by the Governor, of all vessels which have arrived in the colony with immigrants during the year preceding, the number of immigrants so arrived, and the distribution of such immigrants.

Manager of plantation to keep muster roll. Schedule E.

24. The manager or person in charge of any plantation or estate upon which any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrants shall be employed, whether under indenture or under monthly contracts as herein-after provided, shall, for each and every month that such immigrants shall continue to be so employed, keep a muster roll of the Form annexed, marked E, and it shall be the duty of such manager or person in charge, and he is hereby required to direct all such immigrants to attend each day, at such convenient time or times and at such convenient place or places on the plantation or estate as may by him be assigned for that purpose, and such manager or person in charge shall then and there, either personally or by means of some person deputed by him, call over the names of all such immigrants, and note upon the muster roll whether they or any of them are present or absent; and such muster roll shall daily be signed by the person by whom the names shall have been so called over, and shall be carefully preserved by the manager or person in charge of the plantation or estate for the purposes of this Ordinance; and any manager or person in charge of any plantation or estate who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, or shall make any

false entry in the muster roll to be by him kept, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-three dollars for every such offence, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding five days.

Term of verbal contract.

25. Every verbal or unwritten contract or agreement for the hire of any immigrant shall, in the absence of proof of any express agreement between the parties to the contrary, be deemed and taken in law to be a contract or agreement for one month, and to be renewable from month to month, and shall be deemed and taken in law to be so renewed by the parties, unless a week's previous notice or warning be given by either party to the other of his or her intention not to renew the same; and the wages for such service shall be payable weekly; and any employer shall be entitled to discharge any immigrant hired under the provisions of this section without previous notice, provided such immigrant be instantly paid his wages for the time he has served, and also for fifteen days from the time of such discharge: Provided that any such verbal or unwritten contract or agreement may at any time be determined by the misconduct of either party in their relative capacity of employer and servant, which may be proved by either party against the other.

Penalty on breach of verbal contract by employer.

26. If any employer shall terminate any contract or agreement made with any immigrant under the provisions of the preceding section, except with the consent of such immigrant, or by giving notice or paying wages, or for misconduct, as therein provided, such employer shall forfeit and pay to the use of the immigrant a sum equal to one month's wages, according to the rate of wages which may have been fixed by and between the parties, or if the rate of wages shall not have been so fixed, then such sum as the Justice may consider fair and reasonable as and for a month's wages in addition to the wages due to the immigrant at the time of the termination of such contract.

Immigrant may prove ill usage in defence.

27. On any complaint made by any employer against any immigrant for refusing or wilfully neglecting to perform any verbal or unwritten contract, such immigrant shall be at liberty to show by evidence, in answer to such complaint, that he terminated his service or contract in consequence of ill-usage by his employer, or for some other good and sufficient cause to be judged of by the Justice.

Penalty on ill-usage.

28. If any employer shall ill-use any immigrant, he shall be liable, on conviction before two Justices, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Justice may discharge from contract and decide in any case as to wages due, in addition to any other order on complaint made.

29. Upon any complaint made by any employer or immigrant, the Justice by whom such complaint shall be heard may, in addition to any other order made on such complaint, award to such immigrant the whole or such proportion of the wages appearing due to him as such Justice shall think reasonable, or shall authorize the employer to retain the whole or any specified portion of such wages, and may discharge such employer or immigrant from his contract or service, and shall in such case give to such employer or immigrant, as the case may require, a certificate of such discharge and of such award without any fee or consideration.

Governor may discharge immigrant from service, on account of ill-usage by employer.

30. If it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any employer of any indentured immigrant, or other person acting under his authority, shall have been convicted of gross or repeated ill-usage or ill-treatment of any such immigrant, the Governor may direct the immigrant so ill-used or ill-treated, and also if he shall so think fit every other immigrant indentured to such employer, to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrant or immigrants shall be wholly discharged from all further service to such employer; and the Governor shall direct the Immigration Agent General to indenture immigrants discharged under the provisions of this or of the preceding section, to such other employer as to him may seem fit: Provided always, that the term of service for which every such immigrant shall be indentured by any such new indenture shall not, together with the time of his or her past service, exceed the period of service for which such immigrant was previously bound.

Immigrant absenting himself, refusing to work, or guilty of misconduct.

31. Any immigrant who, without reasonable cause, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the daily calling of the muster roll, or at and during the time and hours, or at the place where and when he shall have contracted or agreed to attend in commencing or carrying on any work, during such hours as it shall be usual so to attend, or who, without reasonable cause, shall leave unfinished or refuse to finish any work contracted or agreed to be done, or who shall be guilty of any drunkenness, wilful disobedience of orders, insolence, or neglect of duty or other misconduct in the service of his employer, or who shall quit the service of such employer without leave or reasonable cause before the end of the period stated in his indenture, or before the end of the period for which he shall have verbally contracted or agreed to serve, as the case may be, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the whole or any part of any wages then due, and not exceeding the wages of one week, and be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the Justice, such fine not to exceed twenty-three dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

On complaint of absence, muster roll to be produced.

32. In the case of any complaint made by any employer against any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant for absenting himself from his service or employment, it shall be lawful for the Special Justice of the district, and he is hereby required to demand the production of the muster roll of the plantation or estate for the month during which such absence shall have taken place and if such muster roll shall not be produced, or if it shall appear on inspection thereof and shall be proved in evidence that the names of such immigrants have not been duly called over as herein-before enacted, then and in any such case such complaint shall be dismissed.

Amount of industrial service how to be ascertained.

33. In the case of any such complaint for neglect or refusal to attend during reasonable hours of work, or for leaving work unfinished, it shall be necessary, in order to obtain a conviction, to prove that such immigrant has neglected or refused to attend during any time not exceeding, if he shall be employed in the field, seven hours between sunrise and sunset, and if he shall be employed within the buildings of the plantation or estate, ten hours between the hours of five in the morning and eight in the evening; and that if such

last-mentioned complaint shall be made in respect to the non-performance of work contracted or agreed to be done by the task, it shall be necessary, in order to obtain a conviction, to prove that such immigrant has not performed within the week five tasks of the extent assigned for the same rate of wages as daily tasks to the creole labourers of the colony.

Employer failing to provide employment.

34. If it shall be established before any two Justices of the Peace, on complaint preferred by an indentured immigrant that such immigrant is not provided by his employer with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages in terms of his contract, such Justices shall declare and adjudge the contract or indenture of such immigrant to be thereby cancelled, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause such immigrant to be indentured to some other employer, who shall be required to pay or to give promissory notes in manner and form provided by section 21 of this Ordinance, for such sums as may be the due proportion of the bounty or passage money for the unexpired period of the term of service transferred to him; the original employer and his estate remaining liable, however, for such sum or sums as may be due for the expired term or proportion of the whole period of service as expressed in the original contract or indenture.

Abatement of wages for misconduct.

35. Upon any complaint by any immigrant for non-payment of wages or damages, for breach of contract or misconduct by his employer, it shall be lawful for the Justice to make a proportional abatement out of any sum to be awarded as the wages or damages due to such immigrant, for such days or time as he shall be proved to have been, without the consent of his employer, absent from or neglecting his service or work, and also for the value of any damage done to the property of his employer by or through the misconduct or negligence or carelessness of such immigrant.

Immigrant endangering and destroying property.

36. If any such immigrant as aforesaid shall, by negligence or other improper conduct, lose, throw away, endanger, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by a careless or improper use of fire, or shall cruelly ill-use any cattle or other live stock belonging to his employer or entrusted to his care, or by negligence shall suffer or occasion to be cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, such fine not to exceed twenty-three dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Limitation of period for preferring complaints.

37. No complaint by any employer against any immigrant or by any immigrant against any employer, made under any of the eleven preceding sections of this Ordinance, shall be entertained unless the same shall be preferred within thirty days after the occurrence of the subject matter of such complaint. And upon the hearing of any such complaint, no abatement or deduction shall be made from the amount determined to be due to either party by reason of any misconduct of which such party may have been guilty at any time exceeding thirty days before the institution of such complaint.

Issue of certificate of industrial residence.

38. Every immigrant, of whatever description, who shall have completed the term of service under contract or indenture herein-

before required of him respectively, or shall have paid the sums herein-before required to be paid in commutation of such service, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Immigration Agent General, free of all charge, a certificate of industrial residence, to be written or printed upon parchment, according to the form in the Schedule F to this Ordinance annexed, and shall thereupon be released from all further obligation to perform service under contract or indenture; and such certificate shall be delivered free of cost to such immigrant by the said Immigration Agent General at the proper time, if he can be found, whether application shall be made for the same or not: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, on being satisfied that any immigrant is, whether from sickness or any other cause, permanently disabled and unfit to perform any labour, to authorize the Immigration Agent General to grant a certificate of exemption from labour; and provided that notice shall be published by the Immigration Agent-General for the space of one month before the issue of any certificate under this section of the intention to issue the same.

Schedule F.

or of exemption from labour.

Register of Certificates.

Extract to be evidence.

Issue of duplicate.

39. The Immigration Agent General shall keep a register of all certificates issued under the provisions of the preceding section, which register shall contain the description, sex, age, and any other distinguishing mark, as clearly as the same can be set forth, of every immigrant to whom any such certificate may be granted; and if at any time any question shall arise, whether before a court of law or elsewhere, respecting any such immigrant, and he shall be unable to produce such certificate, an extract from the said register under the hand of the said Immigration Agent General, accompanied by a certificate under his hand of the identity of such immigrant, shall be deemed good and sufficient evidence; and if at any time any immigrant shall prove to the satisfaction of the said Immigration Agent General that such certificate has been lost or destroyed, he shall be entitled to receive a duplicate of the same on payment of the sum of fifty cents of a dollar for such duplicate.

Employer to report desertion of immigrant forthwith to Magistrate.

Publication of Report.

Schedule G.

40. Every employer of any immigrant under indenture shall, within twenty-four hours from the time at which any such immigrant shall have deserted from such plantation, report such desertion at the nearest police station or to the Special Justice for the district, as may be most convenient, stating in such report the number and name by which such immigrant is described in his indenture, with the date thereof, and any other information likely to facilitate the apprehension of such deserter; and in case such report shall be sent in the first instance to the Special Justice of the district, he shall forthwith send it to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station, and so soon as any report of a desertion is delivered to such officer, he shall copy the same and send on such report to the nearest police station in each direction, and the police officers respectively in charge of such stations shall, in like manner, copy and send on such report from station to station until it reaches the head station of the county; and the Inspector General of Police shall, at the end of each quarter, make up and transmit to the Governor a return in the Form marked G, of all desertions so reported, and of the result up to that date; and in case any employer shall fail to comply with the pro-

visions of this section, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered on conviction, in default of payment, by warrant of distress in manner and form provided by Ordinance No. 30, of the year 1850.

Penalty on harbouring or enticing away immigrant under indenture, &c.

41. Every person who shall harbour, conceal, or employ any immigrant, being at the time under a written contract to labour for some other employer, or who shall remove, or entice, or solicit away from his employer any immigrant, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-three dollars, and shall further pay to the employer to whom such immigrant shall be indentured the sum of one dollar for each day during which such immigrant shall be proved to have been so harboured or employed; and if the employer or person in charge of any such immigrant shall state upon oath before a Justice of the Peace that he has reasonable cause to suspect that such immigrant is harboured, concealed, or employed on the premises of any person, such Justice of the Peace may grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, and bring him or her and the person by whom such immigrant may be harboured, concealed, or employed, before him, to be dealt with as provided by this Ordinance: Provided always, that in every case in which any dispute or difference shall arise as to whether any person who shall have harboured, concealed, or employed any immigrant, being at the time under a written contract to labour, or who shall have removed or enticed away, or shall have solicited or enticed any such immigrant to remove from the employment or service of his or her employer, had knowledge of any such immigrant being at the time under such contract, the proof of the absence or want of knowledge of every such person shall be on such person, and the proof of the knowledge of such person shall not be on the party aggrieved, complaining, or informing.

Apprehension of immigrant wandering from estate.

42. It shall be lawful for the employer of any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant under a written contract to labour, for the servant of such employer or for any member of the police force or rural constable to apprehend, without warrant, such immigrant, who, on any day on which he shall be bound to labour, shall be found at a distance of more than two miles from the estate on which he shall be engaged to labour, without a ticket of leave signed by such employer, and to cause such immigrant to be taken back to such estate; and that it shall be lawful for any member of the police force or constable, if he shall see reasonable cause for so doing, to call upon any such immigrant to produce to him his certificate of industrial residence or ticket of leave, and if such immigrant shall be unable or shall refuse so to do, then, without any unnecessary delay, to take such immigrant before the Justice, to be dealt with according to law; and that if affidavit shall be made before any Justice, showing reasonable ground to suppose that any immigrant is harboured or concealed, or employed on the premises of any person, such Justice shall grant a warrant to search for such immigrant to bring him before him to be dealt with according to law.

Special issue of certificates to certain Indian immigrants.

43. And whereas it appears that certain immigrants from the possessions of the East India Company have received from this colony certain sums of money upon documents implying an obli-

gation on such immigrants to enter into indentures for service for the period of five years from the date of the payment of such money, in conformity with the provisions of Ordinance No. 21 of the year 1850, and whereas many such immigrants have not done so, it shall be lawful for the Special Justice of the district, and he is hereby required to call upon any such immigrant who may be brought before him, under the provisions of the preceding section, to enter into an indenture of service with some employer for such portion of the five years, to be computed from the date of the payment to such immigrant herein-before mentioned, as shall then remain unexpired. And if any such immigrant shall refuse so to do, he shall not be entitled to receive a certificate of industrial residence at the expiration of such five years, so to be computed as aforesaid.

Half-yearly returns of immigrants by employers.

44. Every employer of immigrants under a written contract to labour shall, on or before the tenth day of January and tenth day of July in each and every year, make out and transmit to the Immigration Agent General a return, in writing, of the number of immigrants who were in his service under written contract on the last day of the preceding month, which return shall be made out in the manner and form specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, marked H, and shall be described as the return of the person with whom such immigrants shall have been under a written contract or otherwise, and shall contain a specification of the total number of such immigrants, and also of all deductions from the original number of immigrants under written contracts as aforesaid, which shall have taken place within the last preceding six months by death or desertion, stating the names, numbers, and vessels of import, of those who may have died or deserted, and also of those who may have returned to the performance of their contract after their desertion, giving the like description, and also of the births of any children among such immigrants, specifying the ages and sexes of such children, and the names and numbers of their parents ; and also a declaration that the contents of such return are in all respects true and correct ; and any person who shall neglect to transmit, within fourteen days after the time specified, any such return as aforesaid, shall pay a sum of ten dollars, and a like sum for each and every subsequent month during which such neglect shall continue ; and any person making or signing any such return or declaration, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to be punished as by law provided in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Schedule H.

Return to be made of immigrant imprisoned.

45. Whenever any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant under indenture shall be sentenced by any court of criminal jurisdiction, or by any Justice of the Peace under any ordinance or law in force, to any term of imprisonment, it shall be the duty of such court of criminal jurisdiction, or of such Justice, as the case may be, within the period of one calendar month from the date of such sentence, to forward to the office of the Immigration Agent General within the city of Georgetown a return, setting forth as accurately as may be the name of such immigrant, the name of the estate to which he is indentured, the offence of which he shall have been convicted, and the term of imprisonment to which he shall have been sentenced.

Entry in Register of Births, Deaths, and Desertion.

46. The Immigration Agent General shall enter in the proper place in the register required by the 11th section of this Ordinance, all such births and deaths as shall be reported to him under the provisions of section 44, or as shall in any other manner be brought to his knowledge; and shall keep a separate book, in which shall be entered a full description of every immigrant reported to have deserted or to have been imprisoned, and the period during which he shall in consequence have been absent from the performance of his contract; and if it shall appear by such separate book that any such immigrant shall have been, whether at one time or upon different occasions, absent from the performance of his contract for one month or more for each year that he shall have been indentured, it shall be lawful for the said Immigration Agent General, and he is hereby required to withhold the certificate by the 36th and 41st sections of this Ordinance required to be given, until such immigrant shall have completed the term of industrial residence required by law.

Suspension of issue of certificate.

Provision of accommodation and Hospital.

47. Every estate on which such immigrants, whether indentured or not indentured, are located, shall be provided with comfortable and sufficient dwellings, and with a proper hospital and hospital furniture, medicine, and nurses, and shall have a regularly licensed medical practitioner to attend the sick; and in default thereof the proprietor of such estate shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-three dollars, and a like sum for each and every fourteen days during which such default shall continue; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit so to do, in the case of any proprietor convicted more than once of a breach of the provisions of this section within a period of three months, to direct all such immigrants to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrants shall be wholly discharged from such service; and the Governor may direct such immigrants to be indentured to any other employer whom he may select, and who may be willing to receive the same.

Instruction of Africans.

48. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be allowed one afternoon in each week, to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of receiving education and religious instruction, and any manager or other person in charge of a plantation preventing the attendance of any such African at any school on such afternoon as aforesaid, or obstructing the minister of the parish, or any minister of the Christian religion, or any licensed schoolmaster, duly authorized thereto by the Governor, in visiting and instructing any such African, or neglecting or refusing to provide a fit and proper place, if required so to do by the Inspector of Schools, for the comt munication of such instruction, shall forfeit and pay a sum no exceeding five dollars for each such offence, to be recovered upon the complaint of the Inspector of Schools, or any person authorized by him in writing: Provided always, that any such African who shall absent himself from work on such afternoon as aforesaid, and shall not attend the school provided for him, or receive instruction therein, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment in manner and form provided by section 31 of this Ordinance.

Inspection of plantation by Immigration Agent-General.

49. It shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent General to enter into and upon any plantation where any immigrant may be employed, and to inspect the state and condition of such immigrant, and inquire into any complaint which the employer may have against any such immigrant, or any such immigrant may have against his employer.

Penalty on obstruction of Immigration Agent-General.

50. Every person who shall wilfully do any act whereby the Immigration Agent General may be prevented or obstructed in the performance of his duty under this Ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof before any two or more Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding forty-eight dollars for every such offence, as to the convicting Justices shall seem fit.

Issue of passport to immigrants.

51. Every immigrant who shall have acquired a right to a certificate of industrial residence, shall and may demand and receive from the Immigration Agent General a passport, which shall be delivered to him free of all charge whatsoever, and such immigrant shall thereupon be at liberty to depart from this colony on paying the expense of his own passage: Provided always, that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed or taken to imply any obligation upon this colony to provide a passage for any such immigrant at any time before the expiration of the term for which he shall have consented to reside herein.

Right to back passage of Coolies introduced before December 1853.

52. Every immigrant from Her Majesty's Dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall have arrived in this colony at any time before the month of December 1853, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence in manner provided by the 38th or 43d sections of this Ordinance, shall be entitled, at the expiration of five years from the time of his arrival in this colony, or at the expiration of the further term for which he may have consented on receipt of a sum of money to remain in the same, to be provided at the expense of the said colony with a passage back to the port from whence he sailed.

And of Coolies introduced after that date.

53. Whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has given his assent to the emigration to this colony of natives of the possessions of the East India Company, under engagements to render industrial service for a period of ten years, in consideration whereof they are to be provided with a passage back to their own country at the expense of the colony; and whereas Her Majesty's Government deem it expedient to provide for the reduction upon certain conditions of the said period of industrial service:—Every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall have arrived or who may arrive in this colony at any time during or after the month of December 1853, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence in manner provided by the 38th section of this Ordinance, shall be entitled, at the expiration of ten years from the time of such arrival and upon payment to the Immigration Agent General of the sum of thirty-five dollars, to be provided with a back passage to the port from which he sailed at the expense of the said colony: Provided, that if the said Governor-General of India in Council shall so require it, every such immigrant shall be relieved from all liability to payment for the said back passage, on condition of his

entering annually into indentures of service for each of the last five years of the period of his engagement, or of paying to the Immigration Agent General the sum of two pounds and ten shillings or twelve dollars for each such year; and provided further, that if any such immigrant shall, on claiming such back passage, whether the Governor-General of India in Council shall so require it or not, prove that he has been serving under indentures or annual or longer contracts for the whole period of his residence in this colony, he shall not be required to make any such payment; and every indenture or contract which may be made under the provisions of this section, shall be made in manner provided by the 20th section of this Ordinance, and every employer with whom any such immigrant shall enter into such indenture or contract, shall, at the time of the execution of the same, in addition to the fee by the said section imposed for the preparation thereof, pay to the Immigration Agent General a sum calculated at the rate of seven dollars per annum for the period stated in such indenture or contract.

Free passage for invalids.

54. The Governor may order a back passage to be provided at the expense of the colony for any immigrant who may have become permanently unfit for labour, anything herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Penalty on master of vessel receiving immigrant without passport.

55. It shall not be lawful for any immigrant who shall have been introduced into the colony at the public expense to depart from the colony without having first obtained a passport in manner herein-before provided; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall receive or harbour on board of such vessel, with the intention of carrying out of this colony any such immigrant, who shall not have obtained such passport, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of one hundred dollars for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured with such intention as aforesaid; and every such penalty shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered for and on the behalf of Her Majesty by the Attorney-General from such master or other person being in command of any such vessel, or from the owner of such vessel or from the surety of the master of such vessel, or from any or either of them.

Inspection of vessel sailing with immigrants.

56. Upon the departure of any vessel from this colony having Indian immigrants on board returning to the port from whence they came, the Immigration Agent General, accompanied by the Health Officer, shall proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such Health Officer, shall ascertain, by personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants, whether the vessel is fit and suitable in all respects for the purpose, and whether all the arrangements made for the passage and treatment of the immigrants are in due conformity with law, and especially with the provisions of an Act passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India and Council, intituled "An Act for regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad," and such Immigration Agent General shall personally muster such immigrants and ascertain whether they and each of them be the parties lawfully entitled to back passage, and shall certify upon the list to be by him

furnished to the master of such vessel, the total number of immigrants embarked, together with the state and condition of such immigrants, and that they are provided with clothing suitable for the voyage.

Payment of Health Officer.

57. Such Health Officer shall be allowed, as his remuneration for services performed under this Ordinance, the sum of ten cents of a dollar for every immigrant on board of any such vessel arriving, and the same sum for every immigrant departing at the expense of the colony.

Immigrant using false document.

58. If any immigrant shall fraudulently obtain, transfer, use, or attempt to use, any false, forged, or counterfeit certificate of industrial residence, passport, ticket of leave, or other document referred to in this Ordinance, or shall in any manner alter or erase any part of such document, such immigrant shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-three dollars, or to imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding thirty days.

Half of all fines to be paid to the informer.

59. If any person shall be sentenced by any Justice to imprisonment for any offence against this Ordinance, or shall fail to pay any fine imposed upon him by such Justice for such offence, he shall be committed to the nearest gaol of the district in which he shall be convicted, there to remain in conformity with his sentence ; and one-half of every fine imposed by this Ordinance shall be paid to the informer, and in any case where the party convicted shall not pay such fine, it shall be lawful for the Governor to reward such informer, provided that such reward to be so paid by the Governor shall in no case exceed the sum of one dollar.

Payment of salaries and of sums due.

60. All salaries of officers granted, and all expenses incurred in virtue of this Ordinance, shall be paid out of such funds as are raised for the purposes of immigration ; that all moneys payable by any person in virtue of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and which shall not be declared to be payable to any particular officer or person, shall be payable to the Receiver-General or to the Special Justice awarding the payment of any such money ; that all sums received by the Special Justice or any other person and not payable over to any particular person, shall be paid over to the Receiver-General ; that all moneys received by the Receiver-General under this Ordinance and every other Ordinance relative to immigrants not otherwise appropriated, shall be applied to immigration purposes ; and that the Receiver-General shall render annually to the Governor and Court of Policy, combined with the Financial Representatives of the inhabitants of the colony, a statement of all receipts and payments for immigration purposes.

Adjudication of complaints under this Ordinance.

61. All complaints, differences, and disputes, which shall arise between employer and immigrant, respecting any matter or thing treated of in this Ordinance, shall and may be heard and determined, except where otherwise specially provided, by any Justice specially appointed or to be specially appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 19 of 1845.

Interpretation of terms.

62. Throughout this Ordinance the words and expressions hereinafter mentioned shall have and bear the following meanings, that is to say, the words "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors ; the word "Governor" shall mean any person who, for the time being, shall be in the lawful administration of the

Government of this Colony; the word "Receiver-General" shall also mean Assistant Receiver-General; the term "Immigration Agent General" shall not only mean the Immigration Agent General, but also any sub-agent appointed by the Governor to act in any particular case or on any particular occasion in the place and stead of the Immigration Agent General; the word "immigrant" shall include all immigrants already introduced or who may hereafter be introduced into this colony at the expense of the British Treasury or at the expense of this colony, or for whose introduction, although the same may be under private contract, the colony may hereafter pay bounty; the word "writing" shall also mean printing; the word "servant" shall mean any person employed and duly authorized by the proprietor of any plantation to which immigrants shall be allotted; the word "contract" and the words "written contract" shall mean also any indenture or agreement written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; the word "indenture" shall also mean "contract;" the word "estate" shall also mean plantation; the word "plantation" shall include any sugar, cocoa, coffee, plantain, rice, or cotton estate, or any wood-cutting establishment, or any cattle farm; the word "employer" shall include the proprietor or manager, or other person having the direction of or the chief authority upon any such estate or plantation, or of or upon any cattle farm, or of or upon any wood-cutting establishment, on which any immigrant shall be employed; every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as to one person or thing; every word importing the plural number shall extend and be applied to one person, matter, or thing as well as to several persons, matters, or things; every word importing the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to a female as well as to a male, unless in any of the cases aforesaid it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Ordinance when to take effect.

63. This Ordinance shall commence and take effect when and so soon as the Governor shall by Proclamation declare that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these Presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, City of Georgetown, Demerara, this Tenth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and published on the Twentieth of December of the same year,

P. E. Wodehouse.

By Command of the Court,

Wm. Walker, *Secretary.*

A (Sec. 9.)

Immigration Agent General's Certificate of Arrival.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the Ship (Master,) arrived at this port from on the of bringing immigrants above 14 years of age, between the ages of fourteen and six years, and under six years of age ; that I, assisted by the Health Officer of the port, have personally inspected the said vessel and immigrants, and find that the provisions of the Imperial Passenger's Act, for the time being, as far as the same are applicable, have been duly complied with; and finally, that the amount payable in respect of such immigrants is dollars.

Dated at day of 185

A. B., *Immigration Agent General.*

B (Secs. 16 and 20.)

British Guiana.

Be it remembered, that on this day of in the year of our Lord 18 , A. B. of and C. D. of appeared before me, E. F., Immigration Agent General of the Colony of British Guiana, and in my presence signed their names or marks (as the case may be) to the following Contract of Service—

The said A.B. agrees to hire the services of the said C.D., and the said C.D. agrees to render to the said A.B. his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, services in the capacity of a for the term of years, commencing on the day of in the year 18 , and terminating on the day of in the year 18 . And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said C.D. shall be employed by the said A.B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, on plantation . And it is further agreed, that the said A.B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall pay to the said C.D. as such labourer aforesaid, the same rate of wages as is paid to the labourers not under indenture or contract working on said estate, and that such wages shall be paid on the last day of the . And it is further agreed that in the event of the said plantation being sold at execution sale or by the Administrator General, the said C.D. shall serve the purchaser thereof, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and shall be paid wages by the said purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in conformity with this contract.

A. B.

C. D.

The preceding contract was signed by the above-named parties in my presence on the day and year above written, voluntarily, the same being, as far as I am able to judge, fully understood by them respectively.

E. F., *Immigration Agent General.*

C. (Sections 17 and 20.)

British Guiana.

This Indenture made the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and between A. B., Immigration Agent General in the Colony of British Guiana, for and on behalf of C. D., a liberated (male or female) African of the age of years, and numbered recently sent to this Colony under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of being located and established herein, of the one part, and E. F., of in this Colony, of the other part, Witnesseth, that in virtue of the Ordinance in such case made and provided, and in consideration of the covenants, promises, and agreements on the part and behalf of the said E. F,, herein-after contained, he the said A. B., as such Immigration Agent General, has indented, placed, and bound, and by these Presents, doth indent, place, and bind the said C. D. (the African indented) to and with E. F. of to serve for the term of years, to be computed from the day of the date of these Presents ; and doth hereby, for and on behalf of the said C. D., to and with the said E. F., covenant, promise, and agree that the said C. D., shall and will, during all and every part of the said term of years, truly and faithfully serve the said E. F. as a labourer on plantation and the said E. F. doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said A.B. for and on behalf of the said C. D., that he the said E.F. shall and will, until the said C.D. shall have attained the age of fifteen years, find and provide the said C.D. with suitable and sufficient diet, clothing, tools, or implements of work, lodging, and medical attendance, in a like and equal manner with the rest of the Africans under the age of fifteen years indented in this Colony, and according to the laws in such case made and provided, and according to all other ordinances and laws which may hereafter be made touching or concerning Africans under the age of fifteen years indented in this colony, and that he the said E.F., for and on account of the said C.D., until the said C.D. shall attain the said age of fifteen, shall and will keep, or cause to be kept, a regular account, in which the said C.D. shall be debited with the costs and charges of such diet, clothing, tools, or implements of work, at the same prices paid for the same by the said E.F., and shall and will credit the said C.D. for all work by him or her done and performed at the same rate of wages paid or payable to any other labourer on said plantation for the like work ; and shall also allow to the said C.D., during the continuance of these Presents, for education and religious instruction, such one afternoon in every week as shall be appointed or assigned by the Governor of the Colony for the time being.

In witness whereof, he the said A.B., the Immigration Agent General, for and on behalf of the said C.D., and he the said E.F., have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

D. (Section 23.)

Annual List of Arrivals and Allotments of Immigrants.

No. of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	No. of Immigrants.	From what Port or Place.	Adults.			Children between 6 and 14 years.			Children under 6 years.			No. of Immigrants allotted, including children.		To what Plantation allotted.	Remarks.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		

Dated at this day of 185 .

A.B. Immigration Agent General.

N.B.—If any discrepancy exists between the number arrived and those allotted, explain it in the column for Remarks.

E. (Section 24.)

Muster Roll of Plantation for the Month of .

Description of Immigrant.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22d.	23d.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	Remarks.
Portuguese -																																	
Coolie -																																	
Chinese -																																	
African -																																	

N

I.G., *Manager or Overseer.*

F. (Section 38.)

No.

This is to certify, That the Immigrant herein-under described, has completed his term of service (or has paid the amount required in commutation of his service) under the provisions of the Ordinance No. of the year 1854.

Name.	Sex.	Description.	Remarks.

(Signed) *A.B.*

G. (Section 40.)

Quarterly Return of Desertions for the District.

No.	Description of Immigrant.	Name.	Sex.	Date of Indenture.	Plantation from which deserted.	Date of Desertion.	Date of Return to Service.

H. (Section 44.)

Half-Yearly Return of the entire Number of Immigrants located on Plantation in the Parish of in the Colony of British Guiana.

	Madras Coolies.		Calcutta Coolies.		Africans.		Portuguese.		Chinese.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number remaining at last Return - - -												
Number born, received, or returned from desertion since last Return - -												
Total - - -												
Number died, departed, or deserted, since last Return - - -												
Total on the estate -												

Specification of Birth.

Name of Infant.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Name of Mother.	Father's Number.	Father's Ship of Import.	Father's Country.

Specification of Deserters.

Name of Deserter.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Desertion.

Specification of Deaths.

Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

Specification of Immigrants returning after Desertion.

Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Return.	Date of Desertion.

I, of Plantation do solemnly and sincerely declare, That the above is a true and correct Return of the Immigrants on Plantation on the day of 18 , as required by the 42d Section of Ordinance 7 of 1854.

Signature.

Appendix No. 61.

Trinidad. — No. 24.

An Ordinance,—

To amend and consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration.

Certain Ordinances repealed.

Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, that the several Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule A to this Ordinance shall be and the same are hereby repealed, save and except so far as regards any appointment of Agent General of Immigrants or other appointment made under the said Ordinances or either of the same, and save also and except so far as regards all existing engagements to labour and the payment of any duties now due and owing to Her Majesty, and all fines and penalties incurred under the said Ordinances or either of the same, all which engagements to labour may be enforced, and all which duties, fines, and penalties shall and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Saves entries to labour made in general register of immigrants.

II. Provided always, that all entries heretofore made in the General Register of Immigrants by the Agent General of Immigrants shall be valid, and all engagements to labour, assignments of services and certificates heretofore made and granted, and all matters and things done under or by virtue of any or either of the said Ordinances shall be and continue in force in the same manner as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Interpretation clause.

III. And be it enacted, that throughout this Ordinance the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter, that is to say, words importing one number or one gender shall mean respectively both numbers and both genders; the expression "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors; the expression "Immigration Agent" shall include any person appointed by the Governor to act as Immigration Agent; the word "Immigrant" shall mean all Immigrants already introduced or who may hereafter be introduced into this colony at the expense of this colony, or for whose introduction, although the same may be under private contract, the colony may hereafter pay bounty; the expression "Indian Immigrant" shall mean any Immigrant who shall have been introduced from the British Possessions in the East Indies; the word "Indenture" shall include all contracts of service declared to be valid by this Ordinance; the expression "Indentured Immigrant" shall mean any immigrant under such indenture who shall not have completed his industrial residence; and the word "Employer" shall mean the proprietor or manager, or other person having the direction of, or the chief authority upon any estate, plantation, or farm on which any immigrant shall be employed.

Governor may proclaim ports from which immigration to this colony may be carried on.

IV. The Governor may from time to time by proclamation name the ports or places from which immigration on bounty into this colony shall be permitted, and the rates of bounty payable on the immigrants and the conditions under which such immigration may be carried on.

V. If any labourer arriving in this colony from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, or the Cape de Verd Islands, or from any part of Europe, or of the West Indies, or of the United States, or of the British Provinces of North America, or from any port or place from which immigration on bounty shall have been permitted by such proclamation as aforesaid, shall, before his arrival, have contracted with any person to perform service in this colony, such contract shall, when approved and countersigned by the Agent General of Immigrants, and subject to such alterations as the said agent may, with the consent of the parties, have made therein, be valid in this colony for the full period named in such contracts not exceeding three years, provided that, except as herein-after mentioned, no such contract shall be so approved and countersigned unless the same shall purport to have been signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, and attested by some Notary Public or British Consul, or by some other person approved by or acting under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, who shall declare that the parties entered into it voluntarily and with a full understanding of its meaning, nor unless the Immigration Agent shall be satisfied that the immigration has been carried on in accordance with all existing regulations of the Imperial or Colonial Government.

Contracts of service entered into previous to arrival of immigrant, on the same being approved and countersigned by the Agent General of Immigrants, to be held valid in this colony.

Proviso as to signing and attestation.

VI. If the Immigration Agent shall not be so satisfied, or shall find the contract not to be so signed and attested as aforesaid, he shall report the same to the Governor, who may, if he shall think fit, notwithstanding such report, direct the said Immigration Agent to approve and countersign such contract in manner aforesaid.

If contract is not signed and attested, Immigration Agent to report same to Governor.

VII. The Agent General of immigrants shall continue to keep the general register of immigrants, and shall insert therein the names of all immigrants arriving in the colony, and shall number each of such immigrants by a particular number, commencing from the last number already borne on such register and proceeding by regular numerical progression, and shall distinguish therein under different heads the number, age, name, sex, and country of every such immigrant, and the time when, and the place from which, and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and the cost of the passage of such immigrant, and whether such immigrant is or is not entitled to a return passage, and the name of the employer or other person at whose expense such labourer shall have been introduced, and of the employer to whom he may be indentured on his arrival, and of the amount of monies, if any, which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in the colony, and which is to be repaid by him out of his wages in the colony.

General register of immigrants to be kept by Agent General of Immigrants, and mode of keeping such register.

VIII. If any immigrants shall not on their arrival be immediately provided with employment, it shall be the duty of the Agent General of immigrants, and he is hereby authorized to provide them with food and lodging at the expense of the colony until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them.

Agent General to provide food, &c., for immigrants who shall not immediately on their arrival be employed.

IX. In case any immigrant shall, before embarkation, have consented to enter in the colony into a contract of service with any employer whom the Agent General of immigrants may on his arrival select for a period not exceeding three years, such consent being shown either by a certificate of the Government Immigration Agent

Agent General may assign services of immigrants arriving into the colony under contract for service.

at the port of embarkation, or by an agreement signed by the immigrant and witnessed by such notary, consul, or other officer as aforesaid, the Agent General of immigrants may assign such immigrant to any employer whom he may think fit for such period as aforesaid: provided always, that in making such assignment, it shall not be lawful for the Agent General of immigrants to separate husbands from wives, nor children under the age of fifteen years from their parents or natural protectors: provided also, that no such assignment shall take effect until the employer and the Agent General of immigrants on behalf of such immigrant shall have executed an indenture in the form annexed (Schedule B), or in such other form as may be approved by the Governor, nor until such employer shall have paid on such indenture the fee herein-after provided.

Agent General may enter on any estate where immigrants are employed, for the purpose of inspecting them.

X. The Immigration Agent may at any time during the daytime, enter upon any estate where any immigrants shall be employed, and may inspect the state and condition of such immigrants, and if requisite, require a muster of such immigrants or any of them as may then be on the said estate, and shall twice at the least in every year, visit and inspect every plantation or place whereon any such immigrant shall be employed.

Quarterly returns to be made by employers of immigrants to Agent General according to forms to be approved by Governor.

XI. Every employer of immigrants shall within the first five days of the month of January, April, July and October in every year, make and deliver to the Agent General of immigrants, a return in such form as the Governor may from time to time approve of all immigrants in his employ or residing on the estate of such employer during the preceding three months, together with the date and cause (as far as the same may be known) of all deaths and the number of births of the children of such immigrants, and the names of all immigrants who may have left the estate during the quarter, and the Agent General of immigrants shall keep all such returns, and shall at the end of every year, make an abstract of the numbers, increase and decrease of all such immigrants, which abstract shall be laid before the Council of Government.

Penalty for omitting to make return, and for obstructing Agent General.

XII. Every employer of immigrants who shall omit to make the return herein-before required, and every person who shall by any act or ommission obstruct the Agent General of immigrants entering upon any plantation where he may reasonably suppose any immigrant to be employed, or in inquiring into the state and condition of any immigrant, shall on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence, as the convicting Justice shall direct.

Agent General may cancel indentures in cases of ill-usage, &c.

XIII. In case it shall be made to appear to the Agent General of immigrants that any immigrant has been ill used by his employer, or in case of neglect of duty, or breach of contract on the part of such immigrant or employer, the Agent General of immigrants may by notice in the *Royal Gazette* cancel the indenture of such immigrant.

Agent General may cancel indentures on which fees or monies payable under this Ordinance have not been paid.

XIV. The Agent General of immigrants may also by such notice, cancel the indenture of any immigrant in respect of whom any fee or other sum of money payable by his employer under this Ordinance shall remain unpaid for a period of one calendar month after it shall have become due.

XV. The Governor may by such notice cancel the indenture of any immigrant if the immigration agent shall report that the accommodation provided for such immigrant is bad or insufficient, or if on any other ground he shall consider it requisite.

Governor may cancel indenture on report of Agent General.

XVI. Any immigrant whose indentures shall have been cancelled under any of the above provisions may, without his consent, be re-indentured to some other employer by the Agent General of immigrants, for any period not exceeding the then unexpired period of the indenture so cancelled.

Any immigrant whose indenture has been cancelled to be re-indented for the unexpired period of his indenture.

XVII. When the bounty or passage money paid by the colony in respect of any immigrant shall not have exceeded nine pounds, and the Government shall not be bound to furnish any return passage to such immigrant, such immigrant shall be enlitled after having resided three years in the colony, to demand from the Agent General of immigrants a certificate of industrial residence, unless it shall be recorded in the office of such Agent General, or shall otherwise appear to his satisfaction that such immigrant has deserted or been absent without lawful excuse from service, or been imprisoned under the sentence or by the order of any Court of Justice, or under the conviction of any Justice or Justices of the Peace, for periods amounting in the whole to more than six days in the three years; and in such case, such immigrant shall not be entitled to the said certificate until he shall have further served under indenture for the period or periods of such absence or desertion.

Immigrants introduced at a cost not exceeding 9*l.* and not entitled to a return passage, at the expiration of three years to receive a certificate of industrial residence.

XVIII. It shall be competent to the Agent General of immigrants to assign any Chinese immigrant on his arrival for a period not exceeding five years, according to the terms of any contract into which he shall have entered before his arrival in the colony, provided that one calendar month before the expiration of the first and every other year of such period, the immigrant may require the said Agent to transfer him to some other employer whom such immigrant may select for the remainder of the said period, or on re-payment of all advances made to him before his arrival in the colony and then remaining unpaid, and of three pounds per annum for every year wanting to complete five years residence in this colony, to release him absolutely from his indentures, and give him a certificate of industrial residence: Provided also, that every such assignment and transfer as aforesaid, shall be made by indenture or as near as may be in the form contained in Schedule B, or such other form as may be approved by the Governor, and such transfer shall be determinable at the request of the immigrant in like manner as the original assignment.

Services of Chinese immigrants may be assigned for a period not exceeding five years, but such immigrant may, one month before the expiration of each year of service, signify his wish to be transferred to some other employer.

Form of assignment and transfer.

XIX. It shall be competent to the Agent General of immigrants to indenture any Indian immigrant who may have been introduced into this colony before the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, but who on the expiration of any engagement to labour entered into by such immigrant and which may be subsisting and in force at the passing of this Ordinance shall not have completed an actual residence of five years within this colony, for the periods following, that is to say, where such immigrant on the expiration of such engagement shall not have completed a residence of three years within this colony, such indenture shall

Periods for which Agent General of immigrants may indenture.

be for such term as shall be sufficient to make up three years from the time of the arrival of such immigrant in this colony; but where such immigrant shall at the expiration of such engagement have completed an actual residence of three years or more but less than five years within this colony, then such indenture shall be for one year from the date of such indenture, or such portion of a year as together with the time already elapsed since the arrival of such immigrant within this colony shall not exceed the term of five years from the day of such arrival; Provided always, that if any such immigrant who may have completed an actual residence within this colony of three years shall pay to such Agent General a sum equal to the aggregate amount of five shillings sterling for every calendar month which at the time of the passing of this Ordinance or of the expiration of such engagement if any may be wanting to complete a residence of five years within this colony, such immigrant shall not be indentured, and shall be entitled to receive from the Agent General of immigrants a certificate of industrial residence.

Proviso.

Term for which immigrants arriving in this colony after January 1854 may be indentured.

XX. Every Indian immigrant introduced into this colony after the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four shall be indentured by the Agent General of immigrants for the term of three years from the day of his arrival in this colony.

Immigrants under indenture for three years or under, may, within one calendar month before the expiration of such term, on payment of a certain sum, demand a certificate of industrial residence, &c.

XXI. Every Indian immigrant who may be indentured as aforesaid for the term of three years, or for any term sufficient to make up the term of three years as herein-before mentioned, and who shall have completed his service under such indenture, may at any time not lessthan one calendar month before the expiration of such term, and on payment to the Agent General of immigrants of the sum of six pounds, demand a certificate of industrial residence, or he may at any time not less than one calendar month before the expiration of such term signify to his then employer, and to the Agent General of Immigrants his desire to be indentured to some other employer whom he may select and who may be willing to employ him for a period of one year from the determination of his existing indenture, and it shall be competent for the Agent General of immigrants to re-indenture such immigrant accordingly, and if the immigrant shall fail to make such payment or to require such re-indenture his original indenture shall be deemed to be extended for one year.

Immigrants may, on paying for unexpired term of service, obtain a certificate of industrial residence.

XXII. Any Indian immigrant whose original indenture shall have been so extended or who shall have been re-indentured as herein-before mentioned may at any time not less than one calendar month before the expiration of the year for which his original indenture shall have been so extended or for which he shall have been re-indentured, and on payment to the Agent General of the sum of three pounds or the sum of five shillings for every calendar month which may be wanting to make up a residence of five years within the colony, demand a certificate of industrial residence or may require such re-indenture as aforesaid, and if he shall fail to make such payment or to require such re-indenture his original indenture shall be deemed to be again extended for one year.

Chinese immigrants on completing industrial

XXIII. Any Chinese or Indian immigrant who shall have completed an industrial residence of five years within the colony may

demand of the Agent General of immigrants a certificate of industrial residence, provided that in case of immigrants under twelve years of age, residence in the colony shall for the purpose of computing such industrial residence be equivalent to residence under indenture.

residence of five years may demand a certificate of industrial residence.

Proviso.

XXIV. Every immigrant who shall have received or shall be entitled to such certificate shall be at liberty to abandon service, and may demand from the Agent General of immigrants a passport, which as well as the said certificate shall be signed by the Agent General and given gratis.

Immigrants receiving certificate of industrial residence may abandon service, &c.

XXV. No immigrant shall depart from the colony without such passport, and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall knowingly receive or harbour on board of such vessel any immigrant who shall not have duly obtained such passport, with the intention of carrying him out of this colony, and every person who shall aid or abet the departure of any such immigrant, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace forfeit and pay such penalty, not exceeding twenty pounds, as to the Justice shall seem fit for each and every immigrant whom he shall have so received, harboured, aided or abetted.

Passports to be granted to immigrants leaving the colony.

Penalty on masters of vessels for taking away immigrants without passport.

XXVI. Any immigrant who shall have resided three years in the colony shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have served under indenture for that period; but the non-production of a certificate of industrial residence shall be *primâ facie* evidence that he has not served under indenture for a longer period.

Residence of three years, presumption of service under indenture, but non-production o certificate, primâ facie evidence of no service.

XXVII. Every Indian immigrant introduced into this colony at any time subsequent to the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four under an agreement reserving to him a right to a return passage, shall be entitled to such return passage on the completion of a residence in this colony of ten years, and on payment by such immigrant to the Colonial Treasurer of such sum not exceeding the sum of seven pounds five shillings and tenpence sterling, as the Governor may from time to time by proclamation direct and appoint, as a contribution by such immigrant towards the expense of such return passage; and every immigrant introduced into this colony at any time before the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four under an agreement reserving to him the right to a return passage, shall be entitled to such return passage at the public expense on the completion of an industrial residence within this colony of five years under a written engagement to labour, or indenture, or the payment of monthly duties or other monies in lieu thereof.

Indian immigrants introduced subsequently to 1st January 1854, to be entitled to a return passage after a residence of ten years, and on payment of certain monies towards expenses of such return passages.

Provision in case of immigrants introduced prior to January 1854.

XXVIII. The Governor may authorize the Agent General of immigrants to grant a certificate of exemption from industrial residence to any immigrant who from sickness, accident, or other cause shall appear to him incapable of labour, and may send any such Indian immigrant back at the expense of the colony to the port in India from which he emigrated.

Provision in case of sickness or accident to immigrants.

XXIX. The Governor may by notice in the *Royal Gazette* from time to time make regulations respecting the form in which application shall be made by persons desirous of having immigrants inden-

Governor to make rules and regulations respecting Immigrants.

tured to them, and respecting the lodging, medicine, medical aid, food, and clothing to be provided for immigrants, and the periods within which the wages of such immigrants shall be paid, and respecting any other matters necessary for carrying this Ordinance into effect; and a copy of such regulations shall be laid before the Council of Government at its next meeting.

Indentured immigrants to labour on plantation mentioned in his indenture for nine hours daily.

XXX. Every indentured immigrant, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, and except in case of illness, shall be bound to work upon or in the service of the plantation mentioned in his indenture, for nine hours of each day, Sundays, Good Friday, New Year's Day, and Christmas Day only excepted.

Proviso.

Provided always, that during his inability to labour on account of illness, every such immigrant shall, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, receive, instead of wages, such allowances as the state of his health may require, or as may be prescribed by any regulation issued or to be issued by the Governor.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without lawful excuse.

XXXI. Every indentured immigrant who, during the continuance of his indenture shall, without lawful excuse, absent himself from his work, shall forfeit his claim to all wages and allowances for the time during which he shall so absent himself, and on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace shall, for every such offence, be imprisoned in the Royal Gaol, or nearest authorized place of confinement, with hard labour for such term not exceeding fourteen days, as such Justice shall direct.

Where immigrant has absented himself, or been imprisoned for more than six days during the time of his indenture, Agent General of immigrants to endorse the same on indenture.

XXXII. Where it shall be made to appear to the Agent General of immigrants that any indentured immigrant has absented himself without lawful excuse from the service of his employer, or has been imprisoned under the sentence or by the order of any Court of Justice, or under the conviction of any Justice or Justices of the Peace for any period or periods of time, amounting in the whole to more than six days, it shall be lawful for the Agent General of immigrants to endorse on the indenture of such immigrant a note of the time or times during which such immigrant shall have so absented himself without lawful excuse, or been so imprisoned; and such immigrant shall, on the expiration of the term of his indenture, be bound to work for his then employer for an additional time, equal to the time or the whole of the times so endorsed on such indenture; and the term of service mentioned in the indenture shall not be deemed to be completed until he shall have served such employer for such additional time.

Time during which immigrant is committed for trial shall be an absence without excuse.

XXXIII. The time during which any immigrant shall have been under examination, or committed for trial for any offence of which he shall be afterwards convicted, shall be deemed an absence without lawful excuse under this Ordinance.

Where employer of immigrant shall die, &c., persons to whom plantation shall revert, shall be entitled to services of such immigrant.

XXXIV. If the employer of any indentured immigrant shall die, or if the plantation mentioned in the indenture of such immigrant shall be alienated or demised, the person who shall become entitled to such plantation shall be entitled to the services of such immigrant during the residue of the term of his indenture. Provided always, that for the purpose of deciding such disputes as are herein-before mentioned between an immigrant and his employer, the person who is actually in possession of such plantation shall be deemed to be

entitled thereto ; but the services of any indentured immigrant may be transferred, with his consent, to any other plantation belonging to the same employer, provided that a memorandum of such transfer shall be endorsed on his indenture, and signed by the Agent General of immigrants.

Power to Agent General of immigrants, or any police constable, to stop, without warrant, any Immigrant off the plantation to which he has been indentured, &c.

XXXV. It shall be lawful for the Agent General of immigrants, or any police constable, to stop without a warrant any African, Indian, or Chinese immigrant not being on the plantation in respect of which his services may be due, and also for the owner or occupier of any land or house to stop without a warrant any such immigrant found upon or about such land or house ; and if such immigrant, being so required, shall fail to produce such certificate of exemption or of industrial residence as are herein-before mentioned, or a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, to take such immigrant forthwith before some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, and such Justice shall forthwith inquire into the case, and unless he shall be satisfied that such immigrant has completed such residence or obtained such exemption as aforesaid, or that he is absent from the plantation in respect of which his services shall be due with the leave of his employer, shall make order for his immediate committal, with hard labour, to such place of confinement as aforesaid for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

Indentured immigrant may be apprehended without warrant if found during ordinary hours of work off plantation to which he may be indentured unless provided with a ticket of leave.

XXXVI. It shall be lawful for the employer of any indentured immigrant, or for any servant of such employer, or for any police constable, to apprehend without warrant such immigrant, if found during the ordinary hours of work beyond the limits of the plantation in respect of which his services shall be due, without a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, and to cause such immigrant to be taken back to such plantation.

Penalty on immigrant for fraudulently pretending he has completed an industrial residence, or for lending or counterfeiting certificate, ticket of leave, or passports.

XXXVII. Any immigrant who shall falsely and fraudulently pretend that he has completed his industrial residence, or who shall use, give, or lend any certificate, passport, or ticket of leave for any fraudulent purpose, or who shall wilfully counterfeit or alter any such certificate, passport, or ticket of leave, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be imprisoned in such place of confinement as aforesaid, with hard labour, for such term not exceeding three calendar months, as the convicting Justice shall direct.

Penalty on masters of vessel receiving or harbouring on board any indentured immigrant who shall not be provided with ticket of leave.

XXXVIII. Every master, or other person in charge of any vessel, drogher, or boat, who shall receive or harbour on board of such vessel, drogher, or boat, with the intention of carrying from any part of this colony to any other part of the colony, any indentured immigrant who shall not have obtained a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, or who shall not be going to or returning from any Court of Justice on the subpœna or summons of such Court or of any Justice of the Peace, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay such penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, as to the convicting Justice shall seem fit, for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured.

Immigrants on completing their term of industrial

XXXIX. Every employer of any indentured immigrant shall, on the expiration of the term of industrial residence of such immigrant,

residence to be entitled to receive from their employer a certificate to that effect.

deliver to such immigrant, on his request, a certificate under the hand of such employer, that such immigrant has completed the term of his industrial residence; and every employer who shall refuse or fail to deliver such certificate to any immigrant, when lawfully requested so to do, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit to such immigrant such sum not exceeding ten pounds, as to the convicting Justice shall seem fit.

Penalty on persons harbouring or employing immigrants indentured to any other person.

XL. Any person who shall knowingly harbour or receive into, or continue in his employment any immigrant then under indenture to any other person, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty such sum not exceeding twenty pounds as to such Justice shall seem fit, and shall pay to the employer the sum of ten shillings for each day during which such immigrant shall have been so harboured or employed; and complaint of such harbouring or employing may be made by the Immigration Agent, or by the employer of such immigrant, before any Justice of the Peace at any time within twelve calendar months after any day on which such immigrant shall have been so harboured or employed.

Fees payable to Colonial Treasury on indentures for service.

XLI. There shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer by the employer of every immigrant during the period of his industrial residence the following fees, viz.: on the execution of any indenture two pounds, and at the commencement of the second and every subsequent year of service under such indenture, or any extension thereof, the like sum of two pounds; and where any such immigrant shall on his own request be indentured to any new employer, the sum of three pounds; and all fees payable in respect of any immigrant at the commencement of the second or any subsequent year of service under such indenture, shall be taken to be payable and shall be paid unless the employer shall prove to the satisfaction of the Agent General of immigrants that such immigrant was dead, or had absconded from the estate of such employer before the expiration of the previous year.

Governor to provide stamps, &c.

XLII. The Governor shall from time to time make order for providing proper and sufficient stamps for expressing and denoting the fees payable on such indentures, and such stamps shall be kept in the custody of the Colonial Treasurer; and on the payment to the Colonial Treasurer of any fee payable on any indenture, the Colonial Treasurer shall cause the paper on which such indenture shall be written or printed to be stamped with the stamp denoting the amount paid; and the Colonial Treasurer shall, in a book to be provided for that purpose, enter the amount of all fees paid to him, together with the number of the indenture in respect of which such fee shall be paid, and the date of such payment.

In cases where advances have been made to immigrants, employers are to pay one dollar monthly to Agent General, and may deduct a certain amount of wages monthly, for purpose of repaying such advances.

XLIII. The employer of any indentured immigrant shall pay to the Immigration Agent, by monthly instalments of one dollar each, the amount mentioned in such indenture as advanced to such immigrant previous to his embarkation, and shall be entitled to deduct the same by (weekly or monthly) instalments from the wages of such immigrant, and the monies so paid to the Immigration Agent shall be paid by him to the Colonial Treasurer, for the benefit of the person by whom the advances shall have been made.

XLIV. All monies payable to the Colonial Treasurer in respect of any immigrant under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be a first charge on the plantation in respect of which such immigrant shall have been indentured; and all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Ordinance may be sued for and recovered by the Agent General of immigrants.

Monies payable to Colonial Treasurer to be a first charge on plantation on which immigrants may be indentured.

XLV. It shall not be lawful to sue out a writ of *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* or any execution against the person of any indentured immigrant on any judgment to be recovered in any action of contract against such immigrant in the Supreme Civil Court, or in the Court of Complaints, or before the Commissioner of the Petty Civil Court, or any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace; and if any such indentured immigrant shall be arrested or committed to gaol on any writ of *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, or execution against the person of such immigrant on any such judgment, it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Supreme Civil Court, or the Commissioner or Stipendiary Justice before whom such judgment shall have been recovered, on the production of a certificate under the hand of the Agent General of immigrants, or on its being otherwise made to appear to him that such immigrant is an indentured immigrant, to make order in a summary manner without any notice to the person at whose suit such writ or execution shall have been sued out for the immediate discharge of such immigrant, and thereupon such immigrant shall be forthwith discharged from custody under such writ or execution.

No writ of *Ca. Sa.* &c. to issue against any indentured immigrant.

XLVI. On all proceedings before any Justice of the Peace by any indentured immigrant against his employer for the recovery of wages or for the recovery of any penalty under this Ordinance, or by any employer against any indentured immigrant for breach of his contract or any violation or neglect of duty, no fees shall be demandable of or payable by such indentured immigrant or by such employer in respect of any summons or other process to be had on such proceedings.

In proceedings by immigrants and employers no fees payable.

XLVII. On any proceedings before any Court of Justice or Justices of the Peace it shall not be necessary to prove the handwriting of the Agent General of immigrants, or any other party to any indenture purporting to be signed by such Agent General, or to any certificate purporting to be signed by such Agent General; but every such indenture shall be admitted in evidence without any proof of the execution of the same or the signatures affixed thereto.

Signature of Agent General of immigrants to be sufficient proof without the same being proved.

Passed in Council this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

RICHARD D. CADIZ,
Clerk of Council.

TRINIDAD.

SCHEDULE A.

Ordinance No. 5, 1850.—For the encouragement of immigation and the promotion of the industry of immigrants.

Ordinance No. 10, 1850.—For the promotion of the industry of captured Africans introduced into this colony.

Ordinance No. 11, 1851.—For encouraging immigrants to enter into contracts for a further term of industrial residence within this colony.

Ordinance No. 11, 1852.—For the further encouragement of immigrants to enter into contracts for further terms of industrial residence.

Ordinance No. 12, 1852.—For the better regulation of immigrants.

SCHEDULE B.

This indenture made the day of 185 , between H.M. Immigration Agent of this colony on behalf of A.B., immigrant labourer, &c., of the one part, and E. F. of , in this colony, of the other part. Witnesseth that in virtue of the Ordinance No. of 1854, and in consideration of the agreement on the part of the said E. F. herein-after contained, he the said H.M. doth hereby bind and indent the said A.B. to the said E.F. for the term of three years, to be computed from the date hereof, and doth hereby agree with the said E. F. his heirs and assigns that the said A. B. shall during the said term or the continuance of these presents truly and faithfully serve the said E. F. his heirs and assigns as a labourer on plantation according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony: And the said E.F. doth hereby agree with the said H.M. that the said E.F. shall during the said term or the continuance of these presents provide the said A.B. with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also shall pay wages to the said A.B. during the next three lunar months at the rate of per diem, and after the expiration of the said term of three months at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written agreement working on the said plantation.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands,

H.M.
E.F.

Appendix No. 62.

British Guiana.

Return of Mortality amongst the Immigrants in British Guiana during the Year 1853.

Month.	2,650 Portuguese.	4,454 Africans.	7,964 Coolies.	506 Chinese.	15,574 Total.
January - -	10	14	29	1	54
February - -	10	5	12	3	30
March - -	17	4	15	7	43
April - - -	3	7	19	7	36
May - - -	5	2	17	1	25
June - - -	10	4	25	7	46
July - - -	6	8	22	9	45
August - -	26	5	29	5	65
September - -	28	4	33	5	70
October - -	38	3	31	6	78
November - -	35	3	25	4	67
December - -	22	2	26	2	52
Total - -	210	61	283	57	611

Appendix No. 63.

British Guiana.

Return showing Number of Immigrants arriving and departing during the Year 1853.

Arrivals.

From what Place or Country.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Calcutta - -	1,410	344	90	68	109	2,021
Madeira - -	1,047	771	216	174	331	2,539
Africa - - -	276	- -	- -	- -	- -	276
China - - -	647	- -	- -	- -	- -	647
Total -	3,380	1,115	306	242	440	5,483

Departures.

To what Place or Country.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Madras - - -	143	44	15	6	3	211
Madeira - -	47	13	2	4	3	69
Africa - - -	53	- -	5	1	- -	59
Total -	243	57	22	11	6	339

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

[1962]

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SECOND REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

TO THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE, &c.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall,
1 January 1855.

My Lords,

1. I have now the honour to submit to your Lordships the annual report of the Department of Science and Art for the past year, being the second since its formation in March 1853. Report of Secretary.

2. The principles upon which the working of the Department is conducted were explained in the previous report. The experience now gained, in the executive details of the duties entrusted to it, has led to the conviction that it would be desirable to introduce some important modifications into the organisation of the staff charged with the general management of the business of the Department. Hitherto two secretaries—one for Art, the other for Science—have received the instructions of your Lordships, and carried them into execution. In addition to their duties as secretaries, these gentlemen also discharged the office of Inspectors of Schools, visiting and reporting on the institutions in connexion with the Department in various parts of the kingdom. It was observed in the report of last year that the business would not be conducted in separate divisions of Science and Art. It has since then been found inconvenient in practice that the duties of inspector and secretary should be united in the same individual, as continuity of action was thus interrupted, Staff organisation altered. One Secretary instead of two.

Report of Secretary.

and both the secretaries were occasionally absent from London at the same time. It has therefore been considered advisable to have only one secretary instead of two joint secretaries, and to entrust the duties of inspection to the other secretary, under the title of Inspector-General. This became the more necessary as the schools had considerably increased in number since last year, and required much more attention than could be devoted to them, under an arrangement by which the secretaries had the general business of the Department to attend to, as well as the specific duties of inspector. This new division of duties, though fully considered, did not come into operation last year, but takes effect from the beginning of the present year. Under it Dr. Playfair assumes the office of sole secretary, and Mr. Cole that of inspector-general. In the duties of the latter office is included the inspection of the museums and exhibitions of the Department, as well as of the schools: the Museum of Art at Marlborough House being placed especially under his charge. The Director of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street continues, however, to be directly responsible to this Board for the management of that Museum and its attached school. Having thus referred to the changes in the administration, which experience has suggested as being desirable for adoption, I now proceed to report on the state of the Department for the past year.

Duties of inspection.

Objects of the Department.

3. The action of the Department being chiefly to stimulate and encourage the efforts made by localities for obtaining instruction in Science and Art, its operations are directed to the creation of such means as will sustain, while they continue to render necessary, active local co-operation in the promotion of the general objects entrusted to it. With this view the Department enables schools to furnish themselves with examples and illustrations for study; it aids in the extension of elementary instruction in Science and Art to primary schools, while it promotes local efforts to establish schools of a higher class; it provides a course of training for teachers who afterwards go to the provinces for the

purpose of giving instruction in such schools, and it endeavours to make as publicly useful as possible the central schools, museums, and libraries of the Department as well as of those public institutions and services which are officially connected with it. For a proper comprehension of these different objects, it will be convenient to divide the report into the following heads:— Report of Secretary.

1. Aid to schools by the formation and diffusion of examples and illustrations as means of study.
2. Aid to schools not connected with the Department, or PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.
3. Aid to schools in connection with the Department, or SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.
4. The Normal Training School for future teachers of provincial schools, and the central schools in London.
5. The Museums, Libraries, and Exhibitions of the Department.
6. Public Institutions or Services connected with the Department.

I. EXAMPLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

4. The principles on which examples are selected have been so fully explained in the last report that it will be sufficient merely to refer to them at present. When correct and suitable examples are found in the trade, on being approved of by the Art superintendent or scientific referee, they are at once added to the list of the Department. When, on the other hand, it is requisite to obtain means of study which have not been produced through the usual channels of trade, the Department causes an original set of examples to be prepared under careful supervision, and after they have been approved by the Art superintendent, or by an eminent man of science selected as a referee for the particular case, publishers are invited to inspect them, and to offer terms for their production. By Course pursued in obtaining examples.

Report of Secretary.

this means they are produced in the usual manner by the trade, and the Department has no further responsibility in their publication beyond agreeing to take a certain number of copies to encourage publication in the first instance, and obtain favourable terms for the future supply of schools.

Supply of Examples.

5. The actual distribution of the examples approved of has hitherto been effected from stores kept at Marlborough House, upon schools complying with the conditions prescribed (No. 30, App. p. 5), and furnishing one-half the cost price. This arrangement, which was always viewed as temporary, had been fully sanctioned by the Treasury, and approved of by the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the latter to examine into the working of the Department (Reports on Government Offices, p. 174). The advantages of the plan consisted in rendering, in the first instance, the supply of examples to schools as easy and cheap as possible. But when the public became more fully aware of the value of the examples, and the mode of obtaining them, the distribution could fairly be left to private enterprise, and it was right that the Government should be relieved from the unusual business of keeping stores of articles, and selling them to the public.

Stores abolished.

6. Accordingly, by a Minute of the 14th November last (*vide* Appendix, p. 2), your Lordships resolved to discontinue the stores of the Department from the 1st of January 1855, and to effect the distribution of examples through agents, both in London and in the country. According to the arrangements entered into with the agents, the price at which schools, both public and private, are to be furnished with them is, in every case, to be 15 per cent. under the retail price, while to all National and other public schools and institutions in which the instruction given is not an object of private gain, a further reduction of 50 per cent. is to be allowed. This allowance, however, is only to be given for three months. After the 1st of April 1855 the reduction will amount to 40 per

cent., and the aid hitherto afforded will be to that extent lessened; while on the other hand, it has been considered desirable that the supplies of examples should no longer be restricted to a sample of each article, but be extended to such number of examples as the school may reasonably require, the master coming under an engagement to keep and use in the school the articles obtained. Report of Secretary.

In the alterations thus described it will be observed that the principles adopted in the formation of the Department with respect to this, one of the most important of its duties, have been carefully kept in view. Under the system of charging schools with a portion of the cost of the examples, instead of, as formerly, presenting them gratuitously, the circulation has been found to increase in each succeeding year; and the examples recommended by the Department, and published in their lists, are becoming better known and appreciated, as the action of the secondary schools extends. This forms the justification for the course pursued in making a small reduction on the amount of aid hitherto afforded. At the same time it will probably not be considered expedient to proceed further in this direction for some time to come. State assistance is still required in many poor districts throughout the country, and the progress would be rapid indeed to justify the withdrawal of such aid as will place within reach of parochial schoolmasters, at such a price as their schools can afford to pay, the means of communicating their knowledge through the agency of good models and examples.

7. On this subject it is only necessary further to state that considerable additions have been made to the examples during the past year, and to refer to the Appendix, p. 7, for the detailed list. It will be observed that among them are included the scientific diagrams which were mentioned in last year's report, as in course of preparation. New examples added to list.

Report of Secretary.

II. Aid to Institutions and Schools unconnected with the Department.—Primary Instruction.

Primary instruction.

8. The aid given to institutions and schools with the view of diffusing elementary knowledge in Art is of three kinds:—

1. By furnishing examples for study.
2. By instructing the masters and pupil-teachers of public schools so as to enable them to teach elementary drawing.
3. By acting upon public and private schools through the Schools of Art, and placing instruction within their reach.

1. *Examples for Study.*

Examples for study.

9. During the last year 294 schools (*vide* App. p. 21) have availed themselves of the facilities explained in the previous part of this report for obtaining examples and apparatus, and have paid above 1,860*l.*, or an average of about six guineas each. This, it will be perceived, is considerably larger than the return made for the year 1853, where it is stated that in the fifteen months ending the 31st December 1853, 218 schools had been furnished with examples, paying 1,200*l.*, or an average cost of 5*l.* per school.

2. *Instruction to Masters and Pupil-teachers.*

Instruction to masters and pupil-teachers.

10. In the second mode of aiding schools for primary instruction, viz. by enabling schoolmasters and those destined to become so to acquire a knowledge of drawing, the action of the Department is combined with that of the Committee of Council on Education.

The arrangement made for carrying out this object was described in the previous report. It may, however, be useful briefly to advert to it again before noticing the results of last year's operations. Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools under the Committee of Council have been instructed to afford to every pupil-teacher, who should have learnt drawing at a School of Art, an opportunity at their annual examination of performing certain exercises in drawing pre-

viously prepared for the purpose by this Department. These exercises, when completed, are returned to it for examination, and if considered satisfactory a prize of 1*l.* in value is awarded to each successful candidate. Report of Secretary.

Pupil-teachers under the regulations of the Committee of Council are apprenticed for five years, and after their apprenticeship, if meritorious, they pass two years in a training college.

It is therefore arranged, that as apprentices they may be examined five times in drawing, and again twice as masters in training. The last examination, if passed successfully, entitles the candidates to receive certificates of competency to give instruction in drawing as a part of the studies in their schools.

The reward given by the Department to pupil-teachers for the first year's proficiency in drawing has been a box of mathematical instruments which costs 20*s.* The prizes for the other four years are arranged so as suitably to aid them in the progress of their studies.

The inducement held out by the Committee of Council to masters in training to acquire a knowledge of drawing is, that the certificate for it will be taken into account in fixing their salaries as schoolmasters, and that an annual addition of 1*l.* will be allowed to their usual augmentation of salary up to a maximum of 3*l.* for so many of their apprentices as produce satisfactory exercises.

In accordance with the arrangements thus agreed upon between the Committee of Council and the Department, all the Schools of Art throughout the country receive schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers in order to instruct them in drawing. The former pay full fees, at the rate charged to the artizan classes, the latter pay only half fees, as explained in last year's report; but the masters of Schools of Art have a claim on the Department for the other half of the fees on account of the pupil-teachers who show their proficiency by obtaining prizes.

With respect to the attendance in connexion with the provincial Schools of Art, the result can only be stated for the school year ending the 30th of June

Report of Secretary.

1854, the annual returns being made up to that period. From the reports of the schools then received, it appears that 540 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and 80 pupil-teachers received instruction in drawing. The report of the head-master of the Central School in London is made up to the 1st of October 1854, and gives for the preceding year an attendance of 289 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses and 135 students taught in the Training Colleges of Kneller Hall and Whitelands.

Of the pupil-teachers who have been taught drawing it appears, so far as has been yet ascertained of the result of the last Christmas examination, that 190 have competed and 82 have received prizes; while of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, out of the 1,270 candidates who sent upwards of 6,300 papers for examination, 10 have passed in all the subjects of examination, and have received certificates of qualification enabling them to teach drawing in their own schools, and obtain the advantages placed within their reach by the Committee of Council. 181 also have been registered as having passed in one or more of the subjects of examination, and are at liberty to come up for re-examination in the remaining subjects in order to complete the course required to obtain a certificate at any ensuing Christmas examination.

3. *Action by Schools of Art on Public and Private Schools.*

Teaching in public schools.

11. Each locality desiring to have a School of Art is required to show before it can be established that at least three public schools have agreed to receive instruction in drawing through its agency; the boys and girls of these public schools must receive not less than one lesson of an hour per week in drawing, the children paying for such instruction either 1*d.* per week, or the school compounding for it at the sum of 5*l.* per annum. Private schools obtaining similar instruction are required to pay at least 10*l.* per annum for one lesson per week. In consequence of these arrangements, which have been carried out

as far as possible in connexion with the old schools, as well as those more recently established, the Provincial Schools of Art (*vide* App., p. 78), have afforded, during the last school year, instruction in drawing to 6,228 children in 80 primary public schools; and to 1,209 in 33 private schools; while as a result of the arrangements for instructing schoolmasters, already explained, 33 schools have received instruction in art, through their own teachers, and represent 1,288 children taught in this way. In addition to these numbers 1,776 children have been taught in 29 parochial schools in connexion with the Central Training School in London. Under the system, therefore, of making the Schools of Art useful to existing primary schools with a view of diffusing a knowledge of elementary drawing, and creating a taste for art, 10,500 children have been taught during the last year, which is an increase of 60 per cent. on the number taught in the previous year. In order to give still further encouragement to progress in the schools, it has been determined to give annually a small prize consisting of a pair of compasses, pen, and pencil among every 25 scholars taught drawing by a master of a School of Art, the prizes to be competed for at the Midsummer vacation, and awarded by the masters. Report of Secretary.

III. Provincial Schools.

12. The Schools of Art in the provinces may be classed in two divisions. Provincial schools.

1. The schools, 19 in number, established between 1841 and 1852, and which received direct Parliamentary grants for their support.
2. The schools, 26 in number, established since October 1852, without Parliamentary grants.

1. *Schools of Art receiving direct Aid from Parliamentary Grants.*

13. When these schools were first established, special grants were voted by Parliament, and the salaries were paid direct to the masters. Subsidized schools.

Report of Secretary.

In 1848, however, it was considered advisable to place the control and expenditure of the entire grants in the hands of the local committees.

This arrangement remained undisturbed for several years, but on the formation of the Department of Science and Art in 1853, it was judged expedient, that, while the local expenses of the schools should be entirely regulated by the committees, which were best able to control them, the Parliamentary grants should be devoted to the promotion of instruction either in fixed salaries paid direct to the masters, in an increase of masters, especially where necessary for public school teaching, in affording aid by means of examples, and in lectures and scholarships. It was also proposed as an equitable arrangement with the Government, and as an inducement to exertion on the part of the masters, that a proportion of the students' fees should be in future paid to them as part of their income, their fixed salaries being at the same time reduced. Accordingly throughout the year 1853, the grant schools were conducted under the new arrangements, and the result, as described in last year's report, showed a marked improvement in the attendance of students as well as in the amount of fees.

Self-supporting schools established.

14. Although the progress in the improvement of the schools, was thus considerable, the establishment of elementary local Schools of Art, which to the number of sixteen were opened in different towns in the course of the year, indicated the possibility of extending to the public increased advantages from the subsidised schools. Being in operation together, the new schools were found, upon comparison, to possess many advantages over the old, as they were not only conducted at less cost to the State, but also enlisted a greater amount of local interest in their success, and extended the facilities for instruction to all classes of the community, while they were founded on a system which stimulated the exertions of the masters by identifying their interests with the extension of the instruction afforded by their schools. A further readjustment of the grants to the Schools of

Design thus became absolutely necessary. It was felt that the expenditure of 7,750*l.* in maintaining nineteen schools could not be justified to Parliament, when sixteen schools were established and carried on, the greater part in a very satisfactory manner, at an aggregate fixed cost of only 160*l.* per annum, and a further liability of 960*l.* in the shape of guarantees of salary to masters, which liability a year's experience has shown to be rarely called into operation. Report of Secretary.

15. It was determined, therefore, no longer to ask Parliament to vote specific sums for each locality, but rather to extend the advantages afforded by Parliamentary aid wherever it might be found to be most required and appreciated.

16. A circular dated March 1854 was issued, in which the old schools were invited to extend elementary instruction to parish schools, and to assist in the promotion of art knowledge among the operative classes. It was pointed out to the committees that a better guarantee of efficiency as respects the teachers could not be afforded than by the certificates of the Department obtained under the new system after long study and severe training, and that it was desirable to stimulate the teachers to energy and perseverance, when appointed, by the hope of augmenting their income by a commensurate increase of fees. It was also observed that instead of the appointment of the masters remaining with the Government, and their control partly with the Government and partly with the committees, as must necessarily be the case on the plan hitherto pursued, the appointment and control of the masters ought rather to be entirely in the hands of the local committees, so as to avoid a divided authority; and it was at the same time explained that although it was not intended to supersede the master of any subsidized school receiving a salary from the Department, the new system would be extended to all, either on the application of committees or as favourable opportunities arising out of the retirement of the old masters might occur. (*See* Appendix, p. 71.) Readjustment of grants.

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17. It was not to be expected that this proposition, which appeared to contemplate the adoption at some future time of a more self-supporting system, should be at first received with universal favour by the schools. Some of the Committees expressed alarm that the Board of Trade might proceed at once to withhold the fixed salaries at present paid to masters, and stated their conviction that the withdrawal of direct Government support would destroy the schools.

The Council of the school at Manchester objected to the proposed arrangements on the ground that Schools of Art could not be maintained except by Government grants, and that it was unfair to withdraw aid from provincial schools while a large public expenditure was devoted to the support of the Metropolitan school.

From Macclesfield, Sheffield, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, similar communications and remonstrances were received.

In reply to these objections, it was pointed out that Schools of Art have been established and successfully maintained without grants in many towns far less wealthy and important than those referred to, and that the supposed support of a general School of Art at Marlborough House out of public funds, was a misconception, the masters, as far as regarded the ordinary students of the general school, being paid by the fees, the expenditure on the training class of masters and the technical classes alone being supported by the State.

Eventually, the Manchester Committee, after a lengthened discussion and consideration of the whole subject, agreed to afford the Department its co-operation, and give the new arrangements for the promotion of elementary teaching a full and fair trial for a year. In nearly all the other schools which were at first opposed to the contemplated changes, a like feeling has manifested itself.

In Cork, the committee, at a meeting held to consider their position and prospects, came to a resolution,

that "the state of the school was unsatisfactory, and that it had become desirable to place it altogether upon a new basis, which should enable the inhabitants to obtain increased facilities of art instruction." It was agreed that the master should be withdrawn and another recommended, and that elementary teaching should be extended to several public schools in the city.* Report of Secretary.

At Macclesfield four public schools are now receiving lessons from the master, six at Norwich, and three at Worcester.

The report of the head-master at Birmingham (*see* App. p. 81) is especially satisfactory. Seven parochial schools in that town obtain instruction in drawing, while the number of students and receipts from fees in the Central School have been also increased. Mr. Wallis says, "the influence of the school has been largely extended, and nearly three times more persons are under a systematic course of instruction in drawing at the present time than in 1851; the cost to the public fund is less, whilst the masters are better paid. The local funds too are in a favourable condition, notwithstanding a special expenditure to a considerable amount, resulting from constant improvements in and additions to the material appliances of the institution." Thus Birmingham signally illustrates the success which has attended the adoption of an improved system in the old Schools of Design.

18. In order to meet the increased demand for elementary teaching at these grant schools, it was necessary to find competent persons for the task, whose qualifications should be approved by the committees; and in some instances it became impossible to avoid delay in supplying the wants of all those schools which pressed for aid. In the course of the year, however, Masters for elementary teaching.

* This arrangement was carried out so far as the withdrawal of the masters and the temporary closing of the school. Delay, however, has since occurred in re-opening it in consequence of the annual vote by the Corporation of Cork ceasing to be available for the payment of a portion of the necessary local expenses.

Report of Secretary.

the training class was found equal to the demands of several of the old schools, in addition to the newly established schools, and it is satisfactory to report that the Department has been able to recommend certificated masters to act as assistant teachers at Birmingham, Dublin, Limerick, Norwich, Nottingham, the Potteries, and Worcester, all schools founded on the old system.

Heretofore candidates for appointments in Schools of Art were accustomed merely to submit their works for the inspection of the Board, together with such recommendations and certificates of competency, from artists and others, as they were able to procure. Not to mention, however, the extreme facility with which such testimonials are frequently granted, and the inadequacy of a mere inspection of works, it is evident that information as to the power of the candidate to impart his knowledge to others remained quite unknown; and his peculiar aptitude for the studies required to be taught in these schools was merely tested by his technical powers of execution, as shown in the works submitted. Since the formation of the training class for masters, the masters are not only required to go through a strict course, analogous to that they are hereafter to teach, but also to give instruction in the primary schools, and eventually in the local schools of the metropolis, to test their power of teaching. Prior, moreover, to their being recommended to appointments in local Schools of Art, each candidate passes a stringent examination, and is certificated according to the extent of his acquirements. This examination, which the candidates undergo simultaneously, is conducted by means of printed papers and problems, the nature of which, together with the report of the Art Superintendent upon them, will be seen in Appendix, p. 131. The numbers obtained by each candidate, in each section of study, are registered for inspection, and the drawings submitted by him are retained in the Department. This course is beginning to be productive of the best results; the masters who obtain their certificates find no difficulty in

getting immediate engagements as teachers, and being thoroughly imbued with the course of teaching which the Department, from experience, has found most efficient, are able to infuse a vigorous and united action into all the schools connected with it. Report of Secretary.

With a view of enabling the masters of local Schools of Art to extend their instruction to the primary schools of the district, it has been determined to adopt partially the system of pupil-teacherships which prevails in the schools under the Committee of Council for Education; and in the present year such appointments, varying from one to four, have been made in the provincial schools. By the terms on which these are granted, the pupil receives 10*l.* a year, for one or two years, to enable him to remain under instruction, and to aid the master in the teaching of the elementary classes; while a sum of 5*l.* per annum is paid by the Department towards the fee fund of the school, for the instruction afforded to the pupil-teacher. It has also been considered desirable to found, in the various local schools, one or two free studentships, to enable deserving pupils to continue their studies; and on whose account, when so appointed, the Department pays 5*l.* annually to the fee fund. These small appointments, while they are beneficial to the master, and lighten his labours, will, it is expected, prove a means of retaining advanced students under instruction, a most desirable result towards the eventual progress of all the students. (*Vide* Appendix, p. 131.)

19. While the Department has been careful to avoid any violent or sudden changes, yet it has necessarily occurred, that among so many as nineteen old provincial schools, and with new ones springing continually into existence, favourable opportunities have from time to time arisen for effecting improvements, either by dispensing with the services of some masters altogether, where such a course seemed advisable, or transferring them to other localities, as appeared advantageous either to the master or to the public, or to both; and in using these opportunities, the prin-

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ciples laid down for the guidance of the Department, have always been kept in view.

Leeds school.

20. It was stated in last year's report that "an experiment had been tried at Leeds, where it became necessary at once to improve the system, the annual cost in 1851 having been as high as 10*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* per student." The change then made consisted in the reduction of the master's fixed salary, and in giving him a share of the students' fees; and the result was favourable, as shown in the extension of elementary teaching, and the increased attendance at the Central School. After the lapse of some months, however, the committee of the school considered that the time had arrived when a still further change might be carried out. At their request, the master was withdrawn, and another, selected from the training-class, was recommended. A gratifying result has attended this arrangement. The school was inspected early in December, and found to be in a most efficient state. Leeds is, therefore, no longer a grant school, supported by State assistance, as the master now receives only his certificate allowance, and depends for his remuneration chiefly on the students' fees.

Coventry.

21. Coventry is another of the old Schools of Design which has undergone a change in the same direction. A vacancy having occurred at Nottingham, the master was removed from Coventry, and appointed to Nottingham by the Committee. Thus an opportunity arose for recommending a certificated master to the committee at Coventry, and these changes have been attended with success. The master transferred to Nottingham has also taken a certificate, and the arrangements made with the committee are such as afford every reason to hope that in a short time the master's proportion of the students' fees will entirely relieve the Department from any liability arising out of a guarantee of salary.

22. At Stourbridge and York the masters tendered their resignations, which were accepted; and these schools are now conducted by certificated

teachers. In the latter school the discipline and instruction had been far from satisfactory. In the adoption, however, of the new arrangements, the committee has afforded the most cordial and active co-operation, and favourable results may therefore be expected. Report of Secretary.

23. In the case of the above-named schools—Leeds, York, Stourbridge, and Coventry—the suggestions and recommendations offered by the Board of Trade, for re-organization and improvement were adopted with ready acquiescence by the respective committees. In Belfast, unfortunately, an opposite view has been taken; for on the head-master being transferred to Norwich, the committee, under an impression that a master could not be efficient who received a small fixed salary, declined to accept any one unless he had been previously in charge of some considerable School of Art. The opinion was expressed, "that no competent master can be obtained for so small a rate of remuneration; and that if the school were re-opened with a master recommended by the Department, such an arrangement would be anything but likely to secure a person fit to take in charge such a school as Belfast." Belfast.

This decision was adopted by the committee in July last, and the school has not been re-opened since; and thus Belfast has been deprived of the advantage it had hitherto enjoyed. The committee seems not fully to have understood the principles upon which certificated masters are appointed. The fixed salary denoted by the class of certificates obtained is, indeed, small, and insufficient to obtain a master of adequate qualifications, but his remuneration is chiefly derived from fees, and not from the former source, and the money derived from them is only limited by the amount of success which attends his labours.

24. It will be observed from the following table that the number of students has increased considerably during the last year, and that the amount of fees is also greater. This return, however, only brings the

Report of Secretary.

schools to the month of June 1854, since which period considerable additional progress has been made:—

	1853.				1854.			
	No. of Persons receiving Instruction.	Fees.			No. of Persons receiving Instruction.	Fees.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Belfast	364	174	17	9	303	N. R.		
Birmingham	782	484	18	6	1,357	558	4	3
Cork	210	106	0	4	492	187	14	0
Coventry	327	116	13	4	316	113	6	0
Dublin	524	105	5	2	472	132	3	0
Glasgow	804	409	14	0	572	362	0	0
Leeds	123	35	10	0	1,120	130	14	0
Limerick	280	135	14	10	393	143	0	0
Macclesfield	130	51	6	0	400	53	8	0
Manchester	896	338	0	0	606	226	7	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	263	123	19	1½	634	148	12	0
Norwich	239	130	12	0	929	163	19	0
Nottingham	284	168	0	0	235	196	11	0
Paisley	262	90	13	0	270	104	6	0
Potteries: Stoke, Hanley, Burslem, Newcastle-under-Lyme	582	178	10	10½	969	225	8	0
Sheffield	264	234	12	6	297	231	16	0
Stourbridge	150	148	7	0	302	161	8	9
Worcester	269	129	16	10	756	118	2	0
York	277	98	11	6	350	90	12	0
	7,030	3,261	2	9	10,773	3,357	11	0

2. *Local Schools of Art.*

Self-supporting schools.

25. It is now necessary to report on the state of the schools which have been established on the new system of the Department. This consists in providing a small augmentation allowance, varying, according to the qualifications of the teacher, from 10*l.* to 50*l.*; and in guaranteeing that, for a limited period, the emoluments derived from fees shall reach a certain amount, generally not exceeding 70*l.*, including the fixed annual payment on the certificate. The locality in which the school is situated must enter into an engagement on its part to meet all local expenses, such as rent for the school-rooms, their

heating, lighting, and cleaning; a certain proportion of the fees being reserved by the committee, under an arrangement with the Department, to meet these expenses. As before stated, it is indispensable, as a condition of obtaining Government co-operation, that at least three public schools in the neighbourhood should each consent to receive one lesson of an hour's duration per week. Report of Secretary.

26. During last year eight new schools of art have been opened on this plan, in the following towns, viz. Bath, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Dumfermline, Exeter, Tavistock, Truro, and Yarmouth, making, with those previously existing, twenty-six schools upon the self-supporting system. The financial returns of the working of the schools is only made up to the end of the school year in June, but up to that time (App., p. 80) only one school upon the new system had come upon the Guarantee Fund, and that to the extent of less than 16*l.* New school established.

27. Shortly after, however, two of the schools established in July 1853, namely Llanelly and Merthyr, both in connexion with the School of Art at Swansea, were found unable to support a master; and after the year's trial they were discontinued.

28. The total number of persons under instruction in the 14 self-supporting schools which have been in operation sufficiently long to make returns amounts to 6,336, being an increase upon the 4,994 returned in last year's Report of above 26 per cent. The population of the towns in which the schools are situated amounts to 570,960; so that 1·1 per cent. are under instruction.

In the 19 provincial schools which were formerly supported by Parliamentary subsidies, 10,773 persons have been under instruction, being an increase of 34 per cent. on the numbers taught in the same schools last year, and indicating that out of the population of 1,771,909 which these towns represent, ·60, or upwards of ½ per cent., are under instruction in art.

The amount of fees received from students by the local Schools of Art is given in the Appendix, p. 78.

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29. Applications have been received from the following places for the establishment of self-supporting Schools of Art,—Birkenhead, Bradford, Devonport, Flint, Doncaster, Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Shrewsbury, Southampton, and Plymouth.

Comparison between old and new systems.

30. In summing up the results of the system of the Department as compared with the old subsidy system, it appears that the total amount paid by Government as salaries to masters in the fourteen self-supporting schools during the school year ending 30th June 1854, was 140*l.*, and that only one school had, up to that date, drawn on the Guarantee Fund to the small amount of 15*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*;* while in the nineteen subsidized schools the salaries paid by Government amounted, in the same period, to 4,683*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, and the balances of the annual grants to 741*l.* 8*s.* 8½*d.*; of the guarantees which the Department granted to these schools in aid of an advance to self-support, the sum of 416*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* has also been drawn. It appears, therefore, that the fourteen self-supporting schools instructed, during last year, an aggregate of 6,536 persons in a population of 570,960, or 1 1/10 per cent., at a cost to the State of only 155*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* (exclusive of aid by examples); and that the eighteen schools established on the old system, which were in operation during the same period, gave instruction to 10,773 persons, or a little above ½ per cent. of the population of the localities, at the cost of 5,841*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

The following Table shows the progress made by the

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* The following payments have been incurred under guarantees to masters to the 31st December 1854:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Waterford	15	19	2
Merthyr Tydvil	36	0	8
Llanelly	29	16	0
Aberdeen	13	16	8
Newcastle-under-Lyme	51	4	6
Limerick	20	0	0
	166	17	0

self-supporting schools which have been established two years and upwards. Report of Secretary.

	1853.			1854.		
	Number of Persons receiving instruction.	Fees.		Number of Persons receiving instruction.	Fees.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Aberdeen - - -	287	39	3 0	548	65	12 10
Bristol - - - -	458	32	12 0	876	133	10 0
Carnarvon - -	270	49	1 0	575	72	15 0
Chester - - -	1,054	179	1 0	1,132	204	0 0
Dudley - - -	665	71	0 6	604	118	9 0
Durham - - -	165	112	4 6	198	128	11 0
Hereford - - -	235	117	12 6	274	91	0 0
Penzance - - -	288	54	12 6	425	83	11 0
Leamington - -	170	58	1 0	443	83	14 0
Wolverhampton -	147	No return.		264	102	15 0
	3,739	713	8 0	5,339	1,083	17 10

3. *Local Schools of Science.*

31. It is impossible to form an opinion as to the application of the system now described as respects Schools of Art, to Provincial Schools of Science, for these as yet exist only in one or two instances. Nevertheless, so far as the limited amount of evidence is to be relied upon, there is no reason to doubt that they may be established upon similar self-supporting principles as those followed in the case of local Schools of Art.

32. For some time past considerable efforts have been made in Birmingham to found an educational institution, under the name of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. This institute, when established, is designed to embrace comprehensive courses of instruction in Science and Art; but as a preliminary step, and with the view of preparing artisans, whose education might be deficient, for the future advantages to be derived from the higher branches of the Institute, the Committee established a preparatory scientific school, and obtained a certificated master, Mr. Williams, and a guarantee from the Department, on its ordinary principles. School of the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

The school opened only last autumn, so that the

Report of Secretary.

report of Mr. Williams, although in the highest degree satisfactory, necessarily extends over a very short period of time. We find from the report just referred to, that the pupils receive instruction in physics, chemistry, and physiology, and that their numbers for the winter quarter were as follows :—

Physics - - - -	44
Chemistry - - - -	71
Physiology - - -	30
Making a total of - - -	145

Those who attend these classes are generally men of the higher order of workmen, some being foremen, and some having workshops of their own. The ordinary average of working men do not yet appear to have taken advantage of the instruction offered to them. The pupils attending the classes have in many instances shown a remarkable intelligence in applying the scientific knowledge obtained by them to technical processes in their respective trades.

Besides the regular classes for artisans, schools for boys and for females have been opened with considerable success, and will be more particularly referred to in the next year's report.

The fees of the pupils have been sufficient to meet the salary of the master and the expenses of the school, and it is understood that none of the sum guaranteed by the Department will be required.

Aberdeen.

33. In the course of the year a school of science has been established in connexion with the Mechanics Institute at Aberdeen, where a school of art had been already commenced in 1853. Although from the very short time in which it has been in existence, it must still be regarded in the light of an experiment, it has hitherto been successful. The classes are designed chiefly for the working population, and comprise instruction in natural philosophy, chemistry, and mathematics, and the numbers attending them were 36, 46, and 29 respectively, or 111 in all.

From the circumstance that Aberdeen enjoys an

important University, properly qualified teachers for the school were readily obtained, and the possible guaranteed liability of the Department cannot exceed 100*l.* The financial position of the school has, however, not yet been ascertained. At the close of the year, the artisans of Aberdeen held a meeting, in which they expressed their sense of the value of the instruction placed within their reach, and a considerable augmentation in the number of pupils is expected in the ensuing year. Report of Secretary.

34. The Navigation Schools continue to be conducted by this Department with the advice and co-operation of the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade. Navigation Schools.

35. The Navigation School at Hull has been reorganized in connexion with the Board of Trade, and the Committee of Council. The Trinity Board of that town, having manifested every wish to render the school as efficient as possible, requested the co-operation of the Government, and have zealously carried out the suggestions of the Department. The school consisting of two parts—a lower or preparatory and an upper or nautical division—each of them containing forty boys destined for a seafaring life, has been remodelled chiefly on the plan of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich. The rooms have been much improved and rendered well adapted for their purpose, and the upper or Navigation School has received an excellent outfit of nautical instruments, examples, &c. The expense of outfit has been partly defrayed by the Board of Trade, and partly by the Trinity Board, and a certificated navigation master, Mr. Scaping, formerly a Greenwich pupil-teacher and afterwards trained at the London Navigation School, has been nominated by the Committee to the school. A master for the lower school has also been appointed by the Committee of Council. Hull.

From the lower or preparatory school, which will be under the inspection of the latter body, the most deserving pupils are from time to time transferred into the upper school, which is that portion more particularly connected with the Board of Trade.

Report of Secretary.

The improvement in both schools is already very decided, and under the intelligent management of the Trinity Board, it is likely soon to form an excellent model for imitation in similar schools at the various outports. In connexion with the boys' school, an evening school for adult seamen has also been established, but with only a limited amount of success, owing it is said to the disorganized state of the shipping interests, the war having interfered with the regular trade which Hull carries on with the Baltic.

Liverpool Navigation School.

36. In Liverpool the School of Navigation continues to be successful as regards adult seamen, but no means have yet been adopted in that important maritime town for extending its benefits to boys preparing for a sea life. Although the use of such schools is undoubtedly great as regards seamen, yet the shortness of their stay in any one seaport town prevents their receiving the thorough character of instruction so much to be desired. This can only be expected by training the boys who are afterwards to become sailors.

As an adult school for seamen, the Navigation School at Liverpool is successful and is self-supporting, the numbers attending it during the year having been 734, or an average daily attendance of 12, while the sum derived from fees has amounted to 235*l*..

London Navigation School.

37. As stated in the report for last year, it was proposed that after the Midsummer vacation, the general management of the London Navigation School should be intrusted to this Department. It had previously been mainly instrumental in enabling apprentices, masters, and mates to pass their examinations, but it had failed to carry out the intention of the Board of Trade, which was, that it should be a thoroughly practical School of Navigation. With the view of attaining this standard, of extending its benefits to other than adult seamen, and of training teachers for navigation schools in the outports, arrangements have been made with the Lords of the Admiralty, by which the valuable supervision of Mr. Hughes the

Master of the Royal Naval Lower School at Greenwich, has been secured, and at the same time a supply of pupil-teachers from Greenwich has been received into training, with the view of enabling them to teach adult seamen as well as boys preparing for a sea life. These young men after undergoing a complete training in teaching at the London Navigation School, and having an opportunity to attend the scientific course at Jermyn Street and Marlborough House, will, it is believed, form a valuable staff of provincial masters. They will hold certificates from the Head Master at Greenwich for Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, and may pass examinations in the different courses of the Department. One of these masters has already been appointed to the school in connexion with the Trinity Board at Hull, and two others will be immediately appointed to schools now being organized at Sunderland and Leith. Report of Secretary.

It will be seen by Mr. Hughes' Report (App., p. 100), that the progress of the London School since last Midsummer, although not all that could have been desired in point of increased numbers, has yet been steady, and on the whole satisfactory. The great obstacles to be overcome are the habits of the class to be instructed, who remain in town only for two or or three weeks at a time, and the difficulty of making the existence of the school sufficiently known to the class for whose benefit it is intended.

The school is well placed in the Sailors' Home, Wells Street, and has received a complete outfit. An electric communication for purposes connected with the meteorological observations promoted by the Board of Trade has also been made with Greenwich, by which an indicator in the school-room enables the students to make their observations by Greenwich time, and gives an opportunity as well as an inducement to masters and mates of vessels in the docks, to rate their chronometers. The instruction is divided into two sections, the upper being designed for masters and mates of the merchant service, the lower for seamen and apprentices, both sections being open in the evening, as well as the morning.

Report of Secretary.

The average weekly attendance during the half-year preceding Midsummer 1854, was 17·56, and since the school has been placed on the new system the numbers have risen to 31, or an increase of more than one-third. The total number of persons who have taken advantage of the school since it was re-opened by Mr Hughes in last July, has been 299.

The subjects of instruction will be found in Mr. Hughes' Report. Evening lectures have also been given on the steam engine, electricity and magnetism, &c., and the physical geography of the ocean.

IV. Central Schools of Science and Art in Jermyn Street and Marlborough House.

Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts, in Jermyn Street.

Mining School, London.

38. This School was founded chiefly with a view of providing technical instruction to those who might be afterwards engaged in mining operations, although students who might desire general instruction in the applied sciences were not excluded. The systematic course of the establishment embraces the following lectures:—

100	Lectures on	Chemistry - - -	by Dr. Hofmann.
50	„	Metallurgy - - -	Dr. Percy.
36	„	Physics - - - -	G. G. Stokes.
24	„	Natural History, 1st Course	T. H. Huxley.
24	„	Natural History, 2nd „	
40	„	Mineralogy - - -	W. W. Smyth.
60	„	Mining - - - -	
36	„	Applied Mechanics - -	R. Willis.
36	„	Geology - - -	A. C. Ramsay.

Matriculated students of the school are those only who enjoy the full benefit of all the classes, and of the examinations held by the professors. Their number averages sixteen new entries annually. On the conclusion of the two years course, they receive the certificate of the school, if the results of their examinations prove satisfactory.

In addition to the matriculated students, persons who desire to attend any of the courses of lectures, are admitted to them on the payment of fees. Last year forty-eight persons, twelve of them being officers, either in the Queen's or East India Company's Service, have availed themselves of this privilege. The following return shows the state of the systematic course during the last three years, since its establishment:—

	Matriculated Students.	Occasional Students.
1852–53	15	49
1853–54	18	47
1854–55	16	48

Officers of the Army and Navy are admitted to the courses at half-price, and the same privilege is extended to teachers of public schools. As respects the latter class, advantage of the rule has only been taken in a few instances. In the present year three teachers in training have attended the classes, on the payment of an examination fee merely. Before next session arrangements will be made by which the Department can avail itself much more extensively of the advantages offered by the courses of lectures for the training of teachers for Schools of Science. No indisposition has been found on the part of the training colleges to send teachers in training to the lectures, but it has been frequently urged that a lecture system not uniformly attended with constant examinations on the part of the professors, and unaccompanied by practice in teaching on the part of the pupil in training, is inconsistent with the previous mode of training and severe discipline to which the future teacher was subjected in the training colleges, and is therefore liable to act injuriously on his future capabilities as a trained master. The attention of the Department has been directed to these requirements, and the arrangements under consideration will, it is believed, extend the benefits of the systematic courses to a well-organized system for training teachers in science.

In order to ascertain how far the public would

Report of Secretary.

Lectures to schoolmasters.

appreciate evening courses of lectures on science, especially devoted to the middle classes and to schoolmasters, a first course of twenty lectures on chemistry was given by Dr. Hofmann, and was attended by 253 persons (in addition to those belonging to the school), of whom sixty were schoolmasters. The charge for the whole course to the general public, was 5*s*., and schoolmasters received their tickets at half-price, the Department paying the other moiety to the professor. In addition to these lectures in Jermyn Street, special lectures on science, bearing more particularly on subjects of art, have been given at Marlborough House. These lectures on subjects of Science and Art, given in connexion with the training of teachers, have been attended in the aggregate, by 1,676 persons.

Lectures to working men.

The third—the working men's—division continues with the same success as it had met with in previous years. Three short courses on different subjects in science are given, and to each of them 600 tickets are issued, at a registration fee of 6*d*. each. They are always eagerly and promptly taken to the full extent of issue, which is only limited by the amount of accommodation in the lecture theatre. The audience consists exclusively of working men; and their regular attendance during the whole course, the attention with which they listen to the lectures, and the copious notes which they make on the subjects treated of, have in all cases been remarkable.

In connexion with the school there are two laboratories, one for general chemistry under Dr. Hofmann, the other for metallurgy, under Dr. Percy. The numbers attending the laboratories have been ninety-nine and twenty-two respectively.

Central School of Art at Marlborough House.

Central School of Art.

39. Full details regarding the working of this school will be found in the Report of the Head-master (Appendix, p. 113.) Nevertheless, it is essential that the leading principles upon which the school is conducted should be referred to in this report, as it is frequently

cited by those favourable to direct subsidies for the support of Schools of Art, as an instance of the Department encouraging the support of a school by direct Parliamentary grant in the metropolis, while it recommends a reliance on local intelligence and self-support in the provinces. Report of Secretary.

The "Metropolitan School of Practical Art" was formerly carried on at Somerset House, and was removed to Marlborough House in the summer of 1853, where it was opened on a new system in the October of that year.

While the school was at Somerset House it differed very slightly from the general Schools of Art throughout the country, such as those established in Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns. Its chief aim was directed to the instruction of general students; and although a class for the training of teachers was attached to it, it formed only a subordinate part of the general scheme of instruction. When the school was transferred to Marlborough House, the training of teachers became the first consideration, to which the main efforts of the masters were directed, and the General School of Art became a secondary object. Although it was found expedient to admit general students in art, at a high rate of fees, to a participation in the extensive means of instruction provided for teachers in training, the school was virtually converted into a normal training institution for teachers intended to become masters of provincial Schools of Art. The teachers in training receive art instruction in Marlborough House, and at the same time are initiated into the practice of teaching, by themselves having to give instruction in thirty-three parochial schools, and nine district schools in the metropolis, under the immediate superintendence of the head-master. These affiliated schools, while they are important as a part of the training system, give a considerable impulse to the diffusion of elementary knowledge in art as has already been explained in a previous section (*vide* p. xii.) Twenty-five masters have passed or are passing through the course of study especially School for training of teachers.

Report of Secretary.

provided to fit them for their future duties as masters in provincial schools; and forty-four masters who have passed through the course have already been appointed to schools in the provinces.

It is impossible that this part of the school at Marlborough House can be rendered self-supporting. The candidates for entrance into the training classes are generally persons of limited means, and cannot without aid take advantage of the training, so as to receive a thorough course of instruction, and become serviceable as masters of local schools. In order to enable the teacher to remain sufficiently long under the training system, gratuitous instruction is afforded to him on his showing satisfactory proofs of ability. As he advances in proficiency, a personal allowance of 10*s.* a week is allowed to him, and then 20*s.* a week, if he be found competent to give instruction in some of the associated parish schools; and when he arrives at a sufficient degree of attainment to teach in one of the metropolitan district schools, his allowance may be raised to 30*s.* a week, and is continued for a limited period, with a view of enabling him to qualify himself for a high class certificate of the Department (*see* the Art Superintendent's Report, p. 142.)

If it be admitted to be a sound policy for the Government to aid in providing well-qualified masters to supply the demand for Art Schools in the provinces, the expenditure of a certain amount of public money on a Central Training School becomes a necessity. The total cost of instruction for the Central School at Marlborough House, including three essentially distinct divisions—

a. Training class for masters;
b. Classes for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses;
c. General Course or School of Art;—

As a School of Art is self-supporting.

may be stated to be 1,850*l.* About half of this cost may be fairly attributed to the training class. But the fees received by the Department for the other divisions of the school amounted last year to 933*l.*, so that the proportion of the expense which can be made fairly chargeable to the school as a general

School of Art, corresponding to schools of a like character in Manchester and other large towns, is fully met by the amount of the fees paid by the students attending it, and it is, therefore, essentially self-supporting in its character. Report of Secretary.

The following summary of the action of the Central School of Art at Marlborough House from October 1853 to October 1854, may be given:

At the Central School 448 students have attended the training classes and general art course.

289 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have received instruction in the courses specially adapted for them; and 135 students of a similar class have been taught in training colleges by masters sent from the Central School.

9 district schools in the metropolis, taught by teachers in training, have had an average monthly attendance of about 650.

33 parochial schools have been taught from the Central School, and 1776 pupils have thus received instruction.

Technical Classes at Marlborough House.

40. In the previous consideration of the Central School at Marlborough House, the special classes for technical instruction were not included. These consist of classes on practical construction, the details of architecture and building, and the various processes of plastic decoration, furniture, and metal working; mechanical and engineering drawing; surface decoration as applied to woven fabrics of all kinds, lace, paper hangings, &c.; engraving on wood and metals; lithography; and porcelain painting. The last three subjects are specially technical in their application, the previous courses forming a part of the instruction required for the training of teachers. Technical classes.

The total number of students (not including teachers in training) who have attended the technical classes during the last year, amounts to 188. The progress of the works has been satisfactory, as will be seen by the reports in the App., p. 147. The

Report of Secretary.

purely technical classes for engraving, lithography, and porcelain painting are still attended by limited numbers, a result which is partly owing to the limited accommodation provided for them; and although the fees are considerable, they can only be looked upon at present in the light of a benevolence on the part of the State to provide means, hitherto unattainable in this country, for instruction in artistic branches of industry, and by this means to procure an elevating occupation for females.

The following return shows the state of the technical classes, exclusive of the attendance of teachers in training:—

	1853.	1854.
Practical Construction	25	35
Textile Classes	22	63
Mechanical Drawing	25	79
Porcelain Painting	8	5
Wood Engraving	15	15
Lithography	8	8

Metropolitan School of Art for Female Students, at 37, Gower Street.

Female Art School.

41. In this school there has been a small diminution in the number of pupils in the present year, the attendance being 203, as contrasted with 236 in the past year. Nevertheless, when it is considered that the results of the improved system adopted in regard to this school raised the attendance to its present state from the average of 51 students in 1851, the diminution must be viewed as inconsiderable. It will be observed from the report of Mrs. McIan, in the App., p. 157, that the pupils continue to receive offers of employment from manufacturers, who are willing to engage them in industrial occupations suited to females. The amount of fees received during the last year was 192*l.*

V. Museums, Libraries, and Exhibitions of the Department.

Report of Secretary.

1. *Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street.*

Museum of Practical Geology.

42. This Museum is open to the public for only three days in the week, the other three days being reserved for the use of the students, and for scientific men who may desire to consult the collections. Considerable advance has been made in the preparation of the catalogues, and Sir H. T. De la Beche, the Director, and Mr. Reeks, the Curator, have prepared and published a descriptive catalogue of the specimens illustrative of the composition and manufacture of British pottery and porcelain. Catalogues of other portions of the collection are in preparation. As soon as these are ready, the Museum will be opened to the public for two additional days in each week. The number of visitors during the last year was 16,148.

Museum of Art at Marlborough House.

Museum of Art.

43. This Museum has made much progress during the last year, both in the acquisition of new objects and the registration and arrangement of those formerly in its possession, the full details of which are given in the Report of the Curator in the App., p. 165.

An enlarged edition of the original catalogue, being its sixth edition, has been brought out, and considerable advance has been made in the preparation of a more complete descriptive and historical catalogue, parts of which are now in the press, and nearly ready for publication.

In addition to the collections which are the property of the public, many objects of art have been deposited in the Museum by their proprietors with a view of enabling the public to derive advantage from their study, Her Majesty as on previous years having been the principal contributor. The permanent collections of the Museum have also been enriched by some valuable donations from the Queen.

It has always been considered desirable to make the collections useful to the provinces as well as to

Report of Secretary.

the metropolis. With this view small selections of objects from the Museum, and photographs and drawings of rare objects, either temporarily deposited, or by their nature not easily removable, have been lent for study and exhibition to provincial Schools of Art. Arrangements have also been made for the preparation of a systematic representation of each of the sections of the Museum, and it is proposed to send this for exhibition to the chief provincial towns under the charge of an efficient officer. The multiplication of fine works of art possessed by or lent to the Museum (in the last case with the permission of the proprietors) has been carried out to a certain extent, and exact copies of numerous important works may now be purchased by the public at an extremely low price.

The Museum is open two days in the week free of charge, and on three days of the week on payment of 6*d*. Notwithstanding the limited and inconvenient accommodation of the rooms in which the collections are situated, an inconvenience which augments with the increase of the collections, the numbers who visit the Museum are considerable. The daily average of visitors on pay days during the last year was 68, and on free days 1,014, the aggregate number of visitors being 104,823. This is a sensible decrease on the number of persons who visited the collections during last year, but it is not peculiar to this Museum, the decrease of attendance on similar institutions in London, owing, it is presumed, to the absorbing character of public affairs, has been equally marked. The amount received on the pay days is nearly sufficient to cover the cost of the attendants on the Museum.

Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Irish Museum of Industry.

44. The Report of the Director describes the progress of the Museum in the past year. The Museum is open, with few exceptions, every day to the public, and during the daytime has been attended by 16,344 persons, very nearly the same number as at the Museum of Practical Geology, the corresponding institution in London. But in addition to the day

admissions, a remarkable result has attended the opening of the Museum during the evenings on which lectures have been given, or 24 in number. On these 24 evenings, although the weather was on many occasions remarkably inclement, 31,200 persons visited the Museum. This is an instructive fact, as it seems to indicate that the working classes for whose benefit such museums are particularly adapted would willingly take advantage of them if they were opened at the hours in which alone, from the nature of their avocations, they are enabled to take benefit from them. Report of Secretary.

It was mentioned in last report that it was desirable to render the collections of this Museum available to the public by means of lectures and illustrations, but that as there was another museum in Dublin, that of the Royal Dublin Society, also chiefly supported by public funds, it became desirable to have a staff of lecturers whose services might be useful to the public by the illustrations in both collections.

During the last year only an introductory series of lectures was given, chiefly with the view of explaining the collections in the Museum of Irish Industry to the public, and the average attendance at each lecture was as follows:—

Geology	410
Chemistry	380
Mechanics	370
Botany	140

More detailed courses of lectures will immediately follow (*vide* Director's Report, p. 188).

Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

45. In the estimates of last year a correspondence was published between the Treasury and this Department on the subject of founding a Museum for Scotland corresponding to the Museum now existing in London and Dublin. A vote to the extent of 7,000*l.* was taken in the estimates of the last year for the purchase of a site, and for other objects connected with the proposed Museum. Scottish Industrial Museum.

Report of Secretary.

The site determined on was immediately behind the University, and consists of the ground now occupied by Dr. Alexander's chapel, and the house and grounds of the Trades Maiden Hospital; in addition to which the Lord Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh, agreed to present to the Crown a piece of land contiguous to the chapel.

The price proposed to be paid for the chapel was 2,000, and that for the Trades Maiden Hospital, 5,000*l.*

On examining the legal titles connected with the property it was found that only the trustees of the Trades Maiden Hospital were empowered to sell, that the trustees of the chapel could not dispose of their property, and that the title to the grounds supposed to belong to the Town Council was vague and undefined. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to have an Act of Parliament in order to legalize the purchases, and to give an efficient title to the public land contiguous to the chapel.

Act of Parliament requisite.

In the meantime arrangements have been made for acquiring possession of the property at the original prices agreed upon, when the Act of Parliament now before the House of Commons shall have been passed.

The Town Council and University of Edinburgh have transferred to the Crown all right which they may possess in the collections now kept in the Museum of the University. The only conditions attached to this gift are that the Museum shall be open to the public without charge on certain days of the week, and that the Professor of Natural History shall continue to be ex-officio curator of the Natural History collections, with a view to their efficient preservation, and to their use for the purposes of instruction in the University.

The chief cost of furnishing specimens to and maintaining the Museum has hitherto been defrayed by a Parliamentary grant to the Universities of Scotland, but an additional sum in aid has been derived partly from the matriculation fund of the College, and partly from the admission fees to the Museum.

The lamented death of Professor Forbes, who formerly held the office of Keeper of the Museum, and the delay which has taken place in appointing his successor, have hitherto prevented the Department from immediately reducing the admission fee to the Museum to half its present amount (from 1*s.* to 6*d.*), and of making one day in the week free. The late curator reported, that it is inexpedient in the present state of the collections, which require much re-arrangement, to open the Museum without charge to the public for more than one day, although the number of free days will afterwards be increased. Report of Secretary.

Dr. George Wilson has recently been appointed Director of the new Museum, and his duty will in the meantime consist in gathering together the collections necessary to form the Industrial Museum for Scotland. The Highland Society have already given to the Government their valuable collections of models and ores, which will form an important commencement for the technical part of the Museum. The fact of the natural history collections forming part of the new Museum will give an advantage to the new institution which few places possess. A scientific museum showing the mode of occurrence of the objects which are afterwards applied in industry, forms a most important step to the efficient study of technical collections. In London, collections of this kind are much dispersed, and can only be studied in their necessary connexions with great inconvenience. In Dublin, the Royal Dublin Society possesses an excellent museum of objects of natural history, and fortunately at no great distance from the technical Museum of Irish Industry, but the management is different. Until lately, no means were provided for preventing public money being expended in duplicate collections; and even yet the arrangements in this respect are defective. In the new museum in Edinburgh the scientific and technical collections will be under the same roof and one management, and may be made materially to support each other. Director appointed.

Report of Secretary.

With a view of extending to the public the advantages of the industrial collections, an assistant chemist will also be appointed to analyze the specimens furnished to the museum, and to undertake, under the direction of Dr. Wilson, similar investigations to those carried on in London and Dublin.

Libraries.

Libraries.

46. There is an excellent scientific library in the Museum in Jermyn Street, the limited accommodation for which causes it to be chiefly devoted to the use of the students and professors, and to such men of science as may express a desire to consult it. A complete manuscript catalogue of it has now been made.

47. The Library of Art at Marlborough House has been thrown open to the public since October 1852, but only in the day-time until the latter half of 1853, when it was also opened for five days in the week in the evening. The registered students of the Department, have a right of free admission to the Library at all times, and the general public may acquire that right by a payment of 6*d.* a week, 1*s.* 6*d.* a month, and 10*s.* 6*d.* a year. The following numbers have attended for the last three years :—

	Actual Numbers.	Average Daily Attendance.
1852	284	5
1853	4,425	15
1854	7,942	32

The subscribers to the Library amounted in the twelve months of 1853 to 170, and in the *ten* months during which it was opened in 1854 to 235.

The Library has received valuable additions during the past year, and a complete classified catalogue by Mr. Wornum, the librarian, has been finished and printed (*vide* Mr. Wornum's Report, App., p. 190).

The Collection of Casts of Ornamental Art.

Collection of casts.

48. No great increase has been made in the collection of casts during the last year, but a complete illus-

trated catalogue of the renaissance casts has been published since the date of the last report. A more systematic examination of the casts supplied to the provinces has been established. In conformity with the recommendation of the examiners of the works sent from various schools, the moulds of the contractors when unsatisfactory have been replaced by new ones, and 882 casts carefully examined and sealed as an evidence of approval have been furnished in excellent condition to provincial schools. Report of Secretary.

Exhibition of Students' Works.

49. There have been, as usual, two exhibitions of students' works sent up from the various schools throughout the country with the view of showing by comparison the state of instruction in each school, and of producing a healthy stimulus to progress. The spring exhibition was devoted to the advanced studies of the schools. The examiners of the works were Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., Mr. Mac'ise, R.A., and Mr. Redgrave, R.A. The reports of the examiners and of the art superintendent, will be found in Appendix E., p. 196. As a general statement of the result of this exhibition, Mr. Redgrave reports: Exhibition of students' works.

"The result of the inspection of the works as a whole is satisfactory; 1st, from the evidence it affords of improved system and method in the mode of imparting instruction, both as to the examples to be used, and the general course to be followed; 2nd, that ancient ornament is seen to be systematically studied, and progress is making towards a long-desired end, the thorough dissemination of a knowledge of the principles of art; and, 3rd, Nature is at the same time more earnestly examined and studied with a view to new art products. Finally, these results are being attained through systematic and methodic arrangements common in all schools, and therefore seem especially calculated to be permanent in their influence upon the industrial art of the country."

The Autumn Exhibition was devoted to works in the elementary stages; and in conformity with the recommendation of the examiners of last year, Mr. Young Mitchell, the head-master of the Sheffield school, was associated with Mr. Robinson and

Report of Secretary.

Mr. Hudson in awarding the medals. In the year 1853, 33 schools exhibited, and received 125 medals, being an average of nearly 5 per school. In the year 1854, 45 schools sent up works, and received 413 medals, or rather above an average of 9 per school. The general results of the Exhibition gave decided proofs of general progress and improvement throughout the schools, and showed a largely increased diffusion of art-teaching. (*Vide* Reports by Art Superintendent and Examiners, App. E., pp. 214 and 217.)

Local Exhibition of Prize Drawings.

Provincial exhibition.

50. In order still further to stimulate the schools to exertion, and to afford them, by means of comparison, the opportunity of ascertaining the conditions under which a sufficient degree of excellence has been attained to merit reward, the works from the various Schools of Art which have obtained medals during the past year have been forwarded to those towns which make a requisition to have them, and comply with certain prescribed rules. This exhibition has been sent to the following towns,—Nottingham, Coventry, Sheffield, Warrington, York, Chester, Manchester, Birmingham, Norwich, Newcastle, Durham, Dumfermline, Paisley, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Worcester, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge, Cheltenham, Hereford, Swansea,—and has been visited by 66,308 persons. (*See* App. E., p. 225.)

VI. Public Institutions or Services connected with the Department.

51. The services under this head are as follows:—

1. Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.
2. Mining Record Office.
3. Meteorological Inquiry of the Board of Trade.
4. Registration of Designs Office.
5. The Royal Dublin Society.
6. French International Exhibition.

1. *The Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.* Report of Secretary.

52. A full statement of the position of this service will be found in the report of the Director-General (App., p. 103.) Geological survey.

The whole area surveyed during the last year has been 2,800 square miles. This amount is less considerable than that of the previous year, but the diminution is wholly owing to the more difficult nature of the ground surveyed, and to the necessity of revising and comparing the work done in Ireland for the past three years. Five sheets, comprising about 150 miles of sections have been issued during the past year, many additions to the maps already published have been made, and several new sheets are in course of publication.

As respects Great Britain, the Tamworth coal field has been surveyed, and that of Ashby-de-la-Zouch is nearly completed. The formations surrounding these fields, in Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, have been mapped. As certain discoveries affecting the presence of coal had been made during the progress of the survey, it was considered desirable to re-examine the country affected by them, and this has been rapidly done as regards the upper and lower new red sandstone in Cheshire, Shropshire, and parts of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, to the extent of 950 square miles. The survey has also been carried on in Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire. In England.

Towards the close of the year the Geological Survey was for the first time extended to Scotland, and a considerable area in Haddingtonshire is far advanced. In Scotland.

As regards Ireland, the progress of the survey during the past year has not been rapid, from the difficult nature of the district surveyed, which stretches from Glandore Harbour on the south coast to Millstreet, north of Macroom, and thence to the headlands of Dunmanus and Bantry Bays. The line of country now occupied by the survey extends from In Ireland.

Report of Secretary.

Dursey Island by Kenmare and Millstreet to Mallow a distance of 76 miles, and the Director General states that a movement will soon be made northward from that line.

An experiment of considerable interest, not only to the science of geology, but also in its practical applications to the fisheries and other commercial objects, has also been carried on during the past year. It had been urged by men of science, both in this country and on the continent, that it was desirable to connect with the geological survey of the United Kingdom an examination of the British coasts; and the portion of the coast chosen for the experiment was Tenby Bay in the Bristol Channel. An eminent naturalist, Mr. Huxley, was employed for this purpose, and he has mapped upon the chart the results of his preliminary inquiries. As part of the commercial results of such a survey, it may be mentioned, that the localities of the oyster beds, mussel beds, seining, trawling, and cod grounds, are marked out on the chart, with the view of obtaining an accurate determination of the fishing grounds, so as to prevent the reckless and exhausting method of working now prevalent in many districts. The scientific as well as the economical results obtained were also sufficiently decisive to justify the views under which the experiment had been undertaken, and to induce the Director of the survey to recommend that similar coast surveys should be continued in connexion with the geological survey. It has accordingly been resolved to ask Parliament for leave to apply an annual vote of 200*l.*, hitherto taken for an assistant palæontologist, to the purposes of a coast survey under a naturalist.

Application to fisheries, &c.

2. *Mining Record Office.*

Mining Record Office.

53. In the report for last year, the state of this office, which is attached to the Museum of Practical Geology, was described, and measures for its improvement were submitted to your Lordships, and these have since been carried into effect. The whole time of the

Keeper of the Mining Record Office is now devoted to it, and not divided as formerly between the duties of that office and those of a lecturer in the School of Mines. The Keeper by the new arrangements is also enabled to travel into the important mining districts of the kingdom and, obtain those records of mining operations for which the office has been established. Report of Secretary.

During the past year a large accession of valuable facts has been made. (*Vide* Report, App., p. 106.) Previous to the year 1853, 69 plans and sections of mines in Cornwall and Devonshire had been deposited in the office, and during the last year 111 plans and sections have been added. The statistics of the produce of iron ore, and of the manufacture of iron in Scotland for the year 1853 were obtained, and arrangements were made for obtaining correct returns for the year 1854.

There has been considerable difficulty, since the abolition of the coinage of tin, in procuring correct statistics of the produce of this important metal, but agreements have been made during the past year with the principal houses in the trade, by which it is hoped that returns of the produce of tin may in future be added to those of lead and copper, which have been regularly published for some years past.

The coal fields of the North of England have been visited by the Keeper of the office, and a plan has been formed by which the statistics of coal and ironstone connected with this important field will for the future be secured. The inspectors of collieries have been placed by the Home Office in communication with the Keeper of Mining Records, and will be enabled to extend to him valuable co-operation in the discharge of his duties.

The general result of the changes made in this office during the past year has been satisfactory.

3. *Meteorological Inquiry.*

54. In consequence of the important results to navigation and science which had resulted from a discussion under Lieutenant Maury, of the meteorological Meteorological observations.

Report of Secretary.

observations kept by sea-going American vessels, a general conference as to the best methods of making and recording such observations at sea was held at Brussels, in August and September 1853. Admiral Beechey and Colonel James, R.E., attended this conference on the part of the British Government, and in the course of last year an office for the discussion and promotion of meteorological observations was established at the Board of Trade. Captain Fitzroy, R.N., was appointed to perform the duties of this office, under the Mercantile Marine Department, the financial vote being taken by this Department. The first point of importance was to obtain standard instruments capable of giving correct and inter-comparable results. The Kew Meteorological Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, gave valuable co-operation in this respect, and agreed to allow their observer to compare and determine the errors of the various instruments before they were issued. By this means standard instruments, at a fair price, have been obtained.

Agents have been appointed at several outports for the purpose of lending these instruments to sea-going ships, promising to comply with the conditions prescribed for rendering their observations valuable, and on the return of the ships, the instruments are again to be examined, and the records of the observations will be transmitted to the office in London for discussion.

Royal Society's Report upon.

With the view of making these observations bear directly upon the progress of science, as well as of practical navigation, the Royal Society has been requested to report on the manner in which the results obtained should be discussed, in order to be of the fullest benefit to science, and an elaborate report by the Council of the Royal Society has been made to the Board of Trade.

Arrangements have been entered into with the Admiralty, by which the observations recorded on board Her Majesty's ships will be discussed in the same office as those returned from the Mercantile Marine.

During the past year instruments have been furnished to fifty merchant ships and thirty men-of-war, but as the instruments could only be procured and compared in limited numbers at the commencement of the inquiry, this return cannot be looked upon except in the light of a beginning. Captain Fitzroy has nearly completed the preparation of a set of charts, illustrating the prevailing winds of the Atlantic oceans. Report of Secretary.

4. *Registration of Designs Office.*

55. A full account of the working of this office was given in last year's Report, and reference was then made to the operation of various acts which were likely to diminish the number of registrations in the future. The most important of these appeared undoubtedly to be the new patent laws, which, by rendering more easy and cheap the acquisition of patents, was liable to diminish the demand for the more limited period ofprotection afforded by the Registration Acts to non-ornamental designs. In fact, a diminution of *eleven* complete registrations has taken place from this cause, but this is to a much less extent than could have been anticipated. The number of registrations for the two last years are as follows:— Designs office.

	Ornamental Designs.		Non-Ornamental Designs.	
1853.	Provisional 5	5,064.	67	207.
	Complete 5,059		140	
1854.	Provisional 253	5,097.	77	206.
	Complete 4,844		129	

The excess of income over expenditure during the past year has been 726*l.*

Litigation on the subject of pirating registered designs seems nearly to have ceased, for during the past year no one instance has occurred in which the Registrar has been called upon to produce the books of the office, either in the superior or county courts. Litigation on designs ceased.

5. *Royal Dublin Society.*

56. The Report of the proceedings of this Society, giving details of its proceedings during the past year is placed in the App., p. 240. Royal Dublin Society.

The correspondence between this Board and the

Report of Secretary.

Treasury, in respect to the changes which it was desirable to introduce into the constitution of the Society was printed with the estimates of last year, and describes the reasons for these changes.

Two Museums of a kindred character, the Museum of Irish Industry and that of the Royal Dublin Society, both supported by public funds, existed in Dublin in close proximity to each other. There was a tendency to spend public money in the duplication of collections, while it was apparent that the educational staff, paid for by Parliamentary grants, and attached to the Royal Dublin Society, could be made useful to the public in illustrating the collections of both institutions.

Conditions on which the vote for it is taken.

It was, therefore, proposed by the Government and sanctioned by Parliament, that the superintendence of the educational staff should be intrusted to the Board of Trade, and that the respective limits of the two Museums should be so defined that they should not expend public money in making similar collections. As long as the Royal Dublin Society confined its Museums to the limits assigned by the Government, with the view of preventing a waste of public money in the purchase of duplicate collections for two contiguous buildings, both the property of the public, it was considered desirable not to exercise any control over its management, or to diminish in any way the responsibility of the Society in the management of the funds intrusted to it by Parliament.

The limits for the collections of the two Museums were fixed as follows:—

As respects the Museum of Irish Industry it was determined "That its collections shall in future be confined to the illustrations required by a technological museum having reference to the industrial arts, and to such collections as may arise during the progress of the geological survey with which it is connected." While the funds voted to the Royal Dublin Society were "to be devoted only to the purchase of such objects as may be necessary for a museum of natural history, including botany, zoology, and mineralogy, viewed in their scientific, but not in their

technological relations, and also for a museum of agriculture." Report of Secretary.

The Royal Dublin Society gave a full consideration to the Minute of the Board embodying these views, and after suggesting some modifications in regard to the lectures, which were adopted, agreed to accept its vote under these conditions.

It will, therefore, be sufficient, to prevent any future misunderstanding on the application of the public funds voted by Parliament, if your Lordships draw the attention of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society to those cases in which a waste of public money may be incurred by a want of distinctness between the objects collected in the Museums of the two institutions. With this view, the Council of the Society should be informed that the new Museum of Economic Botany referred to in their Report, (p. 242,) and a Museum of Manufactures, which is stated to be in contemplation, embrace objects precisely similar to the collections of the Museum of Irish Industry, and that the funds voted by Parliament to each institution are given in the full faith that they will be applied to the distinct purposes specified in your Lordships' Minute, approved of by the Treasury, and subsequently sanctioned by Parliament.

Attention was drawn last year to the desirableness of increasing the facilities for the admission of the public to the Botanic Garden, Library, and Museums of the society. The Garden is now opened for three days of the week free, and for two days of the week at 6*d.* for adults, and 3*d.* for children. The recommendation that the Museum and Library should be more frequently open to the public does not yet appear by the report to have been carried into effect. The following return of the attendance at the Gardens, Museum, and Library may be given.

	1853.	1854.
Botanic Garden -	70,234	40,638
Museum of Natural History -	35,090	21,427
Agricultural Museum -	no return	14,563
Library - - -	11,283, or { 42 readers daily. }	10,562, or { 36 readers daily. }

Report of Secretary.

The diminution in numbers for the last year is probably not greater than that experienced by other public institutions of a similar character throughout the country.

Zoological society.

Out of the vote of 6,000*l.* given to the Royal Dublin Society, a sum of 500*l.* is devoted to the Zoological Gardens of the Zoological Society, in consequence of which increased facilities for the admission of the public have been secured. The following return shows the numbers who have visited the Gardens during the last year:—

Free	2,338	persons.
At 6*d.*	7,330	„
At 3*d.*	1,538	„
At 2s. 6*d.*	126	„
At 1*s.* 3*d.*	20	„
At 1*d.*	83,181	„
	94,627	„

The effect of the grant on the operations of the Society will be fully considered in the report for next year.

Provincial Lectures.

Provincial lectures.

57. At the desire of the Royal Dublin Society it has been arranged that the provincial lectures, for which a vote of 500*l.* is taken, should be in future managed by a committee partly appointed by the Royal Dublin Society and partly by the Government. This committee consists of the following members:—

Right. Hon. Maziere Brady,
Lord Talbot de Malahide,
The Secretary for Ireland,
R. Griffith, LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Works,
Sir Robert Kane,
Right Hon. T. Blackburn,
F. J. Sidney, LL.D.,
W. Fry, Esq.,

with Dr. Ball acting as Secretary. To this committee has been entrusted the arrangement for courses of lectures in the provinces and the selection of lecturers.

Owing to delays which took place in its appointment, the committee were unable to commence their labours until a late period in the year, and consequently the courses of lectures have been less numerous than they will be on future occasions, but the mode of action of the committee, which has entered upon the discharge of its duties with much zeal, will be found fully described in the Appendix, p. 252. Report of Secretary.

This committee also arranges for the popular courses of lectures illustrative of the collections in the Museum of Irish Industry, and in the Museums of the Royal Dublin Society. The public were accustomed to receive, through the professors formerly attached to the Society, two courses of lectures in each year. In making the new arrangements, it was determined that the resources of the Government Museum should be made available for these public courses, which might be given either in the premises of the Society or in the Museum of Irish Industry, according to the subject of the lectures. Thus the courses on general science would naturally be given in the former, those on applied science in the latter. The members of the Royal Dublin Society have the right of free entry to the lectures in the Museum of Irish Industry when they form part of the two public courses referred to.

6. *French International Exhibition.*

58. The arrangements connected with the representation of British industry and of the fine arts at the French Exhibition have been entrusted to this Department. French Exhibition.

A separate report of the preliminary measures adopted has, however, already been made to your Lordships, and laid before Parliament, and as a special subsequent report will hereafter be made on the same subject, it is unnecessary to enter into any detail in this place. It may be sufficient at present to state that the active co-operation of local committees in the chief seats of manufacturing industry has been secured, and that similar aid has been given by various

Report of Secretary.

trade committees in the Metropolis, by the Royal Society, the Institution of Civil Engineers and other public bodies, and that as a result of their labours about 1,500 entries of exhibitors have been made, but these in many cases include several distinct persons.

In the Fine Arts Department, the proprietors of pictures and works of sculpture have liberally placed at the disposal of the Government without charge such parts of their collections as a committee of artists considered it desirable to exhibit, and in consequence of this, the Department has been enabled to send to Paris an extensive collection of the works of living British artists.

Summary.

Summary of Report.

59. In reviewing the state of the Department for the past year, it may be observed generally that it has made a marked advance in extending instruction in Art to elementary schools, 10,500 children having received such instruction through its agency. In concert with the Committee of Council on Education, it has enabled 1,044 teachers of public schools to learn drawing at the local Schools of Art with a view to introducing it into their own schools; and 1,270 masters, who are at various training colleges throughout the kingdom, have been examined for certificates in elementary drawing. Means of illustrating the courses of instruction have been widely spread, and in addition to the usual trade supply 294 schools have obtained examples through the Department at an average cost of six guineas for each school.

60. The local schools throughout the provinces have been attended by nearly 20,000 persons, chiefly artisans.

61. The Museums of the Department have been visited by above 204,000 persons, and the Art Library at Marlborough House by nearly 8,000. The exhibi-

tion of students' prize drawings in the provinces has been inspected by above 66,000 persons. The Botanical and Zoological Gardens in Dublin have had above 135,000 visitors. Report of Secretary.

62. The Central Schools in London continue to be made as useful as possible to the schools throughout the kingdom, and have been the means of providing well-trained masters for the provincial schools.

63. The public services connected with the Department continue in an active state, and, in the case of the Mining Record Office and Office for the Discussion of Meteorological Observations, have had a largely increased development during the last year.

64. In regard to the financial expenditure of the Department, every effort to economy has been made; and of the aggregate sum of 79,846*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* voted last year, it is expected that upwards of 17,000*l.* will be paid back to the Exchequer at the close of the financial year.

I have the honour to be, my Lords,

Your Lordships' faithful and obedient servant,

LYON PLAYFAIR.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

EXAMPLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

List of Additional Examples, &c., since January 1854.

Materials:

Cronmire's small Compasses.
Park's ditto.
Drawing Instruments, 3 cases, various. Solomon's.
Elliott's Prize Case.

Examples:

Outline of Frieze from the Trajan Forum.
Wallis's Drawing Book.
Grammar of Form.
Husk (shaded ornament).
Studies of Trees. Ash.
" Horsechesnut.
The Bones indicated within the Outline of the Discobolus.
Como. Coloured Landscape.
Village Fisherman "
Frankfort "
Flowers in flat tints.
Oleander.
Ornamental Coloured Designs.
Skeleton Cube, in wood.
Anatomical Plates. Bougerie's.

Books:

Wornum's Catalogue of Casts.
New York Exhibition, General Report on.
" " Wallis's Report on.
" " Whitworth's Report on.
" " Sir C. Lyell's Report on.
" " Professor Wilson's Report on.
Harding's Elementary Art.
Lessons in Art.
Guide and Companion to ditto.
Pease's Geometry.
Jewitt's Perspective.

Articles enumerated on List for 1854, to which additions have been made:

Architectural Drawings (9 plates).
Engineer's and Machinist's Drawing Book (2 parts).
Rudimentary Art (part 2).

Also a quantity of casts, and the models and diagrams of the division for Science.

W. G. Groser.

4 January 1855.

Appendix A.

MINUTE ON ALTERATION OF SUPPLY OF EXAMPLES.

MINUTE by the LORDS of the COMMITTEE of PRIVY COUNCIL for TRADE on an Alteration in the Mode of supplying Drawing Examples and Casts to public and other Schools.

14th November 1854.

MY Lords take into consideration the system upon which examples for instruction in Science and Art are produced at present and distributed, and the improvement of which the system appears to be susceptible. They are pleased to approve of the following memorandum, which should be applicable to the examples both of Science and Art.

1. Before the formation of the Department of Practical Art, it was the system of the School of Design to present gratuitously examples for instruction in Art to those public schools which happened to be in the neighbourhood of the School of Design. After the creation of the Department a change was made, and the present plan was substituted, of allowing *all* public schools throughout the United Kingdom to purchase examples at half the prime cost.

2. At that time the examples were very limited both in number and scope, and the earliest step taken under the improved system was to encourage manufacturers and others to produce and publish a comprehensive collection of examples, which were either originated expressly for the purpose, improved in quality, or cheapened in price.

3. As an experimental arrangement, and under a feeling of the imperative necessity of rendering the supply to public schools as easy and cheap as possible, the Department, with the full approval of the Treasury, undertook itself the somewhat unusual business of keeping an actual store of the examples, and selling them direct to public schools. Under the former system, in about two years, the public applied for less than 200*l.* worth of examples distributed gratuitously, whilst under the present plan during a similar period, upwards of 2,500*l.* has been paid by 500 public schools to obtain the examples, representing about 5,000*l.* as their value; and the demand for the examples, which will probably greatly increase, seems to show that the time has arrived when the Department may relinquish the sale and leave the agency of distribution entirely to private enterprize.

4. The Department itself would therefore cease to keep a store for sale, and confine its action to perfecting the various collections from time to time, to making known for the benefit of all, as well the collections themselves, as the facilities for obtaining them, and would continue to afford pecuniary aid to national and other public schools and institutions, where the instruction given by them is not an object of private gain.

5. In future, towards promoting the supply of proper examples and assisting schools to obtain them, the function of the Department should be,—

1. To afford increased public facilities by means of correspondence and advertisement, for becoming acquainted with the collections.

2. To encourage the establishment of agencies throughout the country at which all schools, both public and private, may procure the examples on favourable terms; and

3. To afford pecuniary assistance to public schools and institutions in procuring the examples.

6. The following course of action should be pursued.

(*a.*) Specimens of the examples should be sent gratuitously for public inspection to schools of Science and Art which are under the inspection of the Department, to training institutions and such other public institutions as the Board may approve from time to time.

(*b.*) The Department should recognize agents in London and the provinces, and publish their names. These agents should agree to supply the public at large and schools and institutions with any articles for instruction which from time to time may be recommended as suitable by the Department. A list of such articles, with a schedule of the retail prices will be published by the Department from time to time.

(*c.*) In cases where articles are wanted, which do not already exist in the market, the Department should cause a sample of the articles required to be prepared, communicating in the first instance with the actual producers of them, and when such samples have been obtained and approved, should inform the agents, who will procure the articles and keep a sufficient stock at their own risk.

(*d.*) The agents, according to the custom of dealers in school articles, must agree to sell direct to schools and institutions at prices agreed upon with the Department, which will be *below* the retail price (say, perhaps not less than 15 per cent.), upon the condition of receiving an order of a certain extent.

(*e.*) All schools whatever would obtain this amount of discount.

The agents would be paid in all cases direct by the parties giving the orders. In the cases of public schools the payment would be *minus* such an amount of discount as the Department may have sanctioned and agreed to be responsible for.

(*f.*) The agents would have to produce evidence to the Department that the articles have been received and approved by the schools, &c. before any payment is made by the Department in aid of the supply.

(*g.*) The agents would have to pack and send out the articles to the schools, and be wholly responsible to the parties ordering for the punctual delivery, in strict accordance with samples which might be inspected by the purchaser at the Schools of Science and Art, Training Schools, &c.

(*h.*) Any institution or private school desirous of promoting the study of Science and Art might obtain upon application an introduction from the Department to the agents, enabling it to purchase articles from the list (at the agreed discount) below the scheduled prices, which would entail no cost to the Department.

(*i.*) Schools under the inspection of the Privy Council for Education, and other public schools, mechanics institutions, &c., not conducted for private gain, would apply for an order from the Department enabling them to purchase articles at the rate of per-centage allowed from time to time. This order, when approved by the Department, will be returned to the school, and may, within the time limited in order, be sent by the schools, &c. to any agent named in the list, and it would specify how much would be paid by the Department and how much by the school. The agent would then receive from the school (before sending the examples, &c.) its proportion, and the Department would pay the balance upon the return of the order with the proper vouchers that the articles had been delivered to the school and had been approved. This would simplify the accounts, and leave the school, &c. at liberty to order of the agents *direct* where no aid is to be given by the Department.

(*j.*) The extent of aid would be regulated according to the funds which Parliament might place at the disposal of the Department for the purpose.

(*k.*) All orders of the Department might be executed by any of the appointed agents, at the option of the party to whom they were granted.

(*l.*) The Department would settle direct with the agent executing the order for the amount of aid for which it is responsible.

7. By these arrangements it is hoped greatly to extend the public knowledge of the examples, and the desire to possess them; to increase

Appendix A.

MINUTE ON ALTERATION OF SUPPLY OF EXAMPLES.

the facilities for obtaining them, and therefore encourage increased self-reliance in the work of instruction in Science and Art, and at the same time to supersede a system of trading by a Government Department, which, at the time of its establishment, it was felt could only be justified by the very exceptional and peculiar nature of the functions of art instruction entrusted to Government, and the difficulties of the case. But the great success which has attended the experiment of interesting the public in the work constitutes a reason for making further advances to lead the public to do it as much as possible for itself in procuring examples, rather than rely on any State central administration.

To give effect to the new arrangements rendered necessary by the transfer to agents of the sale of stores hitherto carried on in this Department, my Lords direct as follows; viz.—

1. The sale of examples by the Department is to cease on the 1st January 1855.

2. Responsible agents will be recognized by the Department, and their names published. Messrs. Chapman and Hall will, for the present, act as agents in the metropolis. The Committees of the Local Schools of Art will nominate their agents, whose names will be published in the Department lists, provided they agree to keep the stock of examples required, and follow the conditions.

3. For the present the aid to public schools and institutions given by the Department is not to exceed 50 per cent. upon the article to the school.

4. The mode of action in obtaining the aid of the Department is to be that set forth at paragraph (*i.*)

5. The stock to be taken on the 31st December 1854, and to be sold to the agents, cost price, when the articles are not depreciated in value.

(No. 30.)

CONDITIONS under which EXAMPLES and MODELS may be obtained from the Department of Science and Art, by National and other Public Schools, Mechanics' Institutions, &c.

1. THE Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having had under their consideration several applications from the managers and masters of National and other public schools for grants to be made to them of drawing copies and examples used by the Department of Science and Art in teaching elementary drawing, think it necessary to adopt some general principle which shall regulate the decisions of the Board in reference to such applications.

Their Lordships have already fully recognized the great importance of elementary drawing to all classes of the community, in all relations of life, and have expressed their opinion that the first step to be taken to elevate public taste in the appreciation of correctness of form, is to cause drawing to become a part of national education. Their Lordships are therefore desirous that the Department of Science and Art should assist, as far as possible, in promoting the distribution of examples as the means of accomplishing this object; but as the indiscriminate gift of examples to all applicants might lead to abuse, it is necessary to require some guarantee that the examples will be duly appreciated, which the mere request to have them does not imply.

The principle which governs the whole proceedings of the Department, in all its branches, is to afford partial aid; and to encourage, but not supersede, public exertions in promoting education in art. Thus the means of study in the Museum of Ornamental Manufactures are afforded, lectures are given, and students are enabled to obtain the best instruction in all the schools by payment of moderate fees in aid of the expenses; and their Lordships consider that the same principle should be observed in the distribution of examples. They have therefore resolved that the Department shall have the power to assist schools in purchasing copies, models, and examples, for teaching drawing at a reduction on the net cost.

A list of the drawing copies, models, and materials, recommended by the Department, may be obtained of the Secretaries of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, London. It should be distinctly understood, that the aid of the Department in purchasing these articles at a reduced price, can be granted only to public schools and institutions, but *private schools* will be supplied at a reduction of 15 per cent. from the prices on the list, if recommended by the Department.

2. Payments, including charge for packing, must be made in *advance* to the Agents, on receipt of the invoice.

The collections in the accompanying list have been for the most part prepared under the authority of the Department, but there are some of the articles which have been recommended solely as the most suitable to be had in the market at the time. It is, therefore, to be expected always that the list will be an imperfect one, including some things which have fallen into disuse, others which have been greatly improved, and omitting some which have been produced since the list was prepared. As respects works not suggested but merely recommended by the Department, all will be found to afford some useful information, but the Department must not be held responsible for their execution or their whole contents.

Names of Agents appointed for the supply of the examples and models in the following list—

London—Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

Local Agents not yet appointed.

Appendix A.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY OF EXAMPLES.

The following Requisition for Aid in purchasing Examples, &c., *after being filled up as required*, is to be transmitted to "The Secretaries of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London." (Postage to be pre-paid.)

1. REQUISITION for AID in purchasing Examples and Models.

No. 1 Application to be filled in by the Requisitionist *with full particulars.*

For the use of _____ School or Institution (a)

In the City or Town of (a) _____

In the County of _____

	Male	Female		
Having			(a) Scholars or Members	Paying each at the rate of £_____ per annum.
and			(a) Scholars or Members	Free.
			Total.	

(a) Erase the words that do not apply.

I request the aid of the Department in obtaining from M_____ _____ Agent, the Examples marked in the accompanying List, and I undertake that the same shall be kept and used in the above-mentioned (a) school or institution for which they have been demanded.

The address to which the parcel is to be sent is as follows:—

To be forwarded to _____

per _____

At _____

_____ Signature of Requisitionist.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 185 .

No. 2 to be filled in at Marlborough House.

2. Requisition sent to M_____, Agent, this _____ day of _____ 185 , and authority given for the supply of Examples to the extent of - - - - - - - - £

Deduct 15 per Cent. allowed by Agent - - - -

Net Sum - - - £

of which £_____ will be paid by the Department, and £_____, together with the cost of packing, by the school or institution, previous to the goods being supplied.

_____ Registrar.

No. 3 to be filled in by Agent on transmission of the invoice.

3. Invoice of articles sent to Requisitionist as under, this _____ day of _____ 185 .

Examples (Retail Price) - - - £

Deduct as above,—

Allowance by Agent - - - £

Aid by Department - - -

£

Add, for packing - - - - -

Total to be paid by Requisitionist - - £

Nos. 4 and 5 to be filled in by Agent.

4. Amount £_____ received from schools this _____ day of _____ 185 .

_____ Agent.

5. Examples forwarded as directed above, together with Requisition, this _____ day of _____ 185 .

_____ Agent.

No. 6 to be filled in by Requisitionist.

6. Examples as per invoice received, and* Requisition returned to Agent, this _____ day of _____ 185 .

_____ Requisitionist.

* It is requested this paper may be returned to the Agent *in an entire state*, after the Examples have been received.

LIST of EXAMPLES, &c., approved by the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, and supplied to National and other Public Schools, Institutions, &c.

A COLLECTION recommended by the DEPARTMENT for beginning in Parochial Schools.

	£	s.	d.
Large Compasses	0	3	0
White chalk (one gross)	0	2	0
Slip, two set squares, and T square	0	5	0
Cronmire's drawing instrument	0	1	3
Letters A O S	0	3	0
One set of twelve outlines, on black or white grounds	0	4	0
Twelve plates of outlines, on canvas	0	7	0
The same reduced for pencil drawing	0	1	6
Bishop of St. Asaph's outlines	0	2	3
Familiar objects	0	0	9
Box of models	1	2	0
One set of a selection from Dyce's Drawing Book, 15 plates, mounted back and front	0	5	0
Diagram of colour (No. 285)	0	0	9
Total	£2	17	6

The following COLLECTIONS have been for the most part prepared under the Authority of the DEPARTMENT, and are recommended for more extended Instruction.

CLASS I.—*Copies for Outline Drawing.*

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price. £	s.	d.	Articles selected and Amount. £	s.	d.
18–20	One set of the letters A O S, mounted	14 in. × 21 in.	0	3	0			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	9			
21–32	One set of 12 outlines on black and white grounds, mounted on mill-board, back and front	10 in. × 16 in. / 8 in. × 10½ in.	0	3	0			
	The same, unmounted		0	1	3			
33–45	A set of 12 plates of outlines for the black-board, with preface, mounted on canvas	20 in. × 25 in.	0	7	0			
	The same, unmounted		0	3	6			
46–75	The same, cut up and mounted back and front		0	7	0			
598–614 76	The same, reduced for pencil drawing		0	1	6			
	A set of two sheets of outlines, suggested by the Bishop of St. Asaph, in cover	12½ in. × 9 in.	0	0	6			
77–90	Ditto, cut up and mounted back and front, on boards	various	0	2	3			
93–94	Outlines of familiar objects, two sheets	11¼ in. × 8¾ in.	0	0	3			
95–98	Ditto, cut up and mounted on two boards	9 in. × 6 in.	0	0	9			

Appendix A.

List of Examples.

Class I.—*Copies for Outline Drawing—(continued).*

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price. £	s.	d.	Articles selected, and Amount. £	s.	d.
101–121	One set of 21 plates of Elementary Practical Geometry, mounted back and front	various	0	15	0			
122–147	One set of 26 plates of Practical Perspective, mounted back and front	various	0	18	0			
148–222	Dyce's Elementary Outlines of Ornament, 50 selected plates, one set, mounted back and front	various	0	16	0			
	The same, unmounted, sewed		0	5	0			
	A selection from the same, 15 plates, one set, back and front, mounted		0	5	0			
223–234	Weitbricht's Outlines of Ornament, reproduced by Herman, one set, 12 plates, mounted back and front	various	0	5	6			
	The same, unmounted		0	2	0			
235–254	Morghen's Outlines of the Human Figure, reproduced by Herman, one set, 20 plates, mounted back and front	various	0	10	0			
	The same, unmounted		0	3	4			
255–258	One set of 4 plates, outlines of Tarsia, from Gruner, mounted	17½ in. × 22 in. / 8 in. × 18½ in.	0	3	6			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	7			
259–262	Albertolli's Foliage, one set of 4 plates, mounted	20 in. × 8 in.	0	3	6			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	5			
1271	Outline of Trajan Frieze, mounted		0	1	0			
1272–1298	Wallis's Drawing-book, mounted		0	7	0			
	The same, unmounted		0	3	6			

Class II.—*Copies for Shaded Drawing.*

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Seven plates of ornament shaded, &c.:—							
288	Antique Scroll, mounted	11½ in. × 12½ in.	0	0	9			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	3			
289	Greek Honeysuckle, mounted	11 in. × 14½ in.	0	0	8			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	3			
290	Frieze from Ghiberti Gates, mounted	12½ in. × 19 in.	0	1	0			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	4			
291	Renaissance Rosette, mounted	10 in. × 14 in.	0	0	9			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	3			
292	Portion of an antique panel, mounted	11½ in. × 11½ in.	0	0	10			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	6			
293	Gothic Finial, mounted	12⅛ in. × 19 in.	0	0	10			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	4			
619	Husk, mounted	13½ in. × 11 in.	0	0	9			
	The same, unmounted		0	0	6			
294	Gruner's shaded example of Biga, or Ancient Car, mounted, &c.	17 in. × 22½ in.	0	4	0			
	The same, unmounted		0	3	0			
1501	McCallum's studies of trees, Ash, mounted	24 in. × 18½ in.	0	2	8			
	The same, unmounted		0	1	6			
1502	McCallum's studies of trees, Horse Chesnut, mounted	24 in. × 18½ in.	0	2	8			
	The same, unmounted		0	1	6			

Class III.—*Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, &c.*

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price. £ s. d.	Articles selected and Amount. £ s. d.
	Machine Drawing.			
969–1071	Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book, 45 plates published, mounted back and front on millboard	15 in. × 12 in.	1 16 0	
	The same, sewed in Numbers, at 2*s.* per No.			
402–441	Tripon—"Etudes Elémentaires de Lavis," being 40 shaded copies of Machine Drawing, mounted on millboard	20 in. × 14 in.	3 0 0	
	The same, unmounted		2 0 0	
	Practical Architecture.			
	Plates extracted from the Course adopted at the Royal Eng. Establishment at Chatham, by permission of the Master-General of the Ordnance, in Sheets, viz.:—			
263–265	Brickwork, 3 plates, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 9 0	
	The same, unmounted		0 4 6	
266, 267	Masons' Work, 2 plates, mounted	20 in. × 14 in. 28 in. × 20½ in.	0 5 0	
	The same, unmounted		0 2 6	
268	Carpenters' Work, 1 plate, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 3 2	
	The same, unmounted		0 1 8	
269	Joiners' Work, 1 plate, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 3 0	
	The same, unmounted		0 1 6	
270	Staircases, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 3 0	
	The same, unmounted		0 1 6	
271	Boarded Floors, mounted	20 in. × 14 in.	0 2 0	
	The same, unmounted		0 0 10	
272	Common and Trussed Partitions, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in.	0 3 0	
	The same, unmounted		0 1 6	
273–277	Roofs, mounted	28 in. × 20½ in. 20 in. × 14 in.	0 13 0	
	The same, unmounted		0 6 3	
278	Head and Shoe for conveying rain water from roofs, mounted	20 in. × 14 in.	0 2 0	
	The same, unmounted		0 0 9	
	Naval Architecture.			
	Five plates extracted from Knowles' Work on Naval Architecture, being the sheer draught, half-breadth and body plans:—			
580	Of a merchant vessel 1,257 tons burthen	46 in. × 15 in.		
581	Of a collier brig	31 in. × 13 in.		
582	Of a Virginia built privateer	31 in. × 11 in.		
583	Of a Bermudian schooner	23 in. × 10 in.	1 0 0	
584–585	Of a man-of-war's launch, pinnace, cutter, and yawl, mounted on millboard and canvas	22 in. × 12 in. 21 in. × 11 in.		
	The same, unmounted, the set		0 14 0	
	Knowles' entire work, including the letter-press and an Atlas of 39 plates, half bound		6 6 0	

Class IV.—*Elementary Works for teaching Colour.*

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
285	A small diagram of colour, mounted	14 in. × 21 in.	0 1 6	
	The same, unmounted		0 0 9	
286	A large diagram of colour, mounted	18 in. × 48 in.	0 6 0	
287	Redgrave's manual and catechism on colour (2nd edition)	36 pages.	0 0 9	

Appendix A.

List of Examples.

Class V.—*Coloured Examples.*

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price. £ s. d.	Articles selected and Amount. £ s. d.
	Eight coloured examples of Flowers, mounted, enamelled,—			
300	Pelargonium, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted		0 2 9	
301	Petunia, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted		0 2 9	
302	Nasturtium, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted		0 2 9	
303	Camellia, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted		0 2 9	
304	Wall Flower, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 2 6	
	The same, unmounted		0 1 6	
305	Althœa Frutex, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 2 6	
	The same, unmounted		0 1 6	
306	Torrenia Asiatica, mounted	12½ in. × 16 in.	0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted		0 2 9	
1546	Oleander, mounted		0 3 9	
	The same, unmounted		0 2 9	
1534-1539	King's flowers in flat tints, six sheets, unmounted	17½ in. × 13½ in.	1 1 0	
586-597	Robinson's Collection of examples of coloured Ornament of various styles to serve as first exercises in Flat Tinting, 12 plates, mounted	12 in. × 10 in.	0 13 6	
	The same, unmounted		0 8 0	
1649	Group of Camellias, after Robinson		0 12 0	
618-618A	Two plates of Elementary Design		0 1 0	

Class VI.—*Solid Models.*

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
317	A Box of Models for Parochial Schools		1 2 0	
318	A stand with a universal joint, to show the solid models, &c.		1 8 6	
319-328	One wire quadrangle, with a circle and cross within it, and one straight wire. One solid cube. One skeleton wire cube. One sphere. One cone. One cylinder. One hexagonal prism		2 2 0	
1612	Skeleton cube in wood		0 3 6	

Class VII.—*Miscellaneous Solid Forms.*

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Three objects of *form* in Pottery (Minton's),—			
332	Indian Jar		0 4 9	
333	Celadon Jar		0 3 6	
334	Bottle		0 4 9	
335-338 & 1541	Five selected vases in Majolica Ware (Minton's)		0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	
341-343	Three selected vases in Earthenware, (Wedgwood's)		0 4 6 0 4 6 0 5 9	
	Three large Shells, such as,—			
350	Crown Melon		0 3 6	
351	Bull Mouth Helmet		0 1 6	
352	Green Snail		0 1 3	

Class VII.—*Miscellaneous Solid Forms—(continued).*

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price.	Articles selected and amount.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Three other selected Shells, such as,—			
353	Haliotis Virginea		0 1 0	
354	Zebra Snail		0 0 9	
355	Lightning Voluta		0 0 9	
	Three selected stuffed Birds, as examples of colours, such as,—			
356	Crimson Tanager		0 6 6	
357	Orange Oriole		0 6 6	
358	Paradise Finch		0 6 6	
617	Human Skeleton, with stand, curtain rods, and curtain		11 11 0	

Class VIII.—*Books, &c.*

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
359	Robinson's Manual for teaching Elementary Drawing		0 0 8	
360	Burchett's Definitions of Geometry		0 0 5	
361	Catalogues of the articles in the Museum at Marlborough House, with Appendix, containing a prospectus of the Department		0 0 6	
362	Addresses of the Superintendents on Elementary Drawing		0 0 2	
363	Addresses of the Superintendents on the Facilities afforded by the Department for acquiring Art Education		0 1 6	
364	Redgrave's Report on "Design" of Articles in the Great Exhibition of 1851		0 2 8	
365	Redgrave, on the necessity of Principles in teaching Design		0 0 6	
366	Principles of Decorative Art		0 1 0	
367–371	Five Placards of the Principles of Decorative Art		0 0 10	
372	Gruner's Specimens of Ornamental Art		12 12 0	
373	Owen Jones's Propositions on Decorative Art		0 0 2	
316	Text to Dyce's Drawing Book		0 0 6	
91	Lindley's Symmetry of Vegetation		0 1 0	
92	Robinson's Lectures on the Museum		0 0 6	
1270	Wornum's Catalogue of Casts, stitched		0 1 0	
	Ditto ditto, bound in cloth			

Appendix A. List of Examples.

THE following MATERIALS, EXAMPLES, and PUBLICATIONS, have not been prepared at the suggestion of the DEPARTMENT, but will be found useful in Schools.

Materials.

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price. £	s.	d.	Articles selected and Amount. £	s.	d.
1	Black canvasses strained on frame	22 in. × 17 in.	0	1	8			
2	One dozen holders for chalk	6 inches	0	2	4			
3	Cronmire's large compasses with chalk holder for black-board use	14 ditto	0	3	0			
4	White chalk, gross boxes		0	1	6			
6	Slip	3 feet						
7, 8	Two set squares	18 in. & 12 in.	0	5	0			
9	T square	2 feet 6 inches.						
10	Miller's colour box, containing 10 colours and 3 brushes		0	1	2			
11	Roger's ditto ditto, containing 8 colours, tube of white, and 3 brushes		0	1	7			
12	Miller's ditto ditto polished box, containing 8 colours, a tube of white, and 3 brushes.	8 in. × 2½ in.	0	2	8			
13	Reeve's ditto ditto, superior ditto, containing 8 colours, a tube of white, and 3 brushes	6½ in. × 2½ in.	0	2	8			
14	Cronmire's case of instruments, containing 12 in. rule, set square, pair of 6 in. compasses, moveable pen and pencil legs	12½ in. × 4 in.	0	2	8			
15	Cronmire's case of instruments, of superior make, containing pair of 6 in. compasses, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and pencil, ruling pen and scale	7½ in. × ¼ in.	0	6	9			
16	Elliott's case of superior instruments, containing one pair of 6 in. compasses, with pen and pencil legs	6½ in. × 2 in.	0	4	8			
17	Elliott's ditto, larger box, containing one pair 6 in. compasses, pencil leg, bow pen and scale	6¾ in. × 2⅝ in.	0	6	9			
1648	Elliott's prize case of instruments		1	7	0			
331	Elementary series (first course) of the "Folding Drawing Models," by Benjamin R. Green, and James Fahey, consisting of four Models, viz.—1. Cube and Lodge—2. Cottage—3. Steps—4. Bridge—in box complete		0	15	0			
1556	Solomon's small case, containing compass, with pen and pencil leg	3⅜ in. × 1½ in.	0	3	11			
1557	Ditto ditto, and ruling pen	5⅜ in. × 2⅜ in.	0	2	9			
1558	Ditto ditto, bow compass, pen, with moveable pen and pencil leg	5¾ in. × 2⅝ in.	0	3	2			
1299	Cronmire's drawing instrument for parochial schools		0	1	3			
1555	Park's small compasses		0	1	0			

Examples.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
310	Landscape, Morning, (after Varley)	18½ in. × 13⅜ in.	0	6	0			
311	Ditto Evening, ditto	18½ in. × 13⅜ in.	0	6	0			
314	Ditto Birdsnest, (after Hunt)	25½ in. × 18⅜ in.	0	10	6			
620	Ditto Village Fisherman	29 in. × 21⅔ in.	1	1	0			
1269	Ditto Como	29 in. × 21⅔ in.	0	15	0			
1547	Ditto Frankfort, (after W. Callow)	29 in. × 21⅔ in.	0	15	0			
1651	Ditto Downe Castle (after J. D. Harding)		0	7	6			
1650	Group of Roses (after Hunt)		0	10	6			
329, 330	Drawing models for beginners, with a Treatise on Drawing		1	16	0			

Examples—(continued).

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price. £ s. d.	Articles selected and Amount. £ s. d.
1554	The Bones, indicated within the outline of the Discobolus of Naucides		0 5 0	
735–740	Bougerie's Anatomical Subjects, 6 plates		5 0 0	
1559–1608	Ornamental coloured Designs, in 10 parts, Myers & Co.	(at per part)	0 1 6	

Publications.

Rotation No.		Retail Price. £ s. d.	Articles selected and Amount. £ s. d.
374	Diagrams and Instructions to be used in teaching Elementary Linear Drawing, by the Rev. C. Richson, M.A.	0 1 3	
375–377	Elementary Freehand Copies. Rev. C. Richson, M.A. parts 1 to 5, at 6*d.* each	0 0 6	
378	Linear Drawing Copies for the earliest Instruction, comprising upwards of 200 subjects, on 24 sheets, mounted on thick pasteboard, in a portfolio	0 5 6	
379	Easy Drawing Copies for Beginners	0 6 6	
380	Drawing for Young Children	0 3 6	
381	Rudimentary Art—Instructions for Artizans and others, and for Schools, prepared at the request of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Outline from Outline, or from the Flat, by John Bell, Sculptor. Part 1.	0 3 0	
	Ditto. Part 2.	0 4 0	
382	Dicksee's Familiar Freehand	0 2 6	
383	Directions for introducing Elementary Drawing in Schools and among Workmen. Published at the request of the Society of Arts	0 4 6	
384	An Alphabet of Colour, reduced from the Works of Field, Hay, Chevreuil	0 3 0	
385	Grant's Practical Geometry for Schools and Workmen. In paper cover	0 1 0	
386	Grant's ditto ditto. In cloth	0 1 6	
387	Cassell's Edition of Euclid. Stitched	0 1 0	
388	Ditto ditto. Cloth	0 1 6	
389	Byrne's Euclid, printed in Colours	1 1 0	
390	Minifies' Text Book of Geometrical Drawing	0 12 6	
391	Clerget's "Collection Portative d'Ornements de la Renaissance." 6 first series, in covers	0 11 0	
392	Dean of Hereford. "Hints on an Improved and Self-paying System of National Education"	0 0 8	
393	Ditto, ditto, on "Schools and other similar Institutions for the Industrious Classes"	0 0 4	
615	Gruner's Fresco Decorations of Italy	5 0 0	
616	Lindley's School Botany	0 5 6	
1548–1550	Green and Fahey's Grammar of Form. Parts 1, 2, & 3.	0 7 6	
1551	General Report on New York Exhibition	0 0 2	
1552	Special Report on ditto (Manufactures), by Wallis	0 1 9	
1553	Special Report on ditto (Machinery), by Whitworth	0 0 9	
	Special Report on ditto (Agriculture), by Professor Wilson	0 3 0	
	Special Report on ditto (Geology), by Sir Charles Lyall	0 1 0	
1610	Lessons on Art, by J. D. Harding	0 15 0	
1611	Guide and Companion to the Lessons on Art, by J. D. Harding	0 12 6	
1632	Pease's Geometry	0 2 0	
1633	Jewitt's Perspective	0 1 6	
	Fau's Anatomy, translated by Knox, 28 plates, plain	1 4 0	
	Ditto ditto, coloured	2 2 0	

Appendix A.

List of Examples.

List of Scientific Diagrams, &c., approved by the Department of Science and Art, and supplied to National and other Public Schools and Institutions, on the same terms as Drawing Examples.

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price. £ s. d.	Articles selected and Amount. £ s. d.
1652–1655	Johnston's Outline Chart of the World, adapted for laying down graphical representations of the results obtained in the various departments of Science, mounted on roller, in 4 sheets, unmounted, each	11 ft. 10 in. × 8 ft. 4 in. 35½ in. × 25 in.	1 7 6 0 12 0	
	Mechanical Diagrams.			
1253	Pumps, mounted on roller, varnished	62½ in. × 47 in.	0 16 6	
1255	Hydraulic press do.	do.	0 16 6	
1252	Water wheel do.	do.	0 16 6	
1254	Turbine do.	do.	0 16 6	
1250	Locomotive steam engine do.	do.	0 16 6	
1251	Stationary do. do. do.	do.	0 16 6	
1509–1514B	Diagrams of plants used for useful purposes, by Thomas C. Archer, 8 plates, coloured, unmounted; illustrative of Archer's "Economic Botany," published by Lovell Reeve . . .	30 in. × 22½ in.	1 8 0	
1503–1508	Diagrams illustrating the physiology of plants, as explained in the "Rudiments of Botany," by Dr. Henfrey, 6 plates, unmounted . .	30½ in. × 22 in.	0 15 0	
1525	Griffin's diagram, illustrating the chief ingredients in varieties of food, mounted on cloth . .	. . .	0 6 0	
1526	Examples of dietaries, mounted on cloth	. . .	0 2 0	
	Chemical Diagrams, illustrating the "First Step in Chemistry," by Robert Galloway.			
1527	Table of elements, unmounted	. . .	0 3 6	
528	List of basic substances do.	. . .	0 0 8	
1529	List of acid substances do.	. . .	0 0 8	
1530	General formulæ of the salts do.	. . .	0 0 8	
	Physiological Diagrams, illustrating a work on Human Physiology, now in preparation, by Mr. Marshall.			
1531	The skeleton and ligaments, mounted on roller, varnished . .	. . .	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted . .	. . .	0 12 6	
1532	The muscles, joints, and animal mechanics, mounted on roller, varnished	. . .	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted . .	. . .	0 12 6	
1533	The viscera in position. The structure of the lungs, mounted on roller, varnished . . .	. . .	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted . .	. . .	0 12 6	
1534	The heart and principal blood vessels, mounted on roller, varnished .	. . .	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted . .	. . .	0 12 6	
1535	The lymphatics, or absorbents, mounted on roller, varnished .	. . .	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted . .	. . .	0 12 6	
1536	The digestive organs, mounted on roller, varnished . . .	. . .	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted . .	. . .	0 12 6	
1537	The brain and nerves, mounted on roller, varnished . . .	. . .	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted . .	. . .	0 12 6	
1538	The organs of the senses, mounted on roller, varnished . . .	. . .	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted . .	. . .	0 12 6	
1539	The textures (microscopic structure) mounted on roller, varnished .	. . .	1 0 0	
	The same, unmounted . .	. . .	0 12 6	

List of Scientific Diagrams—(continued).

Rotation No.	Description of Article.	Size, &c.	Retail Price.	Articles selected and Amount.
				£ s. d.
	Models.			
1267	Sectional model of common pump .	. . .	0 12 9	
1266	do. do. steam engine .	. . .	1 7 6	
1268	do. do. gas meter .	. . .	0 13 6	
	In Preparation.			
	10 diagrams illustrating the classification of animals, by R. Paterson.			
	Diagrams illustrating the physiology of animals, by T. Huxley, F.R.S.			
	Diagrams of chemical manufactures, by Dr. Hofmann, F.R.S.			
	Diagrams illustrating easy methods for teaching botany in schools, by Rev. Prof. Henslow, F.R.S.			
	Mechanical Models, by Rev. Prof. Willis, F.R.S.			

Appendix A.

List of Examples.

(No. 30.)

Conditions under which Casts may be obtained from the Department of Science and Art, by National and other Public Schools, Mechanics Institutions, &c.

1. The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having had under their consideration several applications from the managers and masters of National and other public schools, for grants to be made to them of drawing copies and examples used by the Department of Science and Art in teaching elementary drawing, think it necessary to adopt some general principle which shall regulate the decisions of the Board in reference to such applications.

Their Lordships have already fully recognized the great importance of elementary drawing to all classes of the community, in all relations of life, and have expressed their opinion that the first step to be taken to elevate public taste in the appreciation of correctness of form, is to cause drawing to become a part of national education. Their Lordships are therefore desirous that the Department of Science and Art should assist, as far as possible, in promoting the distribution of examples as the means of accomplishing this object; but as the indiscriminate gift of examples to all applicants might lead to abuse, it is necessary to require some guarantee that the examples will be duly appreciated, which the mere request to have them does not imply.

The principle which governs the whole proceedings of the Department, in all its branches, is to afford partial aid; and to encourage, but not supersede, public exertions in promoting education in art. Thus the means of study in the Museum of Ornamental Manufactures are afforded, lectures are given, and students are enabled to obtain the best instruction in all the schools by payment of moderate fees in aid of the expenses; and their Lordships consider that the same principle should be observed in the distribution of examples. They have therefore resolved that the Department shall have the power to assist schools in purchasing copies, models, and examples, for teaching drawing at a reduction on the net cost.

A list of the drawing copies, models, and casts, recommended by the Department, may be obtained of the Secretaries of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, London. It should be distinctly understood, that the aid of the Department in purchasing these articles at a reduced price, can be granted only to public schools and institutions, but *private schools* will be supplied at a reduction of 15 per cent. from the prices on the list, if recommended by the Department.

2. Payments, including charge for packing, must be made in *advance* to the Agents, on receipt of the invoice.

Names of Agents appointed for the supply of casts in the following list—

London—D. Brucciani, 5, Little Russell Street, Covent Garden, London.

The following Requisition for Aid in purchasing Casts, &c., after being filled up as required, is to be transmitted to "The Secretaries of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London." (Postage to be pre-paid.)

1. REQUISITION for Aid in purchasing Casts.

No. 1 Application to be filled in by the Requisitionist *with full particulars.*

For the use of _____ School or Institution (a)
In the City or Town of (a) _____
In the County of _____

	Male	Female	
Having			(a) Scholars or Members } Paying each at the rate of £_____ per annum.
and			(a) Scholars or Members } Free.
			Total.

(a) Erase the words that do not apply.

I request the aid of the Department in obtaining from M_____ Agent, the Casts marked in the accompanying list, and I undertake that the same shall be kept and used in the above-mentioned (a) school or institution for which they have been demanded.

The address to which the package is to be sent is as follows:—

To be forwarded to _____
per _____
At _____

_____ Signature of Requisitionist.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 185 .

2. Requisition sent to M_____ this _____ day of _____ 185 and authority given for the supply of Casts to the extent of £

No. 2 to be filled in at Marlborough House.

	£
Deduct 15 per Cent. allowed by Agent - - - - -	
Net Sum - - - - - £	

of which £_____ will be paid by the Department, and £_____, together with the cost of packing, by the school or institution, previous to the goods being supplied.

_____ Registrar.

3. Invoice of casts sent to Requisitionist as under, this _____ day of _____ 185 .

No. 3 to be filled in by Agent on transmission of the invoice.

	£
Casts (Retail Price) - - - - - £	
Deduct as above,—	
Allowance by Agent - - - £	
Aid by Department - - -	
	£
Add, for packing - - - -	
Total to be paid by Requisitionist - - -	

4. Amount £_____ received this _____ day of _____ 185 .

Nos. 4 and 5 to be filled in by Agent.

_____ Agent.

5. Casts forwarded as directed above, together with Requisition, this _____ day of _____ 185 .

_____ Agent.

6. Casts as per invoice received, and Requisition returned to Agent, this _____ day of _____ 185 .

No. 6 to be filled in by Requisitionist.

_____ Requisitionist.

_____ 185 .

Appendix A.

List of Examples.

Casts of Ornament and the Figure, recommended for the Use of a Parochial School.

No.	——		Retail Price. £	s.	d.	Articles selected, and Amounts. £	s.	d.
	Ornament.							
347	Section of frieze from the Erectheium, Athens	Greek.	0	6	0			
348	Small Acanthus scroll	Roman.	0	6	6			
344	Rosette, from the Capitol, Rome	Roman.	0	4	0			
345	Another, ditto	Roman.	0	4	0			
346	Rosette from the cloisters of Santa Maria del Popolo, Rome	Roman.	0	3	0			
349	Pomegranate portion of the frieze of the Ghiberti Gates, Florence, 1424–52	Renaissance.	0	6	6			
	The Figure.							
1617	Bust of Diana robing		0	10	6			
458	Bust of the young Augustus		0	6	0			
		£	2	6	6			

Casts of Ornament and the Figure, recommended for a District Elementary School.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Including those for a parochial school		2	6	6			
	Ornament.							
495	Stele top, from the British Museum	Greek	0	4	0			
474	Florentine panel, with swan	Roman.	1	5	0			
1631	Nest of scroll of pilaster, from Villa Medici	Roman.	0	15	0			
471	Large scroll, from Trajan Forum	Roman.	4	0	0			
490	Small acanthus leaf, Temple of Jupiter Stator	Roman.	0	6	0			
494A	Small rosette, from the tomb of the Scipios	Roman.	0	1	6			
494B	Another „ „ „	Roman.	0	1	6			
1542E	Pilaster, from tomb of Louis XII.	Roman.	0	5	0			
1543E	Another „ „	Roman.	0	5	0			
476A	Another „ „	Roman.	0	5	0			
476B	Another „ „	Roman.	0	5	0			
483	Egg-plant and pomegranate, Ghiberti Gates	Renaissance.	0	15	0			
475	Pilaster, from Florence (Cinque-cento), formerly called from "Santa Maria del Popolo"	Roman.	1	1	0			
489	Acanthus leaf, from St. Eustache, Paris	Roman.	0	4	0			
478	Portion of pilaster, from the Madeleine, Paris (from the bronze of Triquetti, c. 1840)	Modern Renaissance.	0	3	0			
478	A section of the above	„	0	12	0			
487	Finial, from Lincoln	Gothic.	0	3	6			
488	Capital, from Temple Church	Gothic.	0	7	0			
1640	Spandrel, from Stone Church, Kent	Gothic.	0	7	6			
	The Figure.							
452	Anatomical figure, by Houdon		5	10	0			
	Discobolus, of Naucydes, Naples		5	0	0			
435	Torso of Venus, British Museum		0	8	0			
459	Bronze Hercules „		0	10	0			
457	Bust of Diomede „		0	10	0			
	Carried forward	£	25	10	6			

No.	——	Retail Price. £ s. d.	Articles selected, and Amounts. £ s. d.
	Brought forward	25 10 6	
463	Bust of Clytie, British Museum	0 10 0	
498	Dancing girl, with wreath	0 14 0	
497A	Portion of Panathenaic frieze, from the Parthenon .	0 18 0	
464C	Hand, with scroll (antique)	0 2 0	
464D	„ with stick „	0 1 6	
464E	„ female, from nature	0 1 0	
464F	„ anatomical	0 1 0	
464G	Foot of the Laocoon (right)	0 1 6	
464I	„ of the Venus de Medici (right and left) . .	0 2 0	
464K	„ from the antique (male)	0 1 6	
464L	„ anatomical	0 1 6	
462	Mask, child of Niobe	0 3 0	
462A	Another „	0 3 0	
	£	28 10 6	

Collection of Casts of Ornament and the Figure, for a Central School of Art.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Including the two former collections . . .		28 10 6	
	Ornament.			
492A	Enriched moulding (Echinus, from the Erectheium)	Greek.	0 5 0	
1634	Lysicrates scroll (Athens) . .	„	0 4 0	
495A	Stele top, from British Museum . .	„	0 4 0	
472	Large frieze, Trajan Forum . .	Roman.	4 0 0	
1630	Nest of the Florentine scroll, with the swan	„	0 10 6	
473	Pilaster, from the Villa Medici, Rome .	„	3 10 0	
1540	Centre rosette, from Trajan Scroll .	„	0 7 6	
491	A griffin	„	0 5 0	
492C	Leaf moulding, Temple of Mars Ultor .	„	0 5 0	
1636	Piece of architrave, from St. Denis, Paris	Byzantine	0 10 0	
1635	Panel, from Bonn	„	0 4 0	
1637	Iron scroll work, hinge, Nôtre Dame, Paris	„	0 12 0	
1638	Another portion	„	0 3 0	
1643	An Alhambra panel . . .	Saracenic	0 3 6	
1644	Another „	„	0 3 6	
485	Moulding boss, from St. Stephen's, Westminster	Gothic	0 4 0	
1639	Spandrel, from Stone Church, Kent .	„	1 0 0	
1641	Small carved panel, tracery . .	„	0 3 0	
1642	Another „ „ . .	„	0 3 6	
481	A portion of the architrave of the Ghiberti Gates, with eagle . . .		0 15 0	
482	Another, with squirrel . . .		0 15 0	
476C	Pilaster, from Louis XII.'s tomb . .		0 5 0	
476D	Another „ „ . .		0 5 0	
496	Diamond rosette, Brescia . . .		0 3 0	
1645	Panel, from the Martinengo Tomb, Brescia, with Cinque-cento Arabesque and figures	Renaissance	1 10 0	
1646	Panel, from Chateau d'Anet, with cartouche		0 4 0	
1647	Pilaster, from Nôtre Dame, Louis XV. .		0 10 0	
478A	Portions of pilaster, from the Madeleine .	Modern Renaissance	0 3 0	
478B	Another „ „	„	0 3 0	
478C	Another „ „	„	0 3 0	
478D	Another „ „	„	0 3 0	
	Carried forward . . . £		46 7 0	

Appendix A.

List of Examples.	No.		Retail Price. £	s.	d.	Articles selected, and Amounts. £	s.	d.
		Brought forward	46	7	0			
		The Figure.						
	453	Discobolus of Myron, British Museum	5	0	0			
	1614	Fighting Gladiator, Louvre	5	0	0			
	1613	Venus de' Medici, Florence	4	0	0			
	1615	Bust of Apollo	0	15	0			
	1616	„ Venus of Milo, Louvre	0	15	0			
	461	Mask of Moses, by Michelangelo	0	5	0			
	464	Foot of Farnese Hercules	0	5	0			
	470ABC	Three anatomical figures of animals	1	1	0			
	497	Portion of Panathenaic frieze, from the Parthenon	0	18	0			
	1624	Panel, from Ghiberti Gates	2	2	0			
	464B	Hand of St. Peter	0	2	6			
	463	Mask of a child (Nature)	0	2	6			
	463A	Another „	0	2	6			
	465	Horse's leg, from Nature	0	4	6			
	465A	Another „	0	4	6			
	467	Head of a Lion, from Nature	0	10	0			
	468	„ Lioness	0	7	0			
	469	„ Goat	0	3	6			
	466	Greyhound's leg, from Nature	0	2	6			
	466A	Another „	0	2	6			
		£	68	10	0			

Additional Casts, not included in the above Lists, but useful for Instruction.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Ornament.						
492D	Enriched moulding, from the upper cornice of pedestal of Trajan's Pillar	Roman	0	5	0			
493	A rosette, from the Capitol	„	0	4	0			
494	A rosette, from the antique	„	0	4	0			
486	A moulding boss, from St. Stephen's, Westminster	Gothic.	0	4	0			
484A	Piece of architrave of Ghiberti Gates, (the pomegranate portion)	Renaissance	0	5	0			
484B	„ „ the egg plant portion	„	0	5	0			
484C	„ „ the bird portion	„	0	5	0			
475A	Lower portion of Florentine pilaster	„	0	7	0			
475B	Middle „ „	„	0	7	0			
475C	Upper „ „	„	0	7	0			
1625	Panel, with Cinque-cento Arabesque, from the Martinengo Tomb at Brescia	„	1	10	0			
477	Pilaster, from the Madeleine Gates	„	0	12	0			
		The Figure.						
454	Statue of Dancing Faun, from Florence		3	10	0			
460	Statuette of Apollo, British Museum		0	12	0			
1618	A horse		0	5	0			
1619	A cow		0	5	0			
1620	A dog		0	3	6			
1621	A stag		0	5	0			
1622	A lion		0	3	6			
1623	A goat		0	5	0			
1626	An anatomical arm		0	3	6			
1627	„ leg		0	3	6			
1628	Cast of leg, from Nature		0	5	0			
1629	„ of an arm, from Nature		0	4	0			

Appendix A.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, &c. SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

LIST of PUBLIC SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS which have been supplied with DRAWING EXAMPLES at HALF COST, or above, by the Department of Science and Art, from 1st January to 31st December 1854. In continuation of return at p. 92 of First Report.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Members.		Sum charged to School or Institution.
			M.	F.	£ s. d.
Abbott's Ann	National School	Hon. & Rev. S. Best	39	68	7 8 11
Andover	Classes for Mechanics and Schoolmasters.	„ „	—	—	3 1 4
Aberdare	Drawing School	Thos. Evans	—	—	0 11 7½
Aberdeen	School of Art	A. Yeats	30	12	3 4 3
	Hospital School	Jos. Booth	50	45	2 3 1
Abingdon	British School	J. B. Sedgefield	220	—	4 15 0
Allenheads	National School	Thos. Sopwith	56	—	8 8 0
Bainsford	Parochial School	J. M. Shand	110	70	1 7 7
Banbury	British School	J. Cadbury	134	85	1 16 4
Bangor	Drawing School	J. C. Rowland	7	—	2 12 4
	British School	J. Edmunds	230	140	0 13 0
	Diocesan Board of Education.	Rev. J. Williams	—	—	4 11 3
Basingstoke	Classes for Mechanics and Schoolmasters.	Hon. & Rev. S. Best	—	—	3 1 4
	Hants and South Wilts Lecture Association.	„ „	—	—	2 19 2
Bath	School of Art	Rev. E. D. Tinling	—	—	56 14 7
	Blue-coat School	Rev. W. J. Brodrick	60	—	1 6 6
Battersea	Training School	J. Richardson	114	—	0 16 6
Belfast	School of Art	C. L. Nursey	303	—	25 1 9
Bickerstaffe	National School	Rev. T. E. Abraham	50	100	7 11 0
Birkenhead	Oxton National School	Rev. Dr. Browne	84	50	1 6 6
Birmingham	Queen's College	W. S. Cox	10	—	9 10 7
	School of Art	George Wallis	803	162	11 11 4
	Car's Lane Day School	W. R. Lloyd	120	—	1 6 6
	St. John's, Deritend, School	Rev. W. B. Smith	90	70	1 6 6
	St. Mary's Parochial School	Rev. J. C. Barrett	140	60	1 6 6
	Blue-coat School	Robert Symonds	136	82	1 6 6
	St. Philip's National School	Hon. & Rev. G. M. Yorke.	—	—	1 6 6
Bishop's Stortford.	Hockerill Diocesan Training School.	Rev. J. Menet	42	38	6 6 10
Blantyre	Works School	D. Dunn	107	55	5 10 0
Bolton	St. George's School	J. D. Briscoe	180	160	3 15 0
Bradford	Eastbrook Wesleyan School	D. J. Crebbin	126	64	5 11 8½
	Boro' West School	A. H. Dick	120	—	3 10 10
Brading, Isle of Wight.	British School	T. F. Gibson	120	—	1 0 0
Bray	National School	Rev. C. Kerry	90	—	1 7 8
Brighton	Royal British School	C. Clayton	108	28	1 6 6
	Training School	Mrs. Rumney	—	20	3 2 9
	Ch. Ch. National School	Rev. J. Vaughan	90	60	4 8 7
Bristol	Red-cross Street British School.	T. Turner	183	126	0 11 6½
	School of Art	R. E. Ferrier			1 16 0
	Lewin's Mead British School	Mrs. Venning	110	—	1 16 9
Bures	National School	Rev. A. Hanbury	117	122	1 6 6
Burslem	School of Art	W. J. Muckley	130	15	0 7 0
Cambridge	Barnwell School	Rev. G. Maddison	79	116	2 13 7
Canada	Public Schools	Rev. Dr. Ryerson	—	—	61 4 4
Carlisle	Mechanics' Institute	J. Morrison	—	—	6 17 2
	School of Art	A. N. Brooke	67	17	4 16 0
	Central School	J. Godding	—	—	34 10 1
	High School	Rev. C. H. Lowry	78	—	17 4 9
Carmarthen	School of Art	S. C. Davison, M.D.	—	—	33 17 11
	Lancastrian School	„ „	—	—	1 6 6
	Training College	Rev. W. Reid	33	—	5 3 9

Appendix A.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, &c. SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	No. of Pupils or Members. F.	Sum charged to School or Institution. £	s.	d.
Carnarvon	Marshall's School	Miss Marshall	—	14	1	12	4
	School of Art	Wm. Kirkby	43	2	12	6	5
Castle Combe	National School	Mrs. Poulett Scrope	109	101	1	7	0
Cathcart	Parochial School	A. Camduff	65	35	1	0	1
Charlbury	British School	N. Allbright	47	50	1	13	0
Cheltenham	Grammar School	Dr. Humphreys	350	—	2	13	8
	Training College	Rev. C. H. Bromby	104	—	0	15	1
	School of Art	W. M. Tarlt	63	81	1	8	6
	Ch. Ch. School	Rev. A. Boyd	180	—	1	6	6
	British School	J. Downing	300	—	1	6	6
	Trinity Ch. National School	Rev. C. Harris	170	150	3	3	6
Chester	School of Art	Rev. A. Rigg	70	33	1	11	5
Chichester	Training College	Rev. M. Parrington	—	—	1	1	5
Clapham, London.	Bowyer St. John's School	E. Heller	150	100	1	13	6
	St. Mary's R. C. School	Rev. P. Regners	60	—	2	9	8
Clonmel	Mechanics' Institute	Wilson Kennedy	—	—	37	11	8
Coatbridge	Gartsherrie and St. James' School.	Rev. B. J. Bell	80	70	4	19	7
Coleraine	School of the Irish Education Board.	James Kelly	—	—	26	8	7
Congleton	National School	Rev. J. Wilson	100	50	3	15	9
Cork	School of Art	T. S. Dunscombe	106	66	10	12	7
Croft	National School	Archdeacon Dodgson	64	73	1	9	3
Culham	Diocesan College	Rev. J. Slatter	—	—	4	0	9
	Training School	Rev. J. S. Harter	58	—	19	6	2
Dowlais	Parish School	E. Jenkins	70	—	2	12	0
Dublin	School of Art	J. C. Field	285	187	5	12	5
	Irish District Model School	E. S. Clarke, M.D.	—	—	2	19	6
Dudley	School of Art	E. Blunden	124	24	3	9	8
	British Iron Co.'s School	R. Cochrane	70	60	3	13	0
Dunfermline	School of Art	A. Kilgour	52	16	13	6	8
Durham	" "	Rev. T. C. Durham.	61	57	6	5	10
	Grammar School	Rev. H. Holden	102	—	5	18	5
Edinburgh	Merchant Maiden Hospital	D. F. Surenne	—	20	5	8	2
	St. Mary's R. C. School	Rev. Geo. Rigg	18	38	5	1	0
	George Watson's Hospital	J. Young	103	—	5	5	5
	Normal School	D. F. Surenne	—	—	4	13	9
Evesham	National School	Rev. B. T. Smith	80	—	1	7	2
Exeter	Diocesan Training College	Rev. C. Harington	—	—	13	7	6
	St. John's Hospital School	Sir. S. H. Northcote Bart.	120	—	8	0	10
	School Art	Charles Wescomb	—	—	50	16	3
Finchley	National School	H. Cramp	48	—	1	11	5
Fishponds	Stapleton Training School	Rev. W. Smith	—	75	4	15	6
Frome	Mechanics' Institute	W. Harris	—	—	1	1	6
Glasgow	St. Enoch's School	Alex. Sim	234	164	6	17	4
	" Educational Institute.	Wm. Kidston	—	—	7	7	7
	St. Matthew's Sessional School.	Robt. Ness	209	71	5	1	1
	Brownfield Industrial School	Miss Cowans	13	72	0	8	0
	Established Normal School	Rev. Dr. Craik	60	—	5	10	1
	Wesleyan Training Academy.	Jas. Bailey	66	50	1	5	0
	Carlton Place Secular School	J. Mayer	—	—	1	5	3
Grampound	Probus School	Rev. D. Trinder	—	—	0	4	0
Great Horton	Wesleyan Day School	Wm. Ramsden	100	14	1	17	8
Great Ilford	Boys' National School	E. Tuck	114	—	0	18	8
Hagley	Lord Lyttelton's School	Hon. & Rev. W. H. Lyttelton.	75	37	2	0	11
Haworth	Wesleyan School	J. B. Smith	106	98	1	13	3
Herne Bay	National School	T. A. Bowden	50	—	1	0	6

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	No. of Pupils or Members. F.	Sum charged to School or Institution. £	s.	d.
Hereford	St. Peter's School	H. Yapp	98	92	4	5	7
Highgate	School of Art	J. F. O. Fowler	33	28	1	0	3
Holmfirth	British School	Jas. Mumford	42	31	2	8	4
Horsham	Wesleyan School	Thos. Garbutt	150	—	1	6	6
Hull	Literary and Scientific Institute.	R. Cragg	54	—	1	11	10
Hythe	Marine School	J. Alder	80	—	3	14	8
	Reading Society	E. Ashdown	21	—	2	16	0
	National School	E. Palmer	120	80	3	0	2
India	Hon. E. I. Co.'s Schools	Sir J. C. Melville	—	—	210	16	0
Inkberrow	National School	G. D. Hiscox	40	30	0	15	10
Inverness	Mechanics' Institute	J. Mac Killican	324	—	2	11	6
Ipswich	Christ's Hospital	T. P. Howe	20	—	3	4	4
Isleworth	Kneller Hall Training College.	Rev. F. Temple	—	—	1	16	9
Kidderminster	St. George's National School	Rev. C. J. Mottram	156	—	1	9	9
Kidsgrove	National School	Rev. F. Wade	125	125	1	6	6
Keighley	Mechanics' Institute	J. Pickles	230	15	3	17	11
	National School	Rev. W. Busfield	245	148	9	5	10
Kingsbridge	British School	P. Colborne	90	—	1	2	5
Kingswood	Parochial School	W. Woodland	54	32	1	6	3½
Knowsley	National School	Rev. F. G. Hopwood	60	—	2	7	1
Lambeshurst	National School	Rev. E. Hussey	90	70	1	7	6
Lancaster	Mechanics' Institute	T. Storey	250	—	3	13	0
Leamington	Spencer Street British School	T. Coles	160	—	1	13	8
Leicester	British School	Jas. Curtiss	270	230	9	15	8
	Mechanics' Institute	R. Walker	500	—	11	7	2
Limber Magna	Brocklesby Park School	Rev. J. Browne	45	45	1	11	11
Limerick	Sexton Street National School.	H. P. Clarke	—	500	4	11	10
	Henry Street School	Rev. D. Wilson	60	—	2	18	1
	School of Art	D. W. Raimbach	110	87	5	17	6
	Leamy Free School	Jos. Hosford	60	40	4	17	10
Liskeard	British School	J. Pearson	190	—	1	12	7
Littleport	Parish School	Rev. A. Gatenby	113	120	1	15	6
Liverpool	Mechanics' Institute	W. Nichol	170	—	5	8	8
London	Coborn School, Bow	F. S. Marshall	120	90	0	3	6
	Congregational School, De Beauvoir Town.	Thos. Wilson	180	—	1	15	3
	St. Stephen's National School, Westminster.	Rev. W. Tennant	200	180	0	19	0
	Charter-House District School of Art.	Rev. W. Rogers	48	—	27	15	0
	Notting Hill Working Men's Association.	G. E. Hicks	20	—	1	12	7
	Baldwin's Gardens National School.	J. Allen	160	90	0	3	0
	Orphan School, Clapton	J. C. Swallow	266	134	0	5	6
	Spitalfields District School of Art.	A. Dear	123	—	14	3	3½
	Westminster ditto	Richard Burchett	36	—	30	17	0
	St. Barnabas National School, Kennington.	H. J. Mills	160	65	1	14	6
	Domestic Mission, Cripplegate.	A. Jones	200	56	1	7	11
	Nutford Place Diocesan School.	R. Bingham	110	—	0	16	8
	Lambeth District School of Art.	Rev. R. Gregory	—	—	13	11	8
	St. George the Martyr's School.	Miss Salmon	—	89	0	3	6
	St. Mark's College, Chelsea	Rev. D. Coleridge	76	—	3	5	6
	Royal British School, Harp Alley.	C. Low	210	—	2	0	11
	Ch. Ch. School, Upper Albany Street.	Rev. H. A. Burrows	37	3	0	3	6
	Christ's Hospital Drawing School.	W. H. Bach	100	—	2	8	0

Appendix A.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, &c. SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	No. of Pupils or Members. F.	Sum charged to School or Institution. £	s.	d.
London	Whiteland's Training School	Rev. H. Baber	—	100	2	10	6
	Finsbury Birkbeck School	T. W. Cave	300	—	0	12	0½
	National Society	E. Simpson	—	—	2	18	8
	Trinity District School, Marylebone.	J. J. Farnham	36	10	0	13	0
	Brompton Grammar School	Rev. S. J. Phillips	50	—	5	9	2
	St. Martin's District School of Art.	Rev. H. Mackenzie	96	—	52	4	9½
	St. George's, Bloomsbury, National School.	Hon & Rev. H. M. Villiers.	150	133	1	6	6
	Wells Street Girls' School	Miss Chandless	—	50	0	11	6
	St. James's, Westminster, National School.	J. Randall	40	—	0	3	6
	St. Batholomew's National School, Bethnal Green.	Rev. F. H. Vivian	515	—	1	9	4
	Camden Town District School of Art.	N. Warren	72	—	6	3	9¾
	Archbishop Tenison's School	W. Dawson	120	—	1	7	7
	Rotherhithe District School of Art.	Rev. E. Blick	36	—	8	19	5
	Camden Town National School.	Rev. E. Hannam	124	—	2	5	2
	Ch. Ch. National School, Chelsea.	T. L. Bull	140	—	1	7	10
	Navigation School, Wells Street, London Docks.	Dr. Lyon Playfair	17	—	2	19	2
	Finsbury District School of Art.	Richard Burchett	86	—	9	12	1
	S. Islington and Pentonville British School.	G. Hardy	150	—	0	5	8
	Privy Council for Education	R. R. W. Lingen	—	—	9	13	0
	Finsbury College for Ladies	T. Brewer	—	150	2	18	0
	Pullen's School for Needlework.	Jane Todhunter	—	6	0	12	0
	British and Foreign School, Borough Road.	J. Langton	647	—	5	7	0
	St. John's School, Kensal Green.	J. Avery	90	60	0	15	8
	Islington Ladies' College	Miss Northcroft	—	80	2	9	8
	Price's Candle Co.'s School	J. Mac Coan	300	—	5	16	4
	St. Pancras National School	Rev. L. W. Dale	240	150	2	8	0
	Drawing Classes, Crosby Hall.	Rev. C. Mackenzie	40	—	5	4	6
	Jews' Hospital, Mile End	Geo. Reid	34	12	0	16	1
	St. Matthew's National School, City Road.	Rev. J. Lawrell	108	—	1	6	6
	St. George's National School, Borough Road.	Jas. Easton	200	100	0	11	9
	Lambeth Ragged School	Jas. Rix	196	—	0	2	6
	Hyde Park Ladies' College	J. R. C. Thompson	—	160	0	6	0
	All Saints National School, Knightsbridge.	Rev. W. Harness	66	74	2	9	0
	St. Bride's School, Fleet St.	J. M. Camp	150	100	0	17	8
	Philological School	E. Abbott	140	—	2	19	8
	Stockwell National School	Miss Clissold	100	100	0	11	6
Londonderry	William Street National School.	W. Coyle	53	7	5	10	0
Ludlow	Free Grammar School	Rev. J. Banks	43	—	9	16	
Macclesfield	School of Art	Thos. Kelly	121	25	45	5	2
	Ch. Ch. National School	C. O. Pratt	90	30	0	12	0
	Hurdsfield School	Rev. E. Weigall	90	—			
Malta	Public Schools	Edward Barnard	—	—	73	8	2
Manchester	School of Art	J. A. Hammersley	454	152	18	19	8
Mastley	Girls' School	Rev. H. J. Hastings	—	40	0	19	6
Mells	Parish School	J. H. Horner	25	—	1	1	6
Merthyr Tydvil	Grammar School	Jas. Kernick	40	—	2	4	3
Mousehole, Cornwall.	Wesleyan School	Rev. A. Wright	95	40	2	11	9
Narberth	National School	Rev. J. C. Llewellin	104	—	1	10	5
New Brighton	College	Rev. D. J. Poggi, D.D.	50	—	8	15	6
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	School of Art	J. B. Williamson	37	5	1	6	10
	Grammar School	Rev. J. S. Broad	41	—	1	4	9

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Students.		Sum charged to School or Institution.
			M.	F.	£ s. d.
Newcastle-on Tyne.	School of Art	W. B. Scott	215	65	14 17 11
	Deaf and Dumb Institution	Wm. Neill	24	20	1 7 10
	St. John's National School	Jos. Forster	250	—	1 15 3
	Jubilee School	Capt. J. D. Weatherley.	300	—	1 11 10
	College of Practical Science	George Robinson	40	—	1 18 0
	St. Andrew's R.C. School	Rev. J. A. Browne	200	300	1 11 10
Newport, Isle of Wight.	Schoolmasters' Association	A. J. Christie	7	4	1 6 6
Newport, Fife	Free Church School	Rev. Neil Maclcod	67	33	1 10 6
Newton-Willows.	Church School	G. Armitage	60	—	3 9 11
New Wortley	Zion British School	R. M. Carter	158	73	1 15 7
Norwich	Diocesan Training Institution	Rev. A. B. Power	—	40	14 7 3
Nottingham	Peoples College	J. B. Smith	230	60	6 15 1
Oxford	Magdalen College School	Rev. J. E. Millard	—	—	10 3 0
	Rose Hill School	Rev. J. Slatter	—	—	10 12 9
Padeham	Trade School	Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Bart.	—	—	12 12 6½
Paisley	Five National Schools	Messrs. Martin and Hodge.	370	266	0 11 0
	School of Art	Ditto	270	—	5 19 4
Pauntley	National School	O. Ricardo, M.P.	80	—	2 6 0
Penketh	Drawing School	R. Garnett and Son	15	—	3 14 3
Penkridge	National School	E. T. Chambers	110	110	3 0 4
Penzance	Wesleyan School	J. J. Lanyon	200	60	2 8 6
	School of Art	W. H. Rodd	102	49	9 19 4
Porterstown (Dublin).	National School	C. Kennedy	105	78	3 5 [illegible]
Potteries	School of Art	C. Baines	46	7	8 16 6
Poynton (Cheshire).	Boys' and Girls' School	Thos. Kelly	—	—	0 8 9
Preston	Grammar School	T. Ainsworth	110	—	1 17 6
Reigate	Mechanics' Institute	John Payne	—	—	1 4 1
	Schoolmasters' Association	Thos. Martin	17	3	1 3 2
	British School	C. Heather	100	60	0 4 9
Ripon	Cathedral Boys' National School.	Rev. R. Poole	170	—	1 18 9
Rotherham	National School.	Thos. Smith	42	—	2 6 4½
	Park Gate School	A. W. Loane	100	81	2 3 10
Rugby	Rugby School	Rev. C. Evans	—	—	0 11 3
Rugeley	Prince of Wales' National School.	W. S. Atkinson	40	—	4 14 10
Salisbury	Diocesan Training School	E. B. Heathcote	—	60	0 14 9
Saltcoats	Ardrossan Parochial School	Chas. Marshall	124	29	1 14 10
Saltley	Worcester Diocesan Training Institution.	Rev. W. Gover	36	—	4 5 0
	Worcester Diocesan Model School.	„	44	—	1 6 6
Sevenoaks	Schoolmasters' Association	J. T. Bowen	18	—	0 13 6
Sheffield	Free Grammar School	Rev. P. Bowen	78	—	4 2 10
	School of Art	M. Rawlins	222	75	5 10 6
Snaith	Wesleyan School	J. H. Farrar	70	17	3 3 7
St. Alban's	Schoolmasters' Association	G. Ivory	11	—	1 6 3
St. Ewe	Parochial School	John Tremayne	64	49	2 13 1
St. Helen's	Ravenhead British School	Miss Hancock	100	100	1 6 6
St. Ives	National School	Rev. Y. Fosbrooke	100	—	0 3 6
Stoke-on-Trent	National School	Rev. W. H. Duck	90	80	1 15 4
Stourbridge	School of Art	G. P. Yeats	102	30	1 2 10
Sunderland	School of Design	Thos. Dixon	20	10	0 9 5
Swansea	School of Art	R. J. Hamerton	120	8	5 7 9
	Grammar School	„	70	—	6 2 8
Sydenham	Wesleyan School	John Sinkins	30	60	0 5 0½

Appendix A.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, &c. SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	No. of Pupils or Members. F.	Sum charged to School or Institution. £	s.	d.
Tavistock	School of Art	W. Robjohns	—	—	40	7	6
	Church, British and Foreign, and Milton Abbotts Schools.	,,	—	—	19	12	0
Trim	School of the Irish Educational Board.	J. Kelly	—	—	26	8	7
Truro	School of Art	H. H. Davis	—	—	26	11	9
	British School	E. Davies	—	—	3	5	3
Walton (Yorks.)	National School	E. York	48	21	1	17	0
Wandsworth	Trade School	J. C. Buckmaster	25	—	2	2	3
Wantage	Grammar School	Rev. E. J. Smith	40	—	1	7	8
Warboys	National School	Rev. Wm. Finch	130	100	1	6	6
Warburton	Parochial School	Rev. D. A. Beaufort	30	—	2	1	8
Warrington	School of Art	E. Brewtnal	85	23	24	15	5
	Clergy Daughters' School	Miss Groom	—	30	8	16	6
	Training School	Mrs. Wilson	—	64	3	15	8
Waterford	School of Art	The Dean of Waterford.	49	72	3	19	1
Wednesbury	St. Bartholomew's National School.	Rev. J. Clarkson	113	126	7	6	7
Whitchurch	National School	Hon. and Rev. S. Best	—	—	3	1	4
Wigan	Mechanics' Institute	John Buckley	40	—	1	7	4
	Kirkless School	R. A. Thicknesse	70	—	0	17	9
Winchester	Diocesan Training School	Rev. P. Jacob	19	—	2	4	9
	Hants and South Wilts Lecture Association	E. W. Faithfull	—	—	3	12	0
Wisbech	British School	R. Reynoldson	150	—	6	9	5
Wolverhampton	School of Art	C. B. Mander	182	6	24	10	0
Woodhill	National School	Miss Franks	87	38	1	7	3
Woolwich	Burrage Road School	John Steel	150	—	1	6	6
Worcester	School of Art	H. Aldrich	182	87	4	18	8
	St. Martin's School	R. Holmes	240	—	1	7	6
	St. Peter's School	J. Hagger	106	—	1	7	6
	British School	S. Pumphrey	110	—	1	7	1
Yarmouth, Great.	School of Art	Rev. J. B. Bampton	—	—	6	8	0
York	Female Training School	Rev. E. J. Randolph	—	26	0	14	9
	School of Art	J. Pritchett	142	96	1	0	6
			10,709	8,866	1,860	16	11½

APPENDIX B.

AID TO SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CONNEXION WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

Elementary Drawing as Part of General Education.

After communication with the Committee of Council for Education, the following Regulations have been made by the Department of Science and Art, for the purpose of enabling pupil-teachers under apprenticeship, and masters and mistresses of schools under the inspection of the Committee of Council, to qualify themselves for teaching elementary drawing in schools, concurrently with writing.

Regulations.

Pupil-teachers will be admitted to study and practice at any school in connexion with the Department, at a cost to themselves of only half the ordinary fees payable for instruction.

Upon producing the receipts for the payment of the fees, and specimens of their drawings to Her Majesty's Inspector, when he inspects the school to which such pupil-teachers are attached, they will have an opportunity afforded them (as part of each annual examination) to exhibit their proficiency by the performance of an exercise in drawing. These exercises will be graduated according to the scale set forth in Paper A. The exercises thus performed will be forwarded by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, with the rest of the papers, to the Council Office, whence they will be transmitted to this Department, and if passed as satisfactory, the person executing them will receive, without charge, from this Department, such prizes as are specified in Paper A. An examination can be passed in only one of these stages in each year, and therefore at least four years are thus allowed to a pupil-teacher to acquire the course.

Students at Training Colleges, and candidates for certificates of merit, will be examined annually at the usual period, viz., Christmas. The examinations will imply two years of study, and will be graduated for the first and second years according to the scale set forth in Paper B. The exercises worked by the candidates will be marked according to their merit; the marks so awarded will affect the general certificate, and a special list will be made out of those candidates who, having passed the examination for the second year, are held by the Department to be competent as schoolmasters, to give instruction in drawing as part of the general teaching. The Committee of Council for Education will place a value on the certificates of competency. Every teacher who obtains a full second year's certificate for drawing will be allowed to receive an addition of 1*l.* a year to his annual allowance from the Committee of Council on Education for every pupil-teacher (up to a maximum of 3*l.*), who is instructed by him in drawing, and who satisfies the Department of his annual progress, according to the foregoing provisions.

Masters and mistresses already in charge of schools under the inspection of the Committee of Council, may study at any School of Art on payment of the full fees, and may obtain the emoluments annexed to certificates of competency in teaching drawing, by passing suitable examinations at the provincial Training Schools, or at the Department of Science and Art in the metropolis.

Appendix B.

ELEMENTARY DRAWING.

It is intended that the system of examination for drawing shall first come into operation in the course of the year 1854, due notice of which will be given.

A.—(*Pupil-Teachers.*)

First Year.—Drawing freehand from flat examples. Prize, a case of mathematical instruments, 20*s.*

Second Year.—Linear geometry by means of instruments. Prize, a work on perspective. Implements, T square, &c., 20*s.*

Third Year.—Linear perspective by aid of instruments applied to plane geometrical figures and geometrical solids. Prize, a book containing examples for drawing and shading, &c., 20*s.*

Fourth Year.—Free-hand drawing and shading from solid models. Prize, a book containing examples for colouring, &c., 20*s.*

Fifth Year. Drawing and shading from natural forms and objects. Prize, a box containing water colours and implements for colouring, 20*s.*

B.—(*Scholars in Training Schools*).

First Year.—Drawing free-hand from flat examples. Linear geometry by aid of instruments. Outline drawing from models.

Second Year.—Linear geometry by aid of instruments. Linear perspective by aid of instruments. Shaded drawing from objects. Drawing of objects from memory.

Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses may pass examinations in all the subjects at one time, if they are able.

Specimen papers, showing the nature of the exercises, may be obtained at the offices of the Department, at Marlborough House.

All communications on the subject of elementary drawing to be marked "Elementary Drawing," and addressed "To the Secretaries of the Department of Science and Art," Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London.

(Signed HENRY COLE. } Joint
LYON PLAYFAIR. } Secretaries.

Marlborough House, London.

INSTRUCTION IN ART.

NOTICE to SCHOOLMASTERS and SCHOOLMISTRESSES requiring to be examined in Drawing in order to obtain the Certificates of this Department, entitling them to the maximum sum of 3*l.* per annum for Instruction in Drawing to Pupil-teachers, in their several Schools.

AN examination for this purpose will take place at the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, on Monday the 8th of January 1855.

Those schoolmasters and schoolmistresses who intend to be candidates for examination, must send in their names to the Art Superintendent at least fourteen days prior to the day of examination.

Before presenting themselves, they should determine whether their object is to obtain a certificate in *drawing only*, or whether they also wish to obtain one of the general certificates of the Committee of Council on Education.

In the former case, they may attend at Marlborough House; in the latter they should communicate (through the correspondent of their school), with the Secretary of the Committee of Council.

The ordinary examinations under the Committee of Council for certificates of merit, will henceforth comprise exercises in drawing of like character and difficulty with those to be performed at Marlborough House, and those candidates who perform them successfully will have both the

benefit of the marks towards obtaining a general certificate, and may also—if judged competent—be passed as instructors of pupil-teachers in drawing, under the Minute of 26th January 1854.

Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses already holding certificates of merit from the Committee of Council and attending at Marlborough House in January next, for examination in drawing only, will have the benefit of that examination not only in becoming qualified to receive the special gratuity offered by the Minute of 26th January 1854, but also in raising the value of their certificate of merit, when the same next comes to be revised, pursuant to s. 11, in the Minute of the 20th of August 1853.

The exercises in drawing will in all cases be judged at Marlborough House.

Instruction in Elementary Drawing in Public Schools.

I am directed to call your attention to the joint regulation of the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art and the Committee of Privy Council for Education, by which provision is made through the agency of the _____ School of Art, for giving instruction in elementary drawing in parochial and other public schools in this district. By this regulation all schools of the class of those under inspection by the Committee of Privy Council, whether they are inspected or not, are eligible to obtain the services of a properly qualified teacher, for the instruction of an elementary drawing class for 40 lessons per annum, one lesson of an hour each per week, on a payment of 5*l.* in advance, or a weekly payment from not less than 40 students, of one penny each, from _____ in each year; a special arrangement being made for intervening periods. Such schools may, if desirable, receive two lessons of an hour each per week, or one lesson of two hours per week on the payment of 10*l.* per annum. Such schools are also eligible to obtain materials at a reduced price from the Department of Science and Art, on a requisition being sent in a prescribed form, a copy of which, together with a list of the prices of materials, &c., I now enclose.

Should the Committee of the _____ desire to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded, an arrangement may be entered into forthwith for the attendance of a teacher on application to _____.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

P.S.—If any school is situated beyond ordinary walking distance from the centre of the town of _____ a special arrangement for the payment of the travelling expenses of the teacher must be made, in addition to the payment for instruction.

Prizes for Drawing in Public Schools.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have determined that the Department of Science and Art shall award prizes for drawing to the scholars of public schools in connexion with the Department.

One prize annually will be awarded among every 25 scholars taught drawing by a master of a school of art.

Each prize will consist of a pair of compasses, pen, and pencil.

They will be awarded by the masters in charge of local Schools of Art at the Midsummer vacation.

Appendix B.

ELEMENTARY DRAWING.

The prize drawings of each parish school may consist of examples of either free-hand, model, or object drawing; and are afterwards to be transmitted to London at the Autumn examination, when further prizes will be awarded in competition among works of all the public schools.

The paper on which they are executed must not be more than 8 by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches (a foolscap page). Each paper must be marked at the right hand corner at the top, with the name of the school, the scholar, his age, his time in the school, the name of the master teaching drawing, and the numerical order in which the prize has been given to the drawing.

The awards will first be made at Midsummer 1855.

HENRY COLE,
LYON PLAYFAIR, } Joint Secretaries.

Appendix B.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION IN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TABLE showing the RESULT of the CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION in the TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, and at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Male or Female.	Number of Candidates examined.	Number of Prizes awarded.	Number who have Certificates.
Battersea	Male	115	39	1
Bishops Stortford	Female	44	1	0
Borough Road	Male and Female	105	33	0
Brighton	Female	10	5	0
Bristol, Oxford, and Gloucester	Female	10	1	0
Carnarvon	Male	22	6	0
Carmarthen	Male	10	3	0
Chelsea (St. Mark's)	Male	70	32	0
Cheltenham	Male and Female	86	40	0
Chester	Male	50	19	0
Chichester	Male	11	3	0
Derby	Female	33	7	0
Durham	Male	27	15	0
Exeter	Male	34	16	0
Hammersmith (St. Mary's)	Male	6	6	0
Highbury	Male	72	18	0
Home and Colonial	Female	68	2	0
Kneller Hall	Male	24	10	0
Liverpool (St. Thomas)	Female	3	0	0
Norwich	Female	9	6	0
Salisbury	Female	48	10	0
Warrington	Female	56	11	0
Westminster	Male and Female	99	36	0
Winchester	Male	25	8	1
Whitelands	Female	91	9	0
Worcester	Male	33	23	0
York and Ripon	Male and Female	78	22	0
Marlborough House	Male and Female	31	26	8
		1270	407	10

EXAMINATION OF PUPIL-TEACHERS.

TABLE showing the RESULT of the EXAMINATION of PUPIL-TEACHERS in FREEHAND DRAWING.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Candidates examined.	Number of Prizes awarded.
Aberdeen	3	0
Aberdeen (East Parish School)	5	2
Aberdeen (North Parish School)	4	1
Aberdeen (West Parish School)	2	0
Alton	2	2
Ashton	2	2
Bolton	2	0
Bath	1	1
Burnley	3	0
Burslem	2	2

Appendix B.

Result of Examination in Freehand Drawing, &c.—*continued.*

Examination of Pupil-Teachers.	Name of School.	Number of Candidates examined.	Number of Prizes awarded.
	Breechin	3	3
	Cardigan	4	0
	Chester (Christchurch)	2	0
	Chester (Grosvenor's)	1	0
	Chester (Diocesan)	2	1
	Cilgewan	2	0
	Derby (Trinity)	8	0
	Derby (Curzon Street)	5	0
	Devon	1	1
	Edinburgh (Free Church)	10	0
	Edinburgh (General Assembly)	6	1
	Ellon (Parochial Female)	1	0
	Glasgow (Training School)	3	1
	Glasgow (Established Church School)	2	1
	Glasgow (Free Church School)	3	1
	Golden Hill	2	1
	Hafod (Copper Works School)	3	0
	Hereford (Blue Coat)	2	0
	Hereford (St. Peter's)	2	2
	Kingsbridge	2	1
	Llanelly (Copper Works School)	3	1
	Llansain Affraid	1	0
	Llanrwst	2	0
	Macclesfield (Christchurch)	3	3
	Macclesfield (Hurdsfield)	3	3
	Macclesfield (St. Paul's)	1	1
	Macclesfield (Old Church School)	1	1
	Machynlleth	4	3
	Newcastle	2	2
	Norwich (Boys')	8	8
	Norwich (Girls')	1	1
	Penzance (Mousehole)	1	1
	Perth (Watergate)	3	0
	Perth (Middle Parish)	2	0
	Powke	1	1
	Plymouth	13	9
	Penzance (Wesleyan)	3	3
	Redruth	2	2
	Ringwood	2	1
	Sandbach	13	0
	St. Erth	1	0
	Stockport	6	1
	Stourbridge (Hagley)	2	2
	Swansea	2	0
	Tavistock	4	4
	Trevenson	1	1
	Truro (Tucking Hill)	1	1
	Warrington	8	8
	Windsor	3	0
	Worcester (St. Martin's)	3	2
		190	82

APPENDIX C.

SCHOOLS IN CONNEXION WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

Preliminary Steps for obtaining the Assistance of the Department in the Establishment of Local Schools of Science and Art.

The Department has been authorized to co-operate with local bodies in any part of the United Kingdom for the establishment of local schools of Science and Art. The arrangements for Art instruction are those which have been longest under consideration, and are therefore the most matured. Art instruction is, therefore, principally alluded to in the following regulations, though it is intended that a similar or analogous course of action should be followed with respect to various branches of Science.

The following are the measures which the Department is empowered to take for the accomplishment of the above objects:—

Assistance offered by the Department.

1. To prepare, train, and certify masters, as duly qualified to give instruction in drawing, including practical geometry and perspective, elementary, colour, and other branches of Art; to guarantee them certain incomes for a limited time in case the allotted portion of the fees of the students is not at first sufficient to reach the required amount; and in addition to make fixed annual payments, varying according to their acquirements.
2. To assist in furnishing suitable examples, copies, books, models, casts, and other apparatus, at a reduced cost.
3. To aid in furnishing in like manner drawing materials, such as drawing boards, paper, slates, chalk, pencils, &c., and to collect and diffuse information that may enable the managers of schools to procure such articles at the lowest cost.
4. To encourage deserving students by prizes, beneficial scholarships, and other similar means, both at the various local schools and in the metropolis.
5. To hold annual exhibitions in London of the selected works of the students from all schools, to award medals to the most deserving, and thus to show the comparative progress of the schools.
6. To collect and circulate information of all kinds that may be attainable by a central institution, and to give at all times such counsel and advice as the experience or knowledge of the officers of the Department may enable them to afford.
7. From time to time to cause the schools to be inspected, in order to see that the instruction given in the various classes corresponds with the course sanctioned by the Department, and that the whole management of the school is satisfactory, so that the Board of Trade may judge if the payments to the masters, pupil-teachers, &c. ought to be continued.

This assistance or co-operation is offered to those local bodies or committees who will comply with the following conditions:—

Conditions to be fulfilled by the committee.

1. That a competent committee of management be formed, either by corporate or parochial authorities, or persons engaged in conducting Schools of any description, or by any others interested in the subject.
2. That this committee give the names of not fewer than three Public Schools for boys or girls in the locality willing to receive at least one lesson per week in drawing. The children of these schools should pay at the rate of 1*d.* each per week, or an increase of ½*d.* weekly on the usual school fee should be required from the

Appendix C.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SCHOOLS.

upper classes (the elder children), and all these taught drawing as regularly as any other study, the managers of each school undertaking to pay a sum of 5*l.* at least a year for one lesson per week.

3. That the committee provide, keep clean, warm, and light a suitable room, approved by the Department, as a Central School, at their own liability, such Central School, when fitted up, to be capable of accommodating for the purposes of study not less than fifty students at one time; the committee also being able to assume from their knowledge of the locality that the master's share of the fees received at the Central School will amount to not less than 50*l.* a year. The committee should give the names of male or female scholars who will attend the school, if opened, for a period of not less than six months.
4. That they collect, and account for, the fees paid by the several schools, and by the students in the Central School; conduct and manage the school, provide for stated and periodical visits of inspection by members of the committee; be responsible for the attendance of the master; pay at least half of the fees received in the Central School, and the whole of the fees in the other schools, to the master towards his salary; dismiss him for misconduct (if necessary), reporting the same to this Department; engage to follow the course of instruction prescribed, and to make an annual report of the proceedings of the school on or before the 1st September, for the year ending 30th June.
5. That the hours of attendance and the amount of fees to be paid by the scholars be regulated by the committee, in conjunction with the master, subject to the approval of this Department, according to local circumstances, but that the fees shall not exceed 2*s.* a month for the evening, three evenings per week, of two hours each, and be not less than 4*s.* per month for the morning classes, two lessons per week, of two hours each in the elementary instruction.
6. That the pupil-teachers of schools to which State assistance is tendered, be admitted at half fees.
7. That the committee admit the officers of the Department to inspect and report upon the school: and transmit works of the students for examination when required.

Form in which the application should be made.

Any committee desirous of availing itself of the assistance of the Department, and willing to comply with the conditions laid down, is requested, in the first instance, to address a requisition to the Department, printed forms of which may be had on application to the Secretary of the Department.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS for conducting LOCAL SCHOOLS in connexion with the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE and ART.

Formation of the Committee.

1. THE committee may be formed either for the express purpose of the school, or be one already acting on behalf of some public corporation or institution. In the latter case, it is found to be advisable to appoint a special or sub-committee, to be in communication with this Department.

2. It is desirable that the committee should comprise one or two *ex-officio* members, such as the Mayor of the town, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, Principal of any neighbouring Training School, H. M. Inspector of Schools for the district, &c., which will tend to give a public character to their proceedings.

3. In most cases, a small executive committee, say of three or five persons, is preferable to a large one; but if a large number of names is necessary, for the sake of the influence which may attach to them, a small managing committee had better be appointed, who might report annually, or oftener, to the general committee.

4. The master should be allowed to attend the meetings of the committee, and as his personal interest is much involved in their proceedings, it would be well to ask and consider his opinion before taking any step of importance relating to the management of the school. The committee, however, should reserve to themselves full power of acting contrary to his wishes in all matters except actual instruction, should they consider such a course most conducive to the public good, and of requiring his temporary absence from the committee, if necessary.

5. The objects of the committee should be two-fold:—First, to introduce the elementary study of Art into all the existing educational institutions in the neighbourhood, whether public or private, as far as this can be done consistently with the properly remunerative employment of the master's time, or of such other teaching powers as may be at their disposal: and, Secondly, to establish a CENTRAL school for those who may desire to acquire a more extended knowledge of Art than they can be expected to attain in the short time that can be devoted to it as only one branch of general education.

Elementary Instruction in Existing Schools.

6. With respect to the first object, the committee should induce as many educational institutions as possible to receive lessons from the instructor certificated by the Department. The most desirable mode of payment for the instruction is payment by the children themselves, at the rate of one penny a week, for one lesson a week, of one hour. But if the committee themselves pay, then the scale of payment is fixed at present at *5l.* a year for one hour a week, in public schools receiving eleemosynary assistance either from Government or the public, and *at least* 10*l.* a year for private schools, for one lesson a week, of one hour. That three *public* schools should undertake to be so taught is absolutely necessary before the Department can take any notice of an application for a teacher. It is the duty of the Department to pay the earliest and best attention to those localities in which they can perceive that this elementary instruction is likely to be extended to the greatest number of children; and where at the same time an opportunity exists of affording more remunerative employment for the master as well.

7. It has been found by experience, with reference to this instruction, that it greatly facilitates the acquisition of writing, geography, and other branches of knowledge,* and that even among the working classes, parents are ready to contribute a small additional sum, weekly, for the additional advantages offered; moreover, that they are willing to leave their children longer at school, perceiving that they learn something, the direct *use* of which they can at once understand. Prizes of cases of mathematical instruments for drawing are awarded to the children of parochial schools for proficiency in drawing.

8. These are a few of the reasons which may be urged by a committee upon the managers of schools in general, while the use of instruction in form and colour as an educational and moral agent, in improving the power of observation, the enjoyment of nature, the future skill, in handi-

* It was stated publicly, at a large meeting of the Schoolmasters of London at Marlborough House, and assented to, that if of five hours a week devoted to writing, two were given to drawing, more progress would be made in writing in the remaining three than in the five hours previously, and the general power of drawing would be a clear gain.

Appendix C.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SCHOOLS.

craft, of the pupils, and in many other ways, may also be pointed out. A form of letter to be addressed to the managers of public schools is given at page 29.

9. Another means of increasing the general knowledge of Art among all classes is the instruction of those whose peculiar vocation is the education of the young. The committee should, therefore, by all means within their reach, encourage such persons to attend the school.

Teachers and Pupil-teachers should learn.

10. The teachers of private schools must of course be left to the influence of their own ideas as to the necessity of having some knowledge of drawing themselves or of imparting it to their pupils, but with respect to teachers and pupil-teachers in those schools to which State assistance is afforded, and which are under the inspection of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, the Department of Science and Art, in concert with the Committee of Council, is disposed to offer such inducements to them to acquire a power of drawing, as will at all events mark the importance which is attached to it by both departments.

11. Drawing, therefore, has been made one of the subjects upon which all teachers and pupil-teachers will be examined with a view to obtaining certificates of merit from the Privy Council. The examination will be conducted by means of examples supplied by the Department of Science and Art; and the exercises worked will be subsequently transmitted for revision to the Department.

12. In the case of pupil-teachers, should this examination prove satisfactory, the pupil-teacher will receive a prize in drawing instruments, materials or books, to the amount of 1*l.*, and he may receive one such prize during each of the five years of his apprenticeship.

13. When pupil-teachers have been admitted to a School of Art at half the usual fees, the master of such school may claim from this Department a sum of 10*s.* for every pupil-teacher who obtains a prize.

14. Teachers of all schools must pay the full fees for their instruction, but after receiving a certificate of competency to teach drawing as a part of the general duties of their school, they will receive from the Committee of Council for Education, a permanent addition to their income of 1*l.* a year for each pupil-teacher instructed by them in drawing, provided that such increase does not exceed 3*l.*

15. It is desirable that private schools should pay at least the rate charged for instruction by the usual drawing masters of the locality, and in no case less than 10*l.* a year, for one hour a week.

16. Where, as in large central towns, it may be desirable to establish a class especially for the training schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers, such class may be arranged to meet on two evenings in each week, paying only half fees, or 1*s.* per month, if the committee are willing to pay the whole of such fee to the master.

17, 18.

Central School; Fittings, Furniture, &c.

19. The committee will have to provide a room or rooms of sufficient size for a Central School, and make all necessary arrangements for the collection of the fees, attendance, warming, lighting, ventilation, &c., upon their own liability.

20. The rooms should be entirely devoted to the purposes of the school.

21. The rooms should be available for study in the morning as well as in the evening, and even at hours when the master is unable to attend, to enable students under proper regulations to carry on their studies at all times.

22. When there is a choice, side windows are better than skylights, and in either case they should be provided with blinds to draw upwards from the bottom of the windows. The top of the windows should reach at least 12 feet from the ground. A northern or eastern aspect is to be preferred, but is not essential.

Fittings, gas, &c.

23. From the large consumption of gas at night, particular attention to ventilation is desirable.

24. In choosing the colour or paper for such a room little variation of tint should be used, and an olive green or neutral tint preferred, which may be relieved by narrow lines of some more positive colour in the cornice. This, however, is not essential at first, and may be done afterwards under the advice of the master.

25. Suitable fittings must be provided, viz., Desks, Forms, a large Press for examples, Pedestals for some of the casts, a large Black-Board, Shelves, Hat and Cloak Pins, and a Rack for holding drawing boards, &c.

26. Some of the desks recommended are shown in the figures given at page 54. That shown in figs. 1 & 2 is a desk for drawing only, with a small shelf underneath, such as is used in the schools at Marlborough House. Figs. 4 & 5 show a rail fitted to an existing desk, which can be removed at pleasure. Figs. 6 & 7 show how an ordinary table may be economically fitted with a moveable rail for copies.

27. A limited number of tables fitted as Figures 6 & 7 may be found advisable, as when the rail is removed, they may be useful for large mechanical drawings or other purposes; but they are unsuited to class teaching, when all the pupils are required to face the black-board.

28. The black-board should, if possible, be not less than 8 feet 6 inches by 5 feet; and it is convenient that it should slide up and down by means of weights and pullies in the hanging styles.

29. The best gas burners are those consisting of from 4 to 6 fish-tail burners set obliquely on a ring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter. For the use of students drawing at desks or tables they should be fixed from 8 to 9 feet above the floor; for the use of students drawing from casts or statues, they may be of similar kind, but not less than 12 inches in diameter, with 12 or 15 jets in the ring, as one light only can in this case be used instead of many; they should be from 10 to 12 feet from the floor, and they should in both cases be furnished with tin or paper reflectors, to throw the light down, as shown in the diagrams, figs. 8 & 9.

Financial Arrangements.

Financial arrangements.

30. The committee are solely responsible for all expenditure and liabilities of the school.

31. The current expenses should be defrayed from the half of the *fee receipts* for instruction in the Central School, and the experience of the Department shows that those receipts are in most cases sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses. This, of course, is easier to be accomplished when the premises can be provided rent free by the corporation, or any local body of a literary, scientific, or educational character, or by public subscription.

32. It is, however, absolutely necessary that a committee about to establish a school should have a sufficient fund in hand for providing the necessary fittings, paying the reduced price of the examples recommended by the Department, advertising and giving the undertaking due publicity, and meeting the other expenses inseparable from a new undertaking. This must be raised in the locality by private or municipal donations, or advances in the way of a guarantee fund, to be repaid when possible.

Appendix C.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SCHOOLS.

Fees.

Division of Fees.

33. At least one half the fees of the Central School of Art must be paid to the master, as well as the whole of the fees for instruction in public or private schools, and the fees for any private tuition he may undertake with the sanction of the committee. If there is more than one master, then a larger portion of the fees of the Central School must be paid to the masters.

34. It would be manifestly unjust towards the master to admit any pupils free; if from motives of benevolence, or any other reason, the committee admit pupils at half fees, the whole of that portion should go to the master.* It will, however, in most cases, be found advantageous to leave such cases to the bounty of individuals who may wish to maintain at the school pupils not able to pay for themselves.†

35. The committees of local schools may be requested to furnish, with their annual reports, some particulars relating to their receipts and expenditure. It is considered that such publicity may be useful to the committee in many ways; but it must be understood that the Department does not assume any control over, or responsibility for, such accounts, and will not be disposed to enter into an examination of them, except in the case in which a claim is made upon the Department to make up the salary of the master, should it have fallen short of the sum guaranteed.

36. The accounts are, of course, open at all times to the master, as he shares in the receipts.

37. 38.

Scale of Fees.

39. A great part of the instructional as well as financial success of the school will depend upon a well-regulated scale of fees. The course of instruction being divided into *elementary*, *advanced*, and *special* or *technical*, it is desirable that each course should have a different scale of fees. The fees for advanced and special or technical should be about half as much more as for elementary. The Department makes it a condition in aiding the master's income, that the fees do not exceed 2*s.* a month for three lessons a week for the evening classes in elementary instruction, and are not less than 4*s.* a month for the morning. In most cases they may however be higher in the morning. It is desirable that the fees should be taken for longer periods than a month, and that they should cover a whole *course* of instruction (*see* 141 *a*).

40. Many students, and those too of the most industrious and self-reliant among a community are often kept away from attending an establishment which has the appearance of a charity, and an increase of fees is in many cases even attended by a corresponding increase in the number of candidates for admission.

41. Among those who attend, the regularity of attendance and efforts for improvement will naturally increase with the amount of sacrifice made by the student or his parents for obtaining the instruction.

42. As a general rule it is desirable that the morning classes should pay the full value of the instruction offered.

43. The evening classes, as already pointed out, must be at a lower rate. The attendance will naturally be more numerous; the amount of individual attention each student will receive from the master will be less, and therefore the instruction cannot be quite as costly as in the morning classes.

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* This position in favour of the master does not apply to pupil-teachers admitted at half fees under Rule 13, the master receiving an allowance from the Department to make up for what he loses on their account.

† See also upon this head the advantage to Students by the Department, par. 75 to 139.

Entrance Fee.

Fees.

44. It is found very desirable to charge a small entrance fee to all new students. This entrance fee may amount to about one month's fee of the class for which the student enters, and might be advantageously remitted to those who enter and pay fees in advance for a whole session.

45. It is particularly recommended that the regulations on this head, as well as others that may be adopted by the committee, may be forwarded for the opinion of the Department before publication.

(See also on the subject of fees, par. 13, 33, and 34.)

46. Pupil-teachers of public schools are to be admitted at half the usual fees.—(See par. 13.)

47—54.

The Masters, Certificates, Engagements, Duties, &c.

The Masters.

55. Every candidate for a mastership must enter the training class at Marlborough House, where after showing satisfactory proofs of his ability, he may receive gratuitous instruction.

56. Assistance is afforded by the Department to students in training for masterships, according to their qualifications, and vacancies on the salary lists, commencing with an allowance of 10*s.* a week; for increased competency and ability to teach a parochial school, 1*l.* a week.

57. If the student's general Art powers are such as to justify his longer continuance in the training school, in order to qualify him for a high-class certificate, he may, as vacancies occur, be placed on an advanced allowance of 1*l.* 10*s.* per week, when he would be partially employed in teaching in one of the Metropolitan District Schools.

58. *Forms of Application for admission* to the training class may be had on application to the Secretary of the Department. Candidates can be admitted only at the commencement of the Spring Session, namely, in the first week in March, and at the commencement of the Autumn Session, namely, the first week in October.

59. Every master, previous to his receiving any annual payment from the Department, must pass an examination and receive a certificate of competency, not only for personal skill and knowledge of Art, but for the power of teaching. These examinations take place in February and July.

60. The masters, though receiving certificates from the Department, are appointed by, and must be considered to be the officers of, the Local Committee of the school which appoint them, and they are responsible to them for the conduct of the school.

61. *The form* (*No.* 21.) *of the appointment of a certificated Master to a Local School* is given at page 52.

62. *The following are the stages of the course of instruction:*—

For proficiency in which a master may receive an annual payment from the Department of 10*l.* for each group as long as he complies with the conditions laid down.

Group I. Elementary drawing and colouring, stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, and 13.

Group II. Painting, with examination in styles of ornamental art, stages 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22.

Group III. The figure drawn and painted, stages 8, 9, 16, and 17.

Group IV. Modelling ornament with examination in styles of ornamental art, stages 18, 20, and 22.

Group V. Modelling the figure, stages 8, 9, 19, and 21.

Group VI. Technical instruction in either of the following branches: machine drawing—architectural design—ornamental surface design—design in relief—moulding, casting, and chasing—lithography in colour—engraving on metals and wood, &c.—and porcelain painting.

Appendix C.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SCHOOLS.

Masters Certificates.

Value of Masters Certificates.

63. The maximum allowance by the Department to each individual teacher can in no case exceed 50*l.* The certificate for group I. may be taken separately, but group II. must follow group I.; group III. must come after I. and II.; group V. after I. and IV., and group VI. after group I. and II., or I. and IV.

64. From this it will appear that an annual gratuity of from 10*l.* to 50*l.*, according to the character of his certificate, is the only permanent payment the teacher will receive from this Department. During the first year of his appointment the Department further engages that if his receipts from fees and allowances for pupil-teachers and prize students, do not, together with the above-named gratuity, amount to a certain sum, generally 70*l.*, the difference will be made up. It is, however, to be understood, that in fixing the sum named as the minimum income of the master for the first year, the Department by no means regards that sum as a sufficient salary for the master, but hope that he will derive a much larger income from a school, provided always the increase depends upon his own exertions and efficiency.

65. The *engagement of the masters* by the local committees, is to be determinable by three months' notice on either side, except in cases of very gross misconduct, when of course the dismissal may be immediate.

Duties of the Master.

66. The master is expected to make the school and its objects his first consideration, and he must be prepared to give such an amount of daily attendance in teaching, and at such hours, as the local committee may prescribe, subject to the following conditions :—

If the aggregate of the master's salary, independent of the certificate allowance, does not exceed 80*l.* a year, then he shall place at the disposal of the committee five hours a day on five days in each week, or a whole of twenty-five hours a week. He shall be bound to give three lessons of one hour each, in parochial schools, in each week, as a part of this time, any such school being not more than one mile and a half from the central school.

If the aggregate of the master's salary, independently of the certificate allowance, having exceeded 80*l.* a year, can be made to reach 100*l.* a year, then the committee shall have a claim for six hours a day, or thirty hours a week, the master, if desired by the committee, giving five lessons of one hour each in parochial schools in each week as a part of this time, such additional schools being not more than two miles from the central school.

67. It is desirable that the master should have one entire day in each week free from teaching, besides Sunday, and that there should be vacations of reasonable length at Christmas and Midsummer, and when possible the months of June and July. The vacation of the Central Metropolitan Training School is from 1st August to 1st October. It is very desirable that the vacation at Midsummer in provincial schools should take place before the Metropolitan vacation, in order that the masters may have an *opportunity* of spending that time in the training school preparing *for the obtainment* of higher certificates, &c.; the months of June and July therefore when possible are the best.

68. The master is responsible to the local committee for punctuality, the proper conduct of his students, and the general charge of the school, and in every case he must be prepared to take the directions of the local committee respecting its general management.

69. He must give at least three lessons a week one hour in length, at the rates already specified, and must attend such other schools in the locality at higher rates to afford instruction in elementary drawing, within the above stated daily attendance as may be required by the local committee; provided such other schools pay a proper rate of fees.

70. He must teach at least one class in the evenings, in which artizans and others may receive three lessons of two hours each, for a monthly payment of not more than or 2*s.* a month, and he is to teach such other classes as may be arranged by the committee.

71. The master must be responsible to the Department for following the prescribed course of instruction, and for sending a proper amount of work up to the annual exhibitions, to show the progress of the school.

72. He must draw up and transmit the annual report of the school in the form which may be required by the Department. The report must be approved by the committee before it is transmitted to the Department.

73. He must be allowed by the committee to attend in London when summoned by the Department.

74.

Advantages offered by the Department to Students.

Advantages to Students.

75. It has been thought desirable to encourage students in the Local Schools to continue their studies a sufficient time to acquire a sound knowledge of the principles and practice of Art, with a view to applying it to the instruction of others, or to those professions or trades on which it specially bears; and the Department has been authorized to offer certain advantages to those students who will attend the school one or two years without interruption, or who desire to attend the central establishment in the Metropolis for similar periods.

76. As these advantages will be granted to a student, only upon his showing satisfactory proofs of his attainments, it is expected they will tend to raise the general standard of instruction in all the schools.

77. With these views, the Department offers to all students in Local Schools of Art—

I. *Prize-studentships*, giving the student *free* admission to all classes in his own school, 5*l.* a year being paid by the Department to the school in lieu of fees.

II. *Art Pupil-teacherships*, giving, in addition to the advantages offered to prize-students, a personal payment of 10*l.* a year to the student.

III. *Prize-scholarships*, giving free admission to the special classes, lectures, museum, library, and all other means of instruction offered at the central establishment in London, the fees of the professors being paid by the Department.

IV. *Central scholarships*, giving, in addition to the advantages offered to prize-scholars, a personal allowance varying from 20*l.* to 30*l.* a year.

V. The *Teachers' Training* class, (*see* par. 55, 56, 57).

VI. *Medals* and *books* at the Annual Exhibitions: when also the works of the students may be purchased by the Department, should they be required for the public service.

78. The entire number of these appointments will depend upon the funds which Parliament may place at the disposal of the Department for this purpose.

79. The number of prize-studentships and Art pupil-teacherships allotted to each school, will depend upon the general character of the instruction in the school, as indicated by the results of the exhibitions and awards of medals; due regard being had to the length of time the school has been established and the number of students attending it.

80. Should there not be a sufficient number of students in a school competent for the studentships or Art pupil-teacherships allotted to it, those unfilled may be allotted to another school.

81. The Metropolitan scholarships will be open to competition among the students of all the local schools.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SCHOOLS.

82. The conditions upon which the Department has been authorized to offer these advantages to the students who may become candidates are stated below. Hereafter it may be found desirable to fix with more precision the amount of attainments indispensable in each case, but of this and of any other alteration, the schools will receive due notice.

83. Prize-students and Art pupil-teachers will be appointed at the periods of the two annual exhibitions of the students' works in May and December; Central scholarships only at the exhibition of advanced works in May.

84. Copies of the forms to be filled up by the candidates, and the master of the school, may be had on application to the Secretary of the Department.

85. 86. 87. 88.

Prize Studentships.

Prize Studentships.

89. These are granted to a defined number of highly qualified students, and admit them to the advantages of instruction in the schools without payment of fees on their part, but which, to the extent of 5*l.* a year, will be paid by the Department to the local school. Of this sum, the school will receive 1*l.* in payment of local expenses, and the master or masters take 4*l.* in respect of instruction. They can be held two years, and may be confirmed to the student for the second year, if attentive to his studies, and he will be entitled at the end of that time to receive from the Department, a case of mathematical instruments and a colour box, of the value of 2*l.*

90. Every candidate must send up, at the period of the annual exhibitions, works illustrating his attainments in each of the stages he has passed through.

91. He may have his drawings sent up, though they may not be among those selected by the master as competing for the medals; but in such case they will not be exhibited with the works of the school.

92. He may send up elementary works in competition for a prize studentship, with the advanced works required for the spring exhibition; but the former will not be exhibited with the works of the school.

93. Prize-studentships can only be held in the second year on satisfactory proofs of progress, as shown at successive exhibitions.

94. A work, showing the highest stage of previous study, will be selected by the Department and retained, from the works of each candidate who receives an appointment, and another work at the time of renewal if he is again successful.

95. Students holding these appointments will be required to attend the school with regularity, and to follow such a course as the master shall direct.

96. 97. 98. 99.

Art Pupil-Teacherships.

100. These entitle the student to a personal allowance of 10*l.* per annum, together with the advantage of free instruction in the particular school in which the appointment is obtained. They are tenable for two years, subject to annual examination before renewal. They are granted to highly qualified students. The allowance of 10*l.* will be paid by the Department to the student, and a fee of 5*l.* to the local school, the school reserving 1*l.*, and the master or masters receiving 4*l.*

101. Every candidate must send up, at the period of the annual exhibitions, works illustrating his attainments in each of the stages he has passed through.

102. He may have his drawings sent up, though they may not be among those selected by the master as competing for the medals; but in that case they will not be exhibited with the works of the school.

103. He may send up elementary works in competition for an Art pupil-teachership, with the advanced works required for the spring exhibition; but they will not be exhibited with the works of the school.

104. Candidates for Art pupil-teacherships must have obtained the bronze medal of the Department.

105. One work will be selected and retained from those sent in by each candidate who obtains one of these appointments, and a second at the period of renewal if again successful.

106. The Art pupil-teachers will be required to attend the school when required by the master, and to pass through the complete course.

107. They will also, under the direction of the master, act as assistants in the school.

108. They must attend any classes, either in the school or neighbourhood, specially provided for instruction in the art of teaching, and must themselves from time to time conduct such classes as the master may appoint.

109. The time engaged in actual teaching should not exceed five hours weekly.

110. 111. 112.

Prize Scholarships.

Prize Scholarships.

113. These are granted to highly qualified students of any school in connexion with the Department, and give the advantage of studying in the Central School at Marlborough House, with the privilege of attending the special classes of the Department, the Museum, the Library, the National Gallery, Kew Gardens, &c., and all lectures, without payment of fees. These prize scholarships may be held for two years, subject to examination before renewal for the second year; and at the end of this term the student, if attentive to his studies, will receive a case of mathematical instruments and a colour box of the value of 2*l.*

114. Candidates must fulfil the same conditions as to submitting works, that are required for a prize studentship, but their appointment is limited to the spring exhibition of advanced works.

115. They must have obtained the bronze medal of the Department for works in stages 8 and 14, or 22 if Painters, and stages 8, 18, or 19, if modellers.

116. Two works will be selected by the Department and retained from those sent in by each candidate who obtains a prize scholarship, in order to afford annual comparison as to progress.

117. On appointment to a prize scholarship, after an examination by the Art-Superintendent, the scholar will be appointed to study in a special class.

118. He will be required to give regular attendance upon a special class, and on any classes in the general school which may be thought necessary to his progress, he will attend the lectures of the professors.

119. In the absence of the professor or teacher of his class, a scholar will be considered to be acting as monitor.

120. 121. 122. 123.

Central Scholarships.

Central Scholarships.

124. Vary in value from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per annum, to enable the scholar to obtain a thorough course of training in decorative and constructive art. These appointments are open to competition by students in all Schools of Art connected with the Department. They are tenable for four years, subject to annual examination and renewal on competition with other candidates.

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125. The first year's scholarship will be 20*l.*, which, if the scholarship on examination is renewed, may be raised for the second year to 25*l.*, and for the third year to 30*l.*, which last sum, subject to the same conditions, may be held by the scholar two years.

126. Candidates must fulfil the same conditions as to submitting works required from candidates for prize scholarships, and in addition present works in stages 9 and 23.

127. They must already have obtained the bronze medal of the Department for works in stages 8, 12, 14, or 15, and 22, if Painters, or in stages 8, 18, 19, or 20, and 22, if Modellers.

128. They will be required to attend with regularity the special class to which they may be attached, to attend the lectures of the various professors, and to make diligent use of the library. They must also attend such classes in the general school as may be thought conducive to their improvement.

129. They will be required to aid in maintaining discipline, and to assist in giving instruction if required to do so.

130. They must be prepared to execute any works for the Department, which, if satisfactory, and wanted by the Department, will be purchased at a reasonable rate.

131. At the expiration of their scholarship, and after having passed a satisfactory examination, they will receive a certificate of ability and good conduct; and any scholar who obtains such a certificate, will have the privilege of attending the Museum, Library, and Lectures at all future times without payment of fees.

132. On the appointment of any candidate to a central scholarship, two of the works sent in competition will be retained by the Department, and one on each annual renewal.

133—139.

Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction in Art.

140. The course of instruction recommended in all schools connected with the Department is based upon that heretofore given in Schools of Design, which having been for many years arranged under stages numbered as follows, it has been thought more expedient to enlarge and re-distribute that arrangement than entirely to supersede it. For this reason, however, it must be remembered that the course of instruction does not in all cases, or necessarily, follow the numerical order of the stages.

Primary Course for Schools, principally by means of Class Teaching.

Stage 1. Linear geometry.
" " Explanatory perspective.
" 2. Free-hand outline from copies.
" 3. Free-hand outline from objects.
" 4. Shading from flat examples.
" 5. Drawing from solids, models, and objects.
" 6. Drawing the human figure and animals from copies.
" 7. Drawing flowers, foliage, &c. from flat examples or copies.
" 13. Painting from flat examples, with instruction in elementary principles of colour.

Course for General Education.

Stage 1. Linear geometry.
" " Linear perspective.
" 2. Free-hand outline from copies.
" 3. Free-hand outline from the round, or from casts, objects, &c.
" 4. Shading from flat examples.
" 5. Shading from the round or from solid forms.
" 6. Drawing the human figure and animals from copies.
" 7. Drawing flowers, foliage, &c. from flat examples or copies.

Stage 8. Drawing the human figure or animal forms, from the round or nature.
„ 9. Anatomical drawings of the structure of human figure and animals.
„ 10. Drawing flowers, foliage, and landscape details from nature.
„ 13. Painting from flat examples, flowers or other natural objects, and landscapes, with elementary principles of colour.
„ 14. Painting direct from nature, flowers and natural objects, landscapes, &c.
„ 17. Painting the human figure and animals, from flat examples and from draped nature.

Course for Machinists, Engineers, and Foremen of Works.

Stage 1. Section *a*. Linear geometry.
„ „ Section *b*. Mechanical and machine drawing, details of architecture and construction, projection of shadows.
„ „ Section *c*. Linear perspective.
„ 2. Free-hand outline from copies.
„ 3. Free-hand outline from objects.
„ 4. Shading from flat examples.
„ 5. Shading from the round, or solid forms.
„ 11. Painting from flat examples or copies, modes of tinting.
„ 23. Technical studies.

Course for Designers, Ornamentists, and those intending to be Industrial Artists.

Stage 1. Linear geometry.
„ „ Architectural structure from copies.
„ „ Linear perspective.
„ 2. Free-hand outline of ornament from copies.
„ 3. Free-hand outline of ornament from the round or casts.
„ 4. Shading ornament from flat examples.
„ 5. Shading from the round or solid forms, models, objects, and ornament.
„ „ Time sketching, and sketching from memory.
„ 6. Drawing the human figure and animal forms, from flat examples.
„ 7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from copies.
„ 8. Drawing the human figure and animal forms, from the round or from nature, including time sketching, &c.
„ 9. Anatomical studies of the human figure, or animal forms, drawn or modelled.
„ 10. Drawings of foliage, flowers, &c., from nature.
„ 11. Painting ornament from the flat or copies.
„ 12. Painting ornament from casts in relief.
„ 13. Painting (general), from flat examples or copies, flowers, still-life and landscapes, with elementary principles of colour.
„ 14. Painting (general), direct from nature.
„ 15. Painting time sketches of single objects or groups, as compositions of colour.
„ 16. Painting the human figure or animals, from casts in monochrome.
„ 17. Painting the human figure or animals in colour.
Section *a*. From the flat or copies.
Section *b*. From nature, nude or draped.
Section *c*. Time sketches and compositions.
„ 18. Modelling ornament from casts, from drawings, time sketching, and sketching from memory.
„ 19. Modelling the human figure or animals, from casts, from drawings, and from nature, nude or draped.
„ 20. Modelling fruits, flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from nature.
„ 21. Time sketches and compositions in clay, wax, &c. of the human figure and animals from nature and memory.
„ 22. Elementary design, principles of form and colour.
Section *a*. Studies treating natural objects ornamentally.
Section *b* & *c*. Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces in colour, &c.
Section *d*. Studies of historic styles of ornament, drawn, painted, or modelled.

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Stage 23. Technical studies.
Section *b.* Architectural design.
Section *c.* Ornamental surface design.
Section *d.* „ relief „
Section *e.* Moulding, casting, chasing.
Section *f.* Lithography.
Section *g.* Engraving on wood and metal for ornamental purposes.
Section *h.* Porcelain painting.

N.B. Such stages of the course of instruction as are requisite must be completed previously to the technical studies being entered upon, but in many cases all the stages are not necessary; as for instance, for lithography, for wood engraving, for porcelain painting, or for designing fabrics.

141. The students should be taught in *classes* as much as possible. In every school there should be at least three classes, respectively for elementary, advanced, and special or technical studies. It is sufficient if each of these classes meets three times a week, and in many cases twice a week will do. The classes should meet separately, and at fixed periods. Every class should receive from the master oral instruction prior to the students proceeding to *practice*, and receive individual inspection from the master.

141 *a*. When possible the instruction should be arranged by the master to be given in *courses*, to continue over three months at least. It is preferable that they should extend over five or six months, and that the fee should be paid in advance for the course. This arrangement is a stimulus to the student to attend diligently. The courses of the Central Metropolitan Training School are divided into two sessions of five months each. The *spring* course commences the first week in March and ends the last week in July; the *autumn* course commences the first week in October and ends the last week in February.

141*b*. The master is expected to adhere to the course of instruction recommended by the Department, but with the consent of the committee he may advantageously introduce such exceptional or additional stages of study as may be required by the particular industry of the neighbourhood, or by any other special local circumstance. No student under 18 years of age should, however, commence such special studies without having, at least, gone through the first six stages of the authorized course: any deviations in this respect should be stated in the annual report. Special classes should be formed for students above 18, who desire to prosecute technical studies.

142. The committee are recommended not to interfere in the authorized course of instruction without first communicating with the Department.

143. The certificate of each master will show to what extent he is competent to teach the course above enumerated; masters, however, are in general acquainted with ordinary practice of oil and water colour painting.

144. The masters receive special instruction in the art of teaching and explaining, by means of a black-board and *vivâ voce* demonstration, the best modes of proceeding in the execution of geometrical, perspective, and free-hand outline; and this mode of teaching a number of pupils simultaneously in classes is to be followed whenever it is practicable.

145. Masters are recommended on their arrival in a locality to lose no time in making themselves acquainted with the particular branches of industry followed by the inhabitants, in order that they may be enabled to recommend such additions to the course of instruction as may induce the attendance of those following handicraft pursuits, whether as workmen or superintendents, and thus make the school as directly useful to the locality as possible.

146. The master must not allow any sort of tracing or measurement or squaring in the execution of free-hand exercises.

147. When there are a sufficient number of students who can draw and paint the figure from casts, and the nude figure becomes desirable, the arrangements for that purpose should have the written approval of the committee.

148. The students should pay for their own drawing materials, and the works they execute will remain in every case their own property.

Payment for materials.

149. 150.

Exhibition of Students' Works.

Exhibition of students' works.

151. It being of the utmost importance to test the progress of each school by comparing its works with those of others, the schools are required to transmit to London for exhibition and examination the works that may be required for that purpose.

152. Medals are awarded to the most deserving students.

153. There are two exhibitions in the year; one in the spring and the other in the autumn. The autumn exhibition will comprise the works in the earlier stages of the course of instruction, stages 1 to 7 and 10 to 13 inclusive; and the works required must be transmitted on or before the 20th November.

154. The spring exhibition will comprise the works in stages 8 and 9 and stages 14 to 23 inclusive, and must be transmitted on or before the 20th April.

Number of Works required.

155. Schools having *one* Master are required to send up four works in each stage included in the group for the first certificate of the Department, namely:—Stages 1 a & c, 2, 3, 4, 5 a & b, 6, 7, 10, and 13 a; and are allowed to send three works in any other stage or stages.

156. Schools having *two* Masters are required to send up four works in each stage included in the groups for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd certificates, that is to say, group 1, as above; group 2, stages 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22 a, b, c & d; group 3, stages 8, 9, 10, 16, and 17; and are allowed to forward three works in any other stage or stages.

157. Schools having *three* or *more* masters, are required to send up four works in each of the stages included in the groups for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th certificates, namely:—groups 1, 2, & 3, as above; group 4, stages 18, 20, and 22 a & d; group 5, stages 8, 9 c, 19 & 21, with the exception of stage 21, in which stage they are permitted to send four works, if able.

158. In the case of any of those stages having sectional divisions, the works to be forwarded are such as have relation to the sections of ornament, except where the subdivisions are named, in which case the number of works required extends to each subdivision so named; thus in group 1, stage 1, four works in section a, and 4 works in section c, are to be forwarded; in stage 13, four works in a, only.

159. In stage 23, "technical studies," it is left open to the Master to send such works as he is able.

160. The works required will be exhibited according to the space available for the purpose; but in any case, works receiving medals, will be exhibited.

Number and Size of Works.

161. The number of works prescribed for transmission must not be exceeded.

162. The *Imperial* sheet, *i. e.* 29½ inches by 21½ inches, either whole, or in halves or quarters, should be the sizes of all works, whether drawn, painted, or modelled, in order to fit the standard sized frames in which the works will be exhibited.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SCHOOLS.

163. Works glazed or in frames cannot be exhibited.

164. All works must have a printed label, which will be supplied by the Department, neatly filled in and carefully attached.

165. Masters are particularly requested to observe the rules laid down and adopt the standard examples prescribed.

166. Works to which prizes are awarded will probably be reserved for a time by the Department, in order that they may be exhibited in such provincial Schools of Art as make adequate preparations for exhibiting them to the public.

Exhibition of Works of Art.

Exhibition of Works of Art.

167. A collection of specimens of ornamental art is made from time to time from the objects in the Central Museum, for the purpose of being exhibited in the local schools.

Exhibition of Prize Drawings.

168. The prize drawings in the advanced stages are sent for exhibition to the local schools.

169.

Annual Report.

Annual Report.

170. The committee is requested to furnish an annual report of the proceedings of their school, on a form which will be furnished for that purpose; and they are also requested, both at that time and at any other, to communicate to the Department any observations which they consider may be of general interest, as it is principally by receiving and comparing the experience of each school that the central establishment will be enabled to assist all.

171. The reports will in future include the operations of the school for the year ending 30th June, and must be forwarded to this Department not later than the 1st September, in order that the various reports may be compared, and their results tabulated, to form part of the report of the proceedings of the Department laid before Her Majesty at the end of each year.

172. The master, as receiving public money, is held responsible for transmitting the report.

173—179.

Registers and Accounts.

180. It is desirable that, in addition to the usual financial accounts, a book be kept showing the name, age, calling, date of admission, attendance, and payment of fees of each student, as well as the description of study upon which he is engaged, and the number of works executed by each during the session or year.

Form of Prospectus.

181. A form of prospectus to be issued by a central school is given in the Appendix.

Applications for Papers.

182. In all applications for forms and papers, the number and date of the form or paper should be given.

MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE APPROVING THE ABOVE DIRECTIONS.

Minute of the Board of Trade.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations:—

My Lords approve of the draft of the foregoing "General Directions for conducting Local Schools of Science and Art," subject to such modifications as experience in the working of the system may show to be necessary.

Their Lordships consider it right to repeat that,—

The annual payment to a certificated master of a School of Science and Art can only be continued so long as the master and the school committee, in whose service he may be, endeavour fairly and fully to carry out *all* the conditions upon which the Department of Science and Art offers its co-operation; but among these conditions there are some which are indispensable to justify the application of a payment from the public funds for this purpose.

They are as follows:—

1. That at least three public schools receive one lesson per week from the master.
2. That evening classes for artizans and others be taught at a rate not exceeding 2*s.* per month, for three lessons of two hours each in each week.
3. That the master make such reports and returns as may be required by the Department.
4. That the school be always open to inspection, and that the Inspector or other officers of the Department satisfy themselves that the instruction and general conduct of the school is in every way satisfactory.
5. That the master send up the works of his students to London when required for inspection.

(No. 6.)*

"*Requisition for establishing Classes for giving Instruction in Form and Colour in the Public Schools, or for the Establishment of a School of Art at* .

"To the Secretary of the Department of Science and Art.

"WE, the undersigned [*members of the corporation of* , *or of the vestry of or connected with the school of or otherwise, as the case may be*], being desirous of having Elementary Instruction in Form and Colour given in the Public Schools at and of establishing a Central School of Art in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, hereby request you to move the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade to recommend a master competent to conduct such a school, and to assist in providing examples, copies, &c. necessary for the use of such classes and school, for which we are willing to pay at the reduced cost. And in consideration of such assistance, we hereby undertake to form ourselves into a Committee of Management, to be responsible that instruction is given to the scholars of at least three public schools; to provide, keep clean, warm, and light a suitable room, at our own liability, for the central school; to keep the examples for the use of the school, and to preserve the same to the best of our ability; to collect and account for the fees according to such rates as may be agreed upon

* These and other forms may be obtained on application to the Department.

Appendix C.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SCHOOLS.

between ourselves and the Department of Science and Art, it being understood that the fee is not to exceed 6*d.* a week for each scholar attending the evening classes in the central school, and to be not less than 1*s.* a week for those attending the morning classes; to apply the whole of the fees paid by the public schools and at least half of the fees of the Central School to the payment of the salary of the master; to conduct and properly manage the central school; to visit and inspect it at proper intervals; to be responsible for the proper attendance of the master, and to dismiss him in case of misconduct, reporting such dismissal to the Department; to see that the course of instruction prescribed is properly followed (see par. 140, 141, and 142;) to admit the Inspector of the Department to the school at all times; to transmit works for public examination when required; and to make an annual report on the proceedings of the school on or before 1st September."

(Here follow the signatures and addresses of the members of the proposed committee.)

Inquiries by the Department.

Should the Board of Trade think the application one deserving favourable consideration, further inquiries will be made by the Department, of which the following are the principal:—

(No. 9.)

"Give a list of all the Public Schools,* for either sex, already existing in with the charge they make for instruction.—Underline those schools where drawing of any kind is taught.

"2. State the name of three or more public schools in the Managers of which would be willing to accept the advantage of instruction from the drawing master who should give in that school an hour's lesson at least once a week, to all the scholars; for which instruction the scholars would be willing to pay at least at the rate of 1*d.* per week, or the Managers would be willing to pay such master a sum of at least 5*l.* a year.

"3. Are the Committee of Management of the proposed school of opinion that they would be able to form a class for teaching drawing to students occupying a higher position in society than artizans; and who would pay at the rate of from 1*s.* to 2*s.* a week?

"4. Would the Committee of Management, after duly encouraging the teaching of the simplest elements of drawing in the Local Public Schools, be willing that every student under sixteen years of age, before admittance to the proposed Central Art School, should be required to possess the ability to draw the letters **A O S** in fair outline, of the height of twelve inches, or undergo some similar test?

(No. 27.)

Details of proposed School of Art.

The requisition for a School of Art at _____ being under the favourable consideration of the Department, the requisitionists are requested to supply information on the following points of inquiry.

	Replies.
1. The names and addresses of the chairman, treasurer, and secretary of the proposed committee.	
2. The name of the party with whom correspondence from the Department is to be carried on.	
3. The name of the street in which the proposed school is to be situated.	

* By public schools are meant schools of the class that are under the inspection of the Privy Council, or in any way supported by endowment.

Replies.

4. A ground plan of the room or rooms proposed to be used for the school, and a statement of the arrangements proposed for lighting by day and night, ventilation, &c., should be forwarded. (The Art Superintendent will send advice on this subject, if the information already supplied is not sufficient.)

5. Whether the school is already provided with suitable desks and drawing boards? if not, it is recommended that those described in the accompanying pamphlet, be ordered by the Local Committee. If so ordered, when are they likely to be ready?

6. Are the Committee prepared to order the casts, named in the pamphlet? if so, early notice should be given, as the whole of the casts are not kept in stock by the agent.

7. When can the school be opened?

8. Do the Committee agree to pay the master the fees, and concur in the conditions stated in the accompanying form of appointment of the master?

(No. 21 a.)

Form to be filled up and returned by the Committee of a Local School of Art desiring to have a certificated Master.

Application for a Master.

Application from the Committee of Management of the School of Art at _____ for a master to give instruction in _____ for _____ lessons per week of _____ hours each lesson in the morning; for _____ lessons per week of _____ hours each lesson in the evening; such lessons to be given in the Central School.

Also to give instruction in elementary drawing in the following public schools:—

Names of Public Schools.	No. of lessons per week at 5*l.* per annum each lesson, or at a payment by the children of 1*d.* each a week for one lesson.	Total or Estimated Payment.
1. _____		
2. _____		
3. _____		
&c. _____		

The Committee of Management of the _____ School of Art, being desirous of appointing a master with the qualifications above described, hereby request the Department of Science and Art to give the name of a certificated master, and the Committee agree to pay him the following propor-

Appendix C. ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SCHOOLS.

tion of the fees, namely_____parts of fees taken for evening instruction ; _____parts of fees taken for morning instruction ; the whole (or_____ parts of) fees taken for instruction in the public schools hereafter named :—

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

&c. _____

And they estimate that the amount of fees thus proposed to be paid to the master will produce the sum of £ _____ per annum.

Signed on behalf of the Committee the_____day of_____185

Chairman.

_____Secretary.

The Secretary of the
Department of Science and Art.

[To be filled up in triplicate ; one copy being sent to the Committee, one given to the master, and one retained for record at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London.]

No. 21, October 1854.

Form of Appointment of a Master.

*Appointment of a Teacher of*_____*to a School of Science and Art, at*_____*in connexion with the Board of Trade, Department of Science and Art.*

At a meeting of the Committee formed for promoting the establishment of a School of Science and Art at held on the day of 185 , it was proposed by seconded by and resolved,—

That the Committee having received the subjoined certificate from the Lord of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to the effect that is a duly qualified person to give instruction in the said school, do hereby appoint him to be a master of that school ; and as long as he continues to carry out the wishes and objects of the Committee, and the various regulations framed by them conjointly with the Department of Science and Art, they will pay him at least of the fees received in the central school, and of the fees received for teaching in other schools, in addition to any fixed payment he may receive from the Department of Science and Art. The appointment to be determinable at three months' notice on either side.

Place_____

Date_____

_____*Secretary.*

_____*Chairman.*

Department of Science and Art at Marlborough House, London,
the day of 185 .

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Names of requisitionists.

My Lords have received a requisition, dated the day of 185 , from a Committee, the names of the members of which are specified in the margin, and who are desirous of promoting the establishment of a School

of Science and Art at in the county of in connexion with the Department of Science and Art. It appears from this requisition that the said Committee are desirous that my Lords should afford aid in increasing the salary of a person duly qualified to give instruction in in the said school, and should undertake a guarantee that such master should receive a minimum amount of salary for the first year.

Their Lordships have ascertained by means of an examination conducted by the officers appointed for that purpose, that is competent to give instruction as stated in the margin, and accordingly certify that he is a fit person to give instruction in the proposed School of Science and Art.

Branches of Science and Art for which the person named is certified.

In consideration of the extent of the acquirements above specified, and of his fairly and fully endeavouring to carry out the wishes of the local committee, as well as the various regulations framed by my Lords for the purpose of assisting and co-operating with such committees, my Lords are willing to pay to the said a yearly sum of pounds; and further, if during the first year of the school's existence the sum received by the master from fees according to the conditions laid down by their Lordships upon this head, together with the sum of £ above specified, does not amount to pounds, the deficiency will be made up by my Lords.

Whether such deficiency will be made up in the income of the master after the first year will depend upon the circumstances of the school, which must be formally brought before the Department by the local committee, at the end of the first year, with that object.

The fixed annual payment of £ may be increased, should the master qualify himself to pass a higher examination, and this document must be produced whenever the master presents himself for such examination.

On the other hand, the whole of the provisions above named, whether as to fixed payment or guarantee, will cease, *ipso facto*, from the time the master or the committee cease to carry out the conditions upon which the arrangement was made, and those upon which their Lordships expressed themselves willing to co-operate in founding a School of Art at .

The above provisions will take effect from the day of 185 .

Elevation and Section of the Desk and Drawing Board recommended for the use of the Drawing Schools in connexion with the Department.

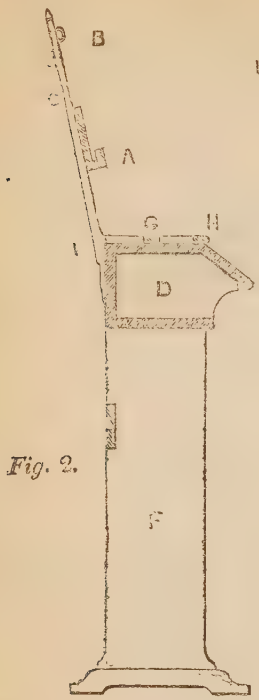


Fig. 2.

To be fastened to the floor with screw

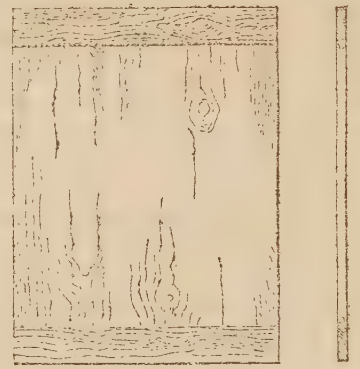


Fig. 3, Drawing board.

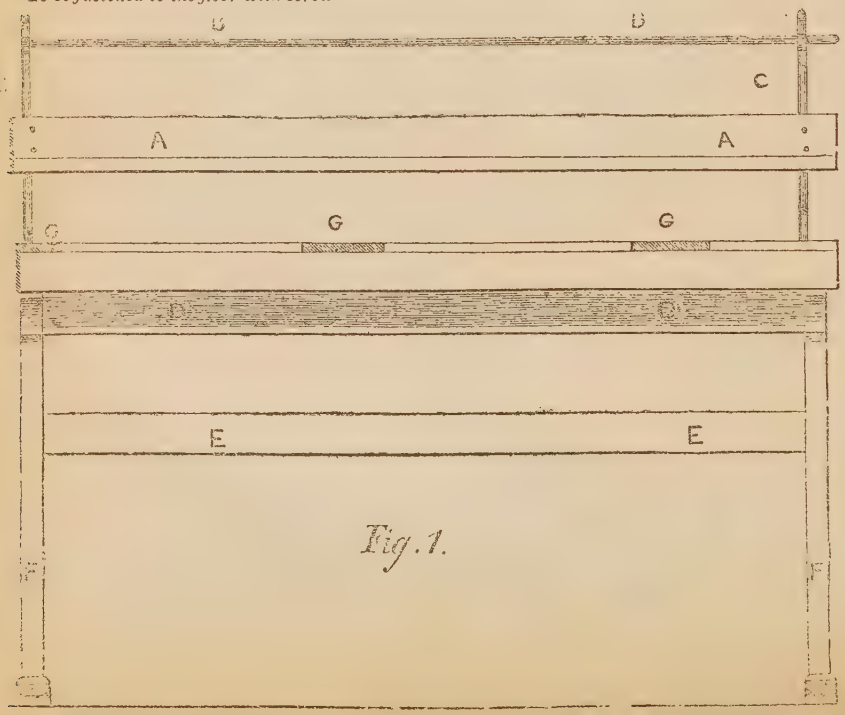


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Front elevation. Fig, 2. Section.

AA, A wooden rail screwed to iron uprights CC to hold the examples.

BB, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch rod passing through eyes in the uprights to support the examples.

CCC, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch square iron uprights screwed to the desk with rings at the upper end to receive the iron rod B.

DD, hollow space to hold the student's pencils, knives, &c.; EE, wooden rail to stiffen the uprights FFF.

GG, Short fillets, placed opposite each student, to retain the board or example more upright if necessary. H, Fig. 2, a fillet running all along the desk to prevent pencils or crayons rolling off.

The fittings A B C, specially adapted to drawing, can be attached to any writing desk at a moderate rate, as shown in figures 4, 5, which represent these fittings added to the desks, as supplied to schools by Mr. Ford, 32, Great Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons, who has deposited samples at Marlborough House. Manufacturers, dealers or managers of schools who may have any suggestions to make relative to these fittings are particularly requested to communicate them to the Secretaries of the Department.

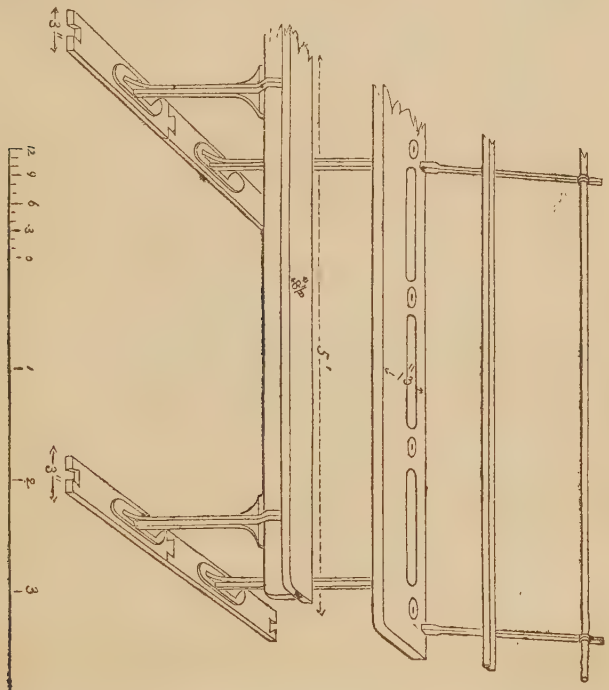


FIG. 4. PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

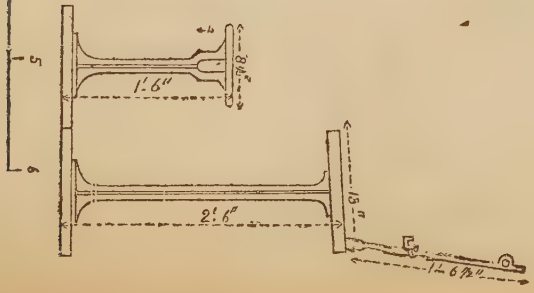
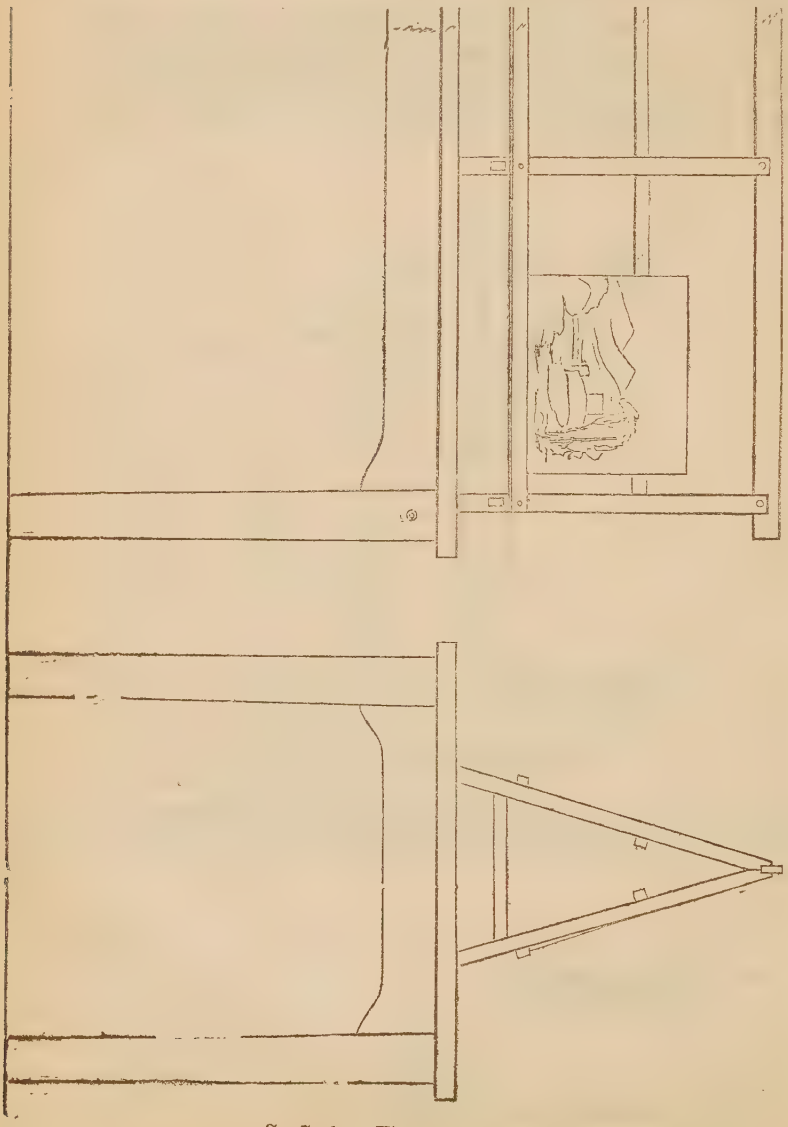


FIG. 5. SECTION.

Mode of Fitting a Rail for Copies to an Ordinary Desk.

The standards for the desk and form are supposed to be of cast-iron. The uprights and top rail for drawings are of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch rod iron, and the lower rail intended to receive the copies formed out of a piece of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deal plank grooved and rounded. Samples may be seen at Marlborough House, or at the manufacturer's, N. D. Ford, 32, Great Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons. The standards fit into two sockets let into the top of the desk.

Mode in which an Ordinary Table may be Fitted with a Moveable Rail to support Drawing Copies.

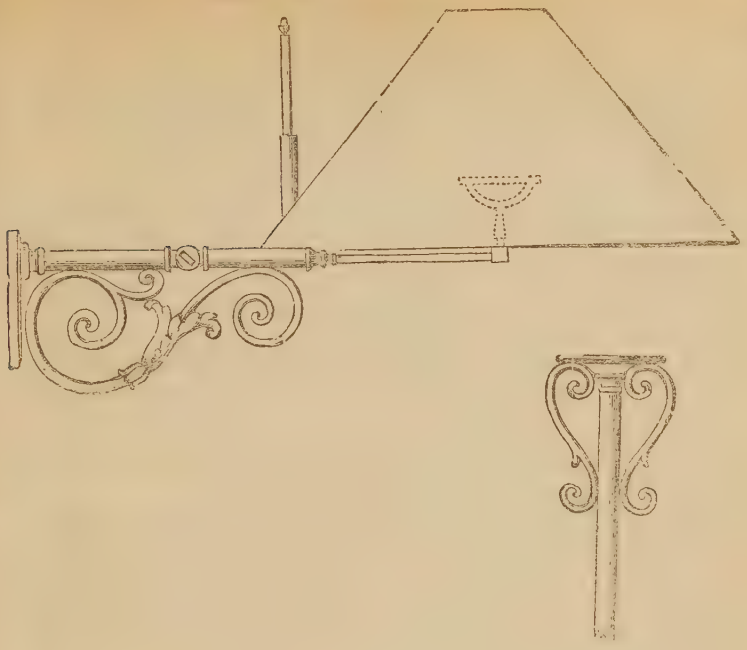


SIDE ELEVATION. FIG. 6.

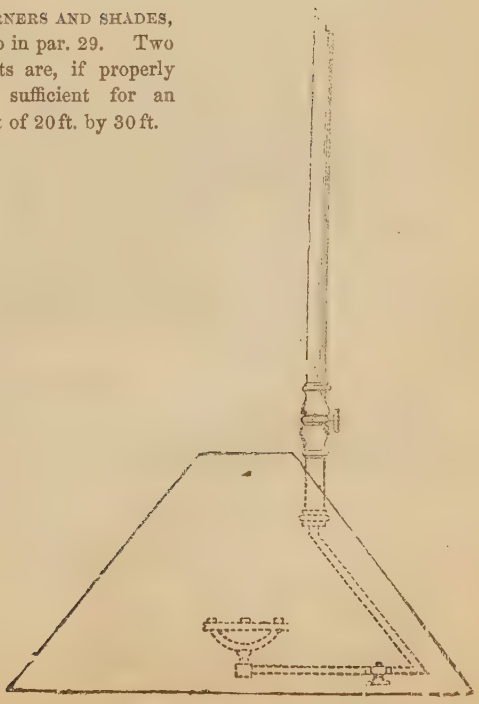
END ELEVATION. FIG. 6.

See Scale to Figures 4 and 5.

PROJECTING BURNER. FIG. 8.



GAS BURNERS AND SHADES, referred to in par. 29. Two such lights are, if properly disposed, sufficient for an apartment of 20ft. by 30ft.



PENDANT BURNER. FIG. 9.

Appendix C.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SCHOOLS.

Masterships.

No. 1, May 1854.

Masterships in Schools of Art.

1. WITH a view to prepare students for masterships in local Schools of Art connected with the Department, a training school has been formed at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, in which instruction is afforded in general and ornamental Art and methods of teaching, together with courses of lectures on various subjects.

2. Candidates who show a sufficient degree of competency are admitted to the training school without payment of fees.

3. If the candidate has been educated in one of the Schools of Art connected with the Department, is in some degree acquainted with the system of instruction adopted therein—and proves himself competent to teach a parish school—he will be appointed, as vacancies occur in the class, to receive a personal allowance of 10*s.* or 1*l.* per week during the period of his training.

4. A limited number of the candidates who are capable of conducting a School of Art, and desirous of qualifying for a high class certificate, may remain in the training class for a period not exceeding two years, with an allowance of 1*l.* 10*s.* per week each, a portion of their time being devoted to giving instruction in the metropolitan district schools.

5. Candidates seeking admission in the normal school are required to fill up the accompanying form—and to forward it, together with the works specified below—addressed to the Secretaries at Marlborough House.

6. As each course of instruction is arranged to commence with the session, candidates can only be admitted in March and October.

7. The form of application properly filled up, must be forwarded in or before the second week in February, and the second week in September in each year, together with the works which are to accompany it, unless the works are included among those of the students of the various Schools of Art sent up for inspection and exhibition in the spring or autumn, in which case the candidate may send his application separately from his works, and refer to those exhibited as proofs of his competency.

8. The following works will be required from each candidate, to which may be added any others considered by himself as evincing his further proficiency.

No. 1. A sheet containing not less than ten plane geometrical figures drawn by means of instruments, and a written description of the methods used in their construction.
2. Two sheets of diagrams of linear perspective, one of superficial forms lying on the ground plane, and one of solid forms.
3. One example of outline from the cast.
4. „ of shading from the cast.
5. „ of drawing from solid models, being some objects shaded.
6. „ of the figure in outline from a copy.
7. „ of foliage outlined from nature.
8. A coloured copy of the diagram illustrating the harmonious relations of colour, published by Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly, for ninepence.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London.

NOTE.—*For particulars relative to the advantages held out to certificated Masters by the Department, candidates are referred to "Directions for Conducting Schools of Art," Art. 55, &c.*

Candidates for Masterships.—Form of Application.

No. 2. April 1854.

1. Name of applicant - - -
2. Address - - - -
3. Age - - - -
4. Where, under whom, and how long he has studied ornamental Art? - -

5. Has he been a student of the Royal Academy ; if so, in the antique school, or the school of the living model?
6. Present occupation - -
7. Has he been engaged in teaching? -
   (*a*). Where? - - -
   (*b*). How long? - - -
   (*c*). What is the greatest number of pupils he has had at one time?
8. Names and addresses of three referees for respectability and moral conduct -
9. Has he sent up the eight drawings required? - - - -
10. Specify any other works that accompany the application, and their number
11. Date of application - -
12. Date when the works were received—and by whom received? - -
13. Date when passed into the class of training masters - - -

*Signature of Head Master,*_____

It is indispensable that applicants fill up this form as far as No. 11 correctly and neatly.

(No. 129.)

Return of Candidates for Prize Studentships and Pupil-Teacherships.

Candidates for Prize Studentships and Pupil-Teacherships.

_____School of Art, the____day of_____185___.

In forwarding the accompanying return of candidates for the appointments to prize-studentships and pupil-teacherships, the Committee certify that due inquiries have been made into the conduct of the candidates, that their attendance and zeal appear to justify the encouragement offered to them, and that the candidates for pupil-teacherships are in every respect such persons as may be trusted to teach a class of young persons of either sex, under the direction of the master. It has also been ascertained that the candidates are willing, if appointed, to attend the school regularly at least two hours a day while it is open, and to follow such a course of instruction as may be prescribed ; also, that the pupil-teachers will aid in instructing such classes as may be required by the Committee.

_____Secretary.

_____Master.

[For instructions in filling this up please refer to Circulars No. 98. and No.]

The Secretary of the Department of Science and Art.

RETURN of the Candidates for Appointments of Prize Students and Pupil Teachers to the School of Art at _____ forwarded on the occasion of the Exhibition of Students Works, held in the month of _____ 185 .

Candidates for	Names.	Age.	Number of Months they have attended the School.	Most advanced Stage of Instruction they have reached.	Works submitted.	Department Medal.		Remarks.
						Year.	Stage.	
Prize Students								
Pupil-Teachers								

October 1854. (No. 127.)

Rules for the Exhibition of Students' Works.

From the General Directions for conducting Local Schools.

153. There are two exhibitions during the year of the works of the students of all the Schools of Art; one in the spring and the other in the autumn. The autumn exhibition will comprise the works in the earlier stages of the course of instruction, namely, Stages 1 to 7 and 10 to 13 inclusive; and such works must be transmitted on or before the 20th of November.

154. The spring exhibition will comprise the works in Stages 8 and 9, and Stages 14 to 23 inclusive; and such works must be transmitted on or before the 20th of April.

155. Schools having *one* master are required to send up four works in each Stage included in the group for the first certificate of the Department, namely, Stages 1a & c, 2, 3, 4, 5a & b, 6, 7, 10, and 13a; and are allowed to send three works in any other stage or stages.

156. Schools having *two* masters are required to send up four works in each stage included in the groups for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd certificates, that is to say, Group 1 as above; Group 2, Stages 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22 a, b, c, & d; Group 3, Stages 8, 9, 10, 16, and 17; and are allowed to forward three works in any other stage or stages.

157. Schools having *three* or *more* masters, are required to send up four works in each of the stages included in the groups for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th certificates, namely, Groups 1, 2 and 3, as above; Group 4, Stages 18, 20 and 22a, b, c, & d; Group 5, Stages 8, 9c, 19 and 21, with the exception of Stage 21, in which stage no works are at present called for. Schools are allowed to send up two works in Stage 8c or d, or in Stage 19c, if able; they may also send up eight works in Stage 22, section d, provided four of such works are modelled.

158. In the case of any of those stages having sectional divisions, the works to be forwarded are such as have relation to the sections of ornament, except where the subdivisions are specially marked with a number, in which case the works required extends to each subdivision so numbered; thus in Stage 13, four works in *a*, only, are to be sent, in Stage 5, four works in *a*, and four works in *b*. In those stages whose sections are bracketted, the works may be from either section, indifferently; so that jointly no more than the number indicated are sent up.

159. In Stage 23, "technical studies," it is left open to the master to send such works as he is able.

160. The works required will be exhibited according to the space available for the purpose; but in any case, works receiving medals will be exhibited.

161. The number of works prescribed for transmission must not be exceeded.

162. The *imperial* sheet, *i. e.* 29½ in. × 21½ in. either whole, or in halves or quarters, should be the size of all works, whether drawn or painted, and this size must be strictly attended to, since it has been determined to provide frames for the exhibition of works in London, and for their transmission for exhibition of the Local Schools; all canvasses used also should be half imperial size, viz., 21½ in. × 14¾ in. or imperial size, viz. 29½ in. × 21½in. Models should be backed out as lightly as possible consistently with safety; all round figures kept to the size already stated, and models from the life selected for exhibition, should as far as possible be those treated in low relief, as round figures are more liable to injury in transit.

Appendix C.

Exhibition of Students Works.

163. Works glazed cannot be exhibited.

164. All works must have a printed label, which will be supplied by the Department, neatly filled in and carefully attached.

165. Masters are particularly required to observe the rules laid down, and to adopt the standard examples prescribed.

166. Works to which prizes are awarded will probably be reserved for six months by the Department, in order that they may be exhibited in a limited number of provincial schools of art; such schools will be selected as make application to receive them, and adequate preparations for exhibiting them to the public.

In arranging the works rewarded with medals for exhibition in the provincial towns, the Department will reserve a discretion as to the number that it may be considered desirable to send for that purpose.

When works are required in sets, each set is to be reckoned as one work, and not each separate drawing or painting; but the sets must not exceed the stated number.

Marlborough House, October 1854.

(No. 127—*continued.*)

This Form to be filled up and sent with the works for Exhibition at the next _____ Examination, from the _____ School of Art.

[The works in the stages marked A are to be forwarded for exhibition in April,—those marked N in November, of each year.]

STAGES.	Schools having One Master.			Two Masters.			Three or more Masters.			Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1854 and 1855.
	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	
1. Linear drawing by aid of instruments:										STAGE I.
N *a.* Linear Geometry	4			4			4			*a.* Diagrams issued by this Department; or Central School Course.
b. Mechanical and machine drawing and details of architecture from copies.										*b.* Examples of architectural details prepared for the Department, Department Nos. 264. or 268.
c. Linear Perspective	4			4			4			*c.* Perspective work used by the Department; or Central School Course.
2. Free-hand outline drawing of rigid forms from examples or copies:										STAGE II.
N *a.* Objects										*a.* Tarsia. Department No. 256.
b. Ornament	4			4			4			*b.* Trajan Frieze, by Albertolli, No. 5; enlarged from $15\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Department No. 1271.
3. Free-hand outline drawing from the "round:"										STAGE III.
N *a.* Models and objects										
b. Ornament	4			4			4			*b.* Lower portion of the pilaster of the gates of the Madelcine, two feet high,—or marked portions of two pilasters from the tomb of Louis XII., Nos. 1542 and 1543, to be drawn on the same sheet of paper as one study.
4. Shading from flat examples or from copies:										STAGE IV.
N *a.* Models and objects										
b. Ornament	4			4			4			*b.* Renaissance rosette, published by the Department, No. 291,—or Ancient Car from the Vatican; Gruner, p. 14. Department No. 294.
5. Shading from the round or solid forms:										STAGE V.
N *a.* Models and objects	4			4			4			
b. Ornament	4			4			4			*b.* Ornament from the architrave of the gates of Ghiberti; the Egg plant portion, No. 349,—or lower portion of the Florentine Scroll, No. 474, half size by scale.
c. Time sketching and sketching from memory.										
6. Drawing the human figure and animal forms from copies:										STAGE VI.
N *a.* In outline }	4			4			4			*a.* Outline of Laccoon. Department No. 253; or outline of Farnese Hercules, No. 249.
b. Shaded }										

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS WORKS.

STAGES.	Schools having One Master. No. of Works required.	One Master. No. of Works allowed.	One Master. No. of Works sent.	Two Masters. No. of Works required.	Two Masters. No. of Works allowed.	Two Masters. No. of Works sent.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works required.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works allowed.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works sent.	Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1854 and 1855.
7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from flat examples or copies: *a.* In outline . . *b.* Shaded . .	4									
8. Drawing the human figure or animal forms from the round, or nature: *a.* In outline from casts . *b.* Shaded . .				4			4			STAGE VIII. *a.* Outline half size, viz., 1 ft. 8 in. × 1 ft. 11½ in. of a portion of the panathenaic frieze from the Parthenon, No. 497, —or the portion No. 30, British Museum, No. 1545, 1 ft. 10 in. × 2 ft. 1½ in., on imperial paper. *b.* The Discobolus of Myron,—or Discobolus of Naucydes, size—suitable to a sheet of imperial drawing paper.
c. Studies of the human figure from nude model	2			2				2		
d. „ „ draped										
f. Time sketching and sketching from memory.										
9. Anatomical studies: *a.* Of the human figure .	3			4			4			STAGE IX. *a.* The bones and muscles filled in the outline of the Discobolus of Myron,—or the Discobolus of Naucydes. *c.* Either of the same modelled in low relief, size, 21½ 11½.
b. Of animal forms . .										
c. Of either, modelled .	3			3			4			
10. Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history from nature: *a.* In outline . . *b.* Shaded . .	4			4			4			STAGE X. *a.* Size of works when mounted, 21½ in. × 29½ in.; or 21½ in. × 14⅔ in,
11. Painting ornament from the flat or copies: *a.* In monochrome, either in water colour, in oil, or in tempera.	3			4			4			STAGE XI. *b* Robinson's collection of coloured ornament, plate Nos. 3 or 9. Department Nos. 581 and 594, or from any other examples in the possession of the school. If strained canvasses are used for studies in this stage, they should be imperial or half imperial size.
b. In colours . .	3			4			4			
12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.: *a.* In monochrome, either in water colours, in oil, or in tempera.	3			4			4			STAGE XII. *a.* Roman rosette from the Capitol (hexafoil with re-curved leaves), Department No. 344, —or Pomegranate and Egg plant portion of the architrave of the Ghiberti gates. or Trajan scroll, half size, Department No. 471. Canvasses used to be imperial or half imperial size.
b. In colours . . .										

Stages.	Schools having One Master. No. of Works required.	One Master. No. of Works allowed.	One Master. No. of Works sent.	Two Masters. No. of Works required.	Two Masters. No. of Works allowed.	Two Masters. No. of Works sent.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works required.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works allowed.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works sent.	Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1854 and 1855.
13. Painting (general) from flat examples or copies, flowers, still life, &c.:										Stage XIII.
a. Flowers or natural objects, in water colours, in oil, or in tempera.	4			4			4			*a.* If examples of stage 13, published by V. Brooks, are used—the Torrenia Asiatica, (Department No. 306), or Pelargonium, Department No. 300.
b. Landscapes. . .										*a.* In tempera—Brook's Studies of Flowers; or flat tints. Department Nos. 1536 or 1539. If *original* examples are in the possession of the school they may be used.
14. Painting (general) direct from nature:										Stage XIV.
A *a.* Flowers or still life, in water colours, in oil, or in tempera.		3			4			4		If on canvass the size must be 29½ in. × 21½ in. or 21½ in. × 14¾ in.
b. Landscapes. . .										
15. Painting time sketches of A single objects or groups, as compositions of colour.—In water colours, in oil, or in tempera.		3			4			4		
16. Painting the human figure A or animals in monochrome from casts:										Stage XVI.
a. In oil or in tempera .		3			4			4		*a.* Female torso, British Museum, No. 455. Dancing girl with wreath, a high relief in panel, No. 498.
17. Painting the human figure and animals in colour:										
A *a.* From the flat or copies }										
b. From nature, nude or draped . . }		3			4			4		
c. Time sketches and compositions.										
18. Modelling ornament:										Stage XVIII.
A *a.* From casts . . }										
b. From drawings . . }		3			3			4		*a.* Portions of low relief panels from the tomb of Louis XII. Nos. 1542 and 1543,—or nest of the scroll of the pilaster from the Villa Medici, Department No. 473, size 1 ft. 7½ in. × 2 ft.,—or Trajan scroll,—size 2 ft. 1½ in. × 1 ft. 7 in. Department No. 471.
c. Time sketches from examples and from memory.										
19. Modelling the human figure or animals:										Stage XIX.
a. From casts or solid examples . . . }		3			3			4		*a.* Bronze Hercules, 2 ft. high, or Discobolus of Myron, or Discobolus of Naucydes, in relief, 2 ft. high.
b. From drawings . . }										
c. From nature, nude, or draped.		2			2			2		
20. Modelling flowers, fruits, A foliage of objects of natural history from nature.		3			3			4		

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS WORKS.

STAGES.	Schools having One Master.			Two Masters.			Three or more Masters.			Examples, &c. to be used by the Students in preparing Works for exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1854 and 1855.
	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	
21. Time sketches in clay of the A human figure or animals from nature.										
22. Elementary design:										STAGE XXII.
A *a.* Studies treating natural objects ornamentally.		3			4			4		*a.* Ornamental analysis of nature, wild flowers in sets of 2, viz., one sheet giving the the natural growth, and one the ornamental details.
b. Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in monochrome.		3			4			4		*b.* Sets of 4 studies (mounted on one sheet) of modes of filling a hexagon the bounding circle of which is 7in. in diameter, with forms of the leaves and flowers of the Solanum dulcamara, or woody nightshade ornamentally arranged, treated in a self colour, or in complementary hues and tints.
c. " " in colour.		3			4			4		
d. Studies of historic styles of ornament, drawn or modelled		3			4			4		*d.* A set consisting of at least two studies, showing the peculiar characteristics of the relief ornament of the following four distinct styles, namely Antique (Greek or Roman), Byzantine-Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance. The drawings to be made in outline, two or four on each sheet of "imperial" paper. Either literal copies from the flat or from casts; restorations of imperfect works, adaptations, or original arrangements within the conditions of the given styles, will be admissible. The separate studies to be properly labelled, as the case may be, "Copy from the flat" or "cast" "Adaptation," Original arrangement," &c., and the authorities given.
23. Applied designs, technical A or miscellaneous studies:										STAGE XXIII.
a. Machine and mechanical drawing, plan drawing, mapping and surveys.										Miscellaneous studies sent from any school must not exceed 3 in number, and the proposed application of them must be stated.
b. Architectural design										
c. Surface design										
d. Plastic design										
e. Moulding, casting, and chasing.										
f. Lithography										
g. Wood engraving										
h. Porcelain painting										

Exhibition of Works of Art from Central Museum.

August 1854. (No. 137.)

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade are desirous that Local Schools of Art should derive all possible advantages from the Central Museum of Ornamental Art, and are prepared to afford assistance in enabling them to do so. Their Lordships are of opinion that if articles belonging to the Central Museum were circulated among the Schools of Art, and publicly exhibited, the instruction given in the schools would be aided; the formation of Local Museums encouraged; the funds of the local Schools assisted; and the public knowledge of taste generally improved.

With these views my Lords have directed that collections should be made of articles from each of the divisions of the Central Museum, namely, glass, lace, metals, ivory carvings, &c., pottery, paper-hangings, and woven fabrics; and that they should be sent in rotation to local schools, making due application and expressing their willingness to conform to the following conditions:

1. That adequate provision be made by the committee of the local schools for exhibiting, during a limited period, the collections to the students and the public, both in the day time and the evening.

2. That the committee of the school endeavour to add to the exhibition by obtaining loans of specimens from the collections of private individuals in the neighbourhood.

3. That the students of the schools be admitted free; but, that all other persons not students, pay a moderate fee for admission, which should be higher in the morning than the evening. To enable artizans and others employed in the daytime to share in the benefits to be derived from the collection, the fee on three evenings in the week should not exceed one penny each person.

4. That any funds so raised should be applied, 1st, to the payment of the transport of the collection to the school, and other expenses of the exhibition; and 2nd, that the balance be appropriated in the following proportions, namely, one quarter to the masters fee-fund; one half to the purchase of examples for a permanent Museum, &c.; and, one quarter to the general fund of the school. Committees of schools desiring to receive the collections are requested to make application in the accompanying form.

June 1854. No. 136.

Course of Examination for Certificates for Masterships in Schools of Art.

I. By a minute of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, dated 4th March 1854, the Department was authorized to adopt the system of the Committee of Council for Education, of aiding the master's income by payments graduated according to certificates of competency obtained by them, and to make such payments contingent on certain conditions attached to their appointment—(*See Instruction in Art, par.* 63–73). It has been accordingly determined that the twenty-four stages of Art instruction in the Department, shall for the present be divided into six groups; and that when a master has received a certificate of competency to teach any group, he shall receive the annual sum allotted to it, as long as he is engaged in teaching, under the inspection of the Department, and fulfilling the necessary conditions.

The following are the groups which form the subject of certificates:—

Group 1.—Elementary Drawing and Colouring:		
Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, and 13	- - -	£10
Group 2.—Painting, with Examination in Styles of Art:		
Stages 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22	- - - -	£10
Group 3.—The Figures drawn and painted:		
Stages 8, 9, 16, and 17	- - - - -	£10
Group 4.—Modelling Ornament, with Examination in Styles of Art:		
Stages 18, 20, and 22.	- - - - - -	£10
Group 5.—Modelling the Figure:		
Stages 8, 9, 19, and 21	- - - - - -	£10
Group 6.—Technical Instruction	- - - - - -	£10

Appendix C.
—
Works of Art from Central Museum.

It is hoped that as the masters attain increased proficiency, many will be entitled to receive payments equal to the allowances given by the Privy Council. The maximum aid to an individual teacher is not to exceed 50*l.* a-year, and that sum is to be awarded only in those cases where the highest efficiency as a teacher has been obtained. A certificate for Group 1 may be taken separately; but the certificate for Group 2 must be taken after No. 1, and the certificate for Group 3 after 1 and 2, and the modelling Group 5, after Group 4.

II. The following regulations relate to the periods of the Examinations, and to the nature and order of the exercises to be completed by candidates for certificates:

1. The Examinations will take place at the offices of the Department, in the third week in February, and the third week in July in each year.
2. Candidates who are desirous of passing such Examinations must forward their names, together with the requisite works, (sec. 4), to the Secretaries of the Department, at Marlborough House, on or before the first week in February, and the first week in July of each year.
3. They must state the group or groups for which they seek to obtain certificates.
4. Their application must be accompanied by at least one work, entirely their own production, in the ornamental section of each stage of each group for which they are candidates. One work of every successful candidate in each stage will be retained by the Department. Works of unsuccessful candidates will be returned.

These examinations will take place before the Art Superintendent, assisted by any other Examiners who may be associated with him. They will be conducted partly by written exercises, and partly by studies made in a given time. Each candidate will be required to teach a class in the presence of the Examiners.

First Group.

III. Candidates for certificates for the first group—

1. Must have attended the training school of the Department at Marlborough House, and have obtained a recommendation for admission to examination from the head master, which must include a declaration that they have been engaged in parochial class-teaching, and have conducted such teaching to his satisfaction.
2. Must be prepared to instruct a class in the presence of the Examiners in in free-hand drawing, geometrical drawing, perspective or model drawing.
3. To sketch, in a given time, a group of models, placed by the Examiners for that purpose.
4. To solve, in writing, questions on the harmonies of colour, also papers on geometry and on perspective, and to colour a diagram from memory, in order to test their power of seeing tints and hues correctly.

Second Group.

IV. For the second group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained a certificate for the first group.
2. Will be required to sketch in colour, in a given time, a group placed by the Examiners for that purpose, using any medium or vehicle which the Examiners may propose.
3. Will have to answer in writing a paper of questions on the characteristics of styles of ornament of various historic periods.
4. Answers in writing will be required to a paper of questions on the proper application of ornament to various fabrics and manufactures.
5. Sketches from memory of a series of characteristics of ornament of the various historic periods.

Third Group.

V. For the third group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained certificates for Groups 1 and 2.
2. Will be required to answer in writing a paper of questions on the anatomy of the human figure.
4. In a given time to draw the bones or muscles, within the outline of an antique figure, from memory.
5. The living model will be posed for a time-study by each candidate.
6. From candidates who are students of the Royal Academy, and have been admitted to study there from the living model, this last exercise will not be required.

Fourth Group.

VI. For the fourth group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained a certificate for Group 1, in all the stages of that group which include drawing.
2. Will have to answer in writing papers of questions on the various styles of plastic ornament, and on the application as ornament to various materials, and its various modes of production, as by carving, casting, chasing, &c.
3. To sketch from memory the characteristics of the various historic styles, and in a given time to model a piece of ornament in low relief, from a print or drawing.

Fifth Group.

VII. For the fifth group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained the certificate of the Department in Group 1, as limited in sec. vi. 1, and in Group 4.
2. Will be required to answer in writing a paper of questions on the anatomy of the human frame.
3. In a given time to make a sketch in low relief from a print or drawing of an antique figure; and give the anatomical details from memory.
4. The living model will be posed for a time-study by each candidate.
5. From candidates who are or have been students of the Royal Academy, and admitted to study there from the living model, this last exercise will not be required

VIII. *Sixth Group.*

1. Certificates in Group 6 are granted, on proof of competency to teach (*a*) Mechanical and machine drawing, and geometrical projection; (*b*) naval; (*c*) domestic, or (*d*) engineering architecture; and the special application of ornament to plastic and surface decoration for various fabrics, manufactures, and architectural purposes.
2. In general, certificates in Group 6, must be preceded by certificates in Groups 1, 2, and 3, or 1, 4, and 5,—although in special cases, this must necessarily be modified.
3. The character of the examinations in this group, for technical knowledge, will be determined by the nature of the applications for examination, and the conditions will be declared according to the circumstances of the case.

Appendix C.

Works of Art from Central Museum.

The following is the form of prospectus adopted at the York School of Art, and offers useful suggestions to committees preparing a prospectus.

[*Name of School.*]

[*Situation.*]

[*Names of the Committee of Management.*]

[*Treasurer.*] [*Honorary Secretary*].

[*Master.*]

The courses of instruction will be divided into—

1. Elementary, including free-hand drawing, practical geometry, model drawing, and elementary colour.

2. Advanced, including shading from copies and casts, drawing and painting landscape, ornament, the figure, &c.

3. Special or technical, including artistic anatomy, modelling, architectural and mechanical drawing, designing for glass painting, wood carving, &c.

The fees, the days, and hours for the meeting of the classes, are as follows:—

Mondays and Thursdays.

Class for gentlemen,	*morning*	11 to 1.	Elementary course. Entrance Fee 3*s.*, 3*s.* per month, 1*l.* a year, or 12*s.* a session.
Class for ladies	,,	2 to 4.	
Class for boys under 15 years of age	*evening*	7 to 8.	Elementary course. Entrance Fee 2*s.*, 2*s.* per month, 15*s.* a year, or 8*s.* 6*d.* a session.
Class for artizans, mechanics, &c.	*evening*	8 to 9.	Elementary course. Entrance Fee 2*s.*, 2*s.* per month, 15*s.* a year, or 8*s.* 6*d.* a session.

Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class for gentlemen,	*morning*	11 to 1.	Advanced or Special courses. 6*s.* Entrance Fee, 10*s.* per month, 4*l.* a year, 2*l.* 2*s.* a session, or 1*l.* 1*s.* a half session.
Class for ladies	,,	2 to 4.	
Class for artisans, mechanics, &c.	*evening*	7 to 9.	Advanced or Special courses. 3*s.* Entrance Fee, 4*s.* per month, 1*l.* 10*s.* a year, or 17*s.* 6*d.* a session.

Separate classes for schoolmasters of public schools, &c., and pupil-teachers, will meet on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Fee, schoolmasters, 2*s.* per month, or 15*s.* a year. Pupil-teachers, 1*s.* per month, or 7*s.* 6*d.* a year.

Classes at other hours may be formed should not fewer than ten persons signify their wish of joining, and pay the fees for a year.

Before students can be permitted to enter the advanced classes, the master will inquire into their qualifications.

All fees must be paid in advance; monthly fees must be paid within the first four days, or the student will be considered to have left the school, and have to pay another entrance fee.

Scholarships of the value of 10*l.* a year, and free scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving students, as well as medals, by the Department of Science and Art.

Deserving students will be admitted by the master to remain and practice in the school whenever the school may be open.

The winter session commences on the 15th of September, and terminates on the 28th of February. The summer session commences on the 1st of March, and terminates on the 31st July. There will be vacations of one week at Christmas, and three days at Easter. Appendix C. — Works of Art from Central Museum.

Public schools may be instructed in the elementary course at the rate of 1*d.* per student for one lesson a week for a class of sixty students, or a payment in advance of 5*l.* a year by the managers of the school.

A register will be kept of attendance and good conduct. It will be open for inspection, and copies will be forwarded to parents, &c. if desired.

Further information may be obtained of the secretaries, and at the school.

February 1855. (No. 170.)

Prizes for Drawing in Public Schools.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have determined that the Department of Science and Art shall award prizes for drawing to the scholars of public schools in connexion with the Department.

One prize annually will be awarded among every 25 scholars taught drawing by a master of a school of art.

Each prize will consist of a pair of compasses, pen, and pencil.

They will be awarded by the masters in charge of Local Schools of Art, at the Midsummer vacation.

The prize drawings of each parish school may consist of examples of either freehand, model, or object drawing; and are afterwards to be transmitted to London at the Autumn examination, when further prizes will be awarded in competition among works of all the public schools.

The paper on which they are executed must not be more than 8 × 12½ inches (a foolscap sheet). Each paper must be marked at the right hand corner at the top, with the name of the school, the scholar, his age, his time in the school, the name of the master teaching drawing, and the numerical order in which the prize has been given to the drawing.

The awards will first be made at Midsummer 1855.

March 1854 (No. 118.)

Re-Adjustment of the Grant to Provincial Schools. Re-Adjustment of Grant to Provincial Schools.

By the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

1. With the view to a more equitable system of applying the Parliamentary grant, usually voted in aid of provincial schools of design, and to insure its application in extending and encouraging a knowledge of art among the operative classes, some re-adjustment of its mode of distribution has become expedient.

2. The sum of 7,550*l.* was voted by Parliament in the year 1853–4, for aid to twenty Local Schools of Design founded under the old system, and of this sum the greater part has been expended in salaries of masters who have obtained no certificates of competency. During the same period sixteen Schools of Art have been established in places far less populous and wealthy than the above localities of schools of design, where the State has entered upon a liability of only 960*l.* (of which it is now certain that not more than 250*l.* will be wanted,) and has engaged to pay each master only 10*l.* a year in aid of his income, upon condition that he passes an examination and obtains a certificate of competency to give instruction in the five first stages of the course laid down by the Department, and that three public schools are taught elementary drawing.

Appendix C.

Re-Adjustment of Grant to Provincial Schools.

3. Upwards of twenty applications for other schools, in addition to these sixteen, are now before the Department. As soon as the new system shall have become surely established, it will be hardly possible to justify the expenditure of 7,550*l.* on the old system, whereby the advantages which so large a sum ought to command, are limited to a comparatively small number of places, and those the most wealthy in the kingdom; especially as the action of the self-supporting schools is more extended and distributed within the district, and in some other respects more satisfactory than that of the subsidized schools.

4. Under these circumstances it is desirable to prepare for applying these means to a more equitable and more efficient mode of promoting art instruction among the operative classes, and to obviate the objection sometimes raised that a self-supporting system might have a tendency to afford instruction to those classes who can best afford to pay for it, to the neglect of the artizans, unless some special provisions are made to prevent the occurrence of this resuls.

5. With this view my Lords propose no longer to regard locality as the criterion for assistance from the State, but to adopt that part of the system of the Committee of Council for Education, which aids the master's income by payments graduated according to certificates of competency obtained by them, and to make such payments contingent upon a certain amount of instruction being afforded to the operative classes and public schools.

6. It is therefore proposed that the 24 stages of art-instruction taught in the Department should for the present be divided into 6 groups, and that when a master has obtained a certificate of competency to teach any group, he should receive the annual sum hereafter proposed to be allotted to it, as long as he is engaged in teaching under the inspection of the Department; provided always, that a number of parochial schools in the locality, proportioned to the aid given to his income, are taught elementary drawing, and that his school is open to the operative classes in the evening, at moderate fees sanctioned by the Department.

Group 1.—Elementary drawing and colouring.
Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 13 - 10*l.*
Group 2.—Painting, with examination in styles of art.
Stages 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22 - - 10*l.*
Group 3.—The figures drawn and painted.
Stages 8, 9, 16, and 17 - - - 10*l.*
Group 4.—Modelling ornament, with examination in styles of art.
Stages 18, 20, and 22 - - - 10*l.*
Group 5.—Modelling the figure.
Stages 8, 9, 19, and 21 - - - 10*l.*
Group 6.—Technical instruction - - - 10*l.*

7. It is hoped that as the masters attain increased proficiency, many will be entitled to receive payments equal to the allowances given by the Privy Council. The maximum aid to an individual teacher is not to exceed 50*l.* a year, and that sum is to be awarded only in those cases where the highest efficiency as a teacher has been obtained. A certificate for Group 1 may be taken separately; but the certificate for Group 2 must be taken after No. 1, and the certificate for Group 3 after 1 and 2, and the Modelling Group 5, after Group 4.

8. The advantages of this plan would be—

1st.—That, whereas the vote of 7,550*l.* now promotes the instruction of operatives in only twenty places by means of less than forty masters, non-certificated, the said sum would provide at least 200 masters certificated, and that by the rules and conditions of the appointment, the influence of such master would be more extensively distributed.

2nd.—That local management would be encouraged, and districts would be enabled themselves to select the grade of masters according to the number of parochial schools to be taught drawing, and the accommodation provided for evening teaching, and also to determine the number of their masters, provided only they had received certificates.

9. The appointment of, and the control over the masters would be in the hands of the Local Committees undivided, and the management would therefore be more efficient than it is at the present time, when the master has been appointed and is paid chiefly by the Board of Trade, is engaged at a distance from the Metropolis, and has a divided allegiance and responsibility.

10. The conditions on which the Board of Trade will insist, so long as they continue their payment to the master, will be distinctly specified, and the interference of the Department with the free action of the Local Committee will not extend beyond that degree of control which is necessary for insuring the performance of those conditions.

11. It is proposed that the operation of this plan should be applied to subsidized schools, with as much rapidity as may be possible under the circumstances of each school respectively; and that by the saving thus effected, the increase which will be made in the salaries of such masters of the self-supporting schools as take a higher certificate than the lowest, should be defrayed: and that by this means an ultimate saving should be effected, and an increase of efficiency at the same time secured.

Appendix C.

Local Schools of Art.

Local Schools

Corrected to

Name of Place.	Date of Establishment.	Population in 1851.*	Total Number of Persons receiving Instruction in Drawing in the Year ending June 1853.	Total Number of Persons receiving Instruction in Drawing in the Year ending June 1854.
Aberdeen	1853	71,973	287	548
Bath	1854	54,240	-	-
Belfast	1850	99,660	445	303
Birmingham, New-street, with Elementary Branch at St. Peters, Dale-end	1842	232,841	782	1,357
Bristol	1853	137,328	458	876
Carlisle	1854	26,310	-	-
Carnarvon	1853	8,674	270	575
Carmarthen	1854	10,524	-	-
Cheltenham	1853	35,051	-	208
Chester (Mechanics' Instn.)	1853	27,766	1,054	1,132
Clonmel (Mechanics' Instn.)	1854	17,720	-	-
Cork	1849	86,485	210	492
Coventry	1844	36,812	407	316
Dublin (Royal Dublin Socy.)	1849	147,506	524	472
Dudley	1853	37,962	665	604
Dunfermline	1854	13,836	-	486
Durham	1853	13,188	165	198
Exeter	1854	40,688	-	-
Glasgow	1845	329,097	930	572
Hereford, with Branch at Ludlow.	1853	12,108	235	274
Leeds (Mechanics' Instn.)	1846	172,270	1,153	1,120
Limerick	1852	55,268	280	393
Macclesfield (Mec. Instn.)	1850	39,048	255	400
Manchester (Royal Instn.)	1842	316,213	896	606
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1844	87,784	563	634
Norwich	1845	68,195	239	929
Nottingham, Stoney-street	1844	57,407	524	235
Paisley	1848	47,952	262	270
Penzance	1853	9,214	288	425
Potteries, Central School at (Town Hall), with Elementary Branches at—				
Stoke (Town Hall)	1847			
Hanley (British and Foreign School).	1847	84,027	950	969
Burslem (Mec. Inst.)	1853			
Newcastle-under-Lyme (Mechanics' Instn.)	1853			
Sheffield	1843	135,310	264	297
Stourbridge	1851	7,847	150	302
Swansea, with Branches at Llanelly. Merthyr Tydvil.	1853	31,461	697	278
Tavistock	1854	8,086	-	-
Truro	1854	10,733	-	-
Warrington	1853	23,363	170	443
Waterford	1852	29,288	160	125
Wolverhampton	1853	119,748	147	264
Worcester	1851	27,828	209	756
Yarmouth, Great	1854	30,879	-	-
York, Minster-yard	1843	40,359	277	350

Established between 1841 and 1852, 19 schools

* The population in each case is included

F Art.

ecember 1854.

Chairman.	Secretary.	Master or Masters.	Name of Place.
Kilgour, Alex. - -	Yeats, Alex. - -	Cleland, Peter - -	Aberdeen.
Tinling, Rev. E. D. -	Falconer, Dr. R. W.	Stannus, Anthony - -	Bath.
Dufferin, the Lord -	Vance, Samuel -	(Closed at present) -	Belfast.
Yorke, Hon. & Rev. G. -	Jagger, C. H. - -	Wallis, G.; Wood, D.; Wallis, W.; Walker, J. W.; Anderson, R.	Birmingham, New-street, with Elementary Branch at St. Peters, Dale-end.
Miles, P. W. S. - -	Eagles, Rev. John	Ferrier, R. E. - -	Bristol.
Forster, Joseph - -	M'Alpine, Daniel	Brooke, Alfred Newton	Carlisle.
Thomas, Rev. T. - -	Kirby, William -	Rowland, J. C. - -	Carnarvon.
Reed, Rev. William -	Davison, Dr. S. C.	Davies, James - -	Carmarthen.
Bellairs, Rev. H. W. -	Hugall, J. W. - -	Knight, J. P. - -	Cheltenham.
The Rev. the Chancellor	Rigg, Rev. Arthur	Davidson, E. A. - -	Chester (Mechanics' Instn.)
Mahony, O. B. (Mayor)	Dorney, Thomas -	Healy, James - -	Clonmel (Mechanics' Instn.)
Beamish, F. B., M.P. -	Dunscombe, Thos. S.	- - - - -	Cork.
Leigh, the Lord - -	Caldicott, R., Jun.	Rafter, Henry - -	Coventry.
Royal Dublin Society -	Steele, Dr. - -	Macmanus, H.; Holmes, T.	Dublin (Royal Dublin Socy.)
Browne, Rev. Dr., D.C.L.	Blackwell, S. H. -	Cochrane, Robert - -	Dudley.
Beveridge, Erskine -	Kilgour, Alex. -	Baker, Leonard - -	Dunfermline.
Bramwell, J. - -	Durham, Rev. T. C.	Newton, George - -	Durham,
Northcote, Sir S. H., Bt.	Wescomb, C. - -	Wigzell, M. - -	Exeter.
Alison, Sir Arch. Bt. -	Galbraith, Archdeacon.	Wilson, C. H. - -	Glasgow.
Anthony, C. (the Mayor).	Fowler, J. T. O. -	Bustin, R. B. - -	Hereford, with Branch at Ludlow.
Wilson, Thomas - -	M'Ivor, A. - -	Swallow, J. C. - -	Leeds (Mechanics' Instn.)
Monteagle, Lord - -	Anglim, Robert -	Raimbach, D.; Casey, W. L.	Limerick.
Smith, J. (the Mayor) -	Kelly, Thomas -	Stewart, George - -	Macclesfield (Mec. Instn.)
Bazley, Thomas - -	Aspden, Richard -	Hammersley, J. A.; Evans, J.	Manchester (Royal Instn.)
Weatherley, Capt. J. D.	Armstrong, H. C. -	Scott, W. B. - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Willett, E. - -	Williams, Isaac -	Nursey, C. L.; Elton, T.	Norwich.
Hannay, William - -	Richards, William	Fussell, F. R. - -	Nottingham, Stoney-street.
Murray, David - -	Martin and Hodge, Messrs.	Stewart, William - -	Paisley.
Higgs, Sam. (the Mayor)	Rodd, W. H. - -	Geoffroi, Henry - -	Penzance.
Wedgewood, Francis	Baines, Charles -	Rice, Silas; Carrier, A.	Potteries, Central School at (Town Hall), with Elementary Branches at— Stoke (Town Hall).
		Hodgetts, T. C. - -	Hanley (British and Foreign School).
		Muckley, W. J. - -	Burslem (Mec. Instn.)
		Ryles, G. - - -	Newcastle-under-Lyne. (Mechanics' Instn.)
Branson, Dr. Ferguson	Whiteman, Benjamin.	Mitchell, Y.; Peppercorn, J. P.; Lomas, H. D.	Sheffield.
Ward, the Lord - -	- - -	Yeats, G. P. - -	Stourbridge.
Moggridge, Matthew -	Smart, J. N. - -	Hamerton, R. J. - -	Swansea, with Branches at Llanelly. Merthyr Tydvil.
Honey, William - -	Robjohns, William	Chevalier, T. W. - -	Tavistock.
Tweedy, W. M. - -	Davis, H. H. - -	Gill, G. R. - - -	Truro.
Patten, J. W., M.P. -	Brewtnall, Edward	Collinson, Robert - -	Warrington.
The Very Rev. the Dean	Gibson, George -	M'Cloy, Samuel -	Waterford.
Hatherton, the Lord -	Mander, C. B. - -	Chittenden, Thomas -	Wolverhampton.
Ward, the Lord - -	Aldrich, Henry -	Kidd, Jas.; Bowen, W. P.	Worcester.
Hills, Rev. George - -	Bampton, Rev. J. B.	Griffiths, W. T. - -	Yarmouth, Great.
Robinson, H. - -	Dykes, W. H. - -	Cole, A. - - - -	York, Minster-yard.

established since 1852, 29 schools: Total, 48 schools.

n the Parliamentary limits of the town.

Appendix C.

LOCAL SCHOOLS OF ART.

LOCAL SCHOOLS OF ART in action

CENTRAL

Name of School.	Day Classes. Males. No. of lessons per week.	Day Classes. Males. Average No. attending.	Day Classes. Males. Rate of Fees.	Day Classes. Females. No. of lessons per week.	Day Classes. Females. Average No. attending.	Day Classes. Females. Rate of Fees.	Evening Males. No. of lessons per week.	Evening Males. Average No. attending.	Evening Males. Rate of Fees.
Aberdeen	3	8	–	3	15	15*s.* per quarter.	4	36	2*s.* 6*d.* per month.
Belfast	–	–	–	–	–	–	5		2*s.* per month.
Birmingham	3	72	7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	4	95	15*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter.	5 4	133 74	5*s.* per 3*s.* quarter.
Bristol	2	15	4*s.* per month.	4	50	4*s.* and 7*s.* per month.	3	68	2*s.* per month.
Cheltenham	5	–	10*s.* per quarter.	5		10*s.* per quarter.	4		5*s.* per quarter.
Carnarvon	–	–		2	2	1*l.* per quarter.	3	14	10*s.* and 8*s.* per quarter.
Chester	–		–	2	4	10*s.* per month.	3	23	2*s.* per month.
Cork	3	70	10*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter.	3	7	1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter.	3	–	5*s.* per quarter.
Coventry	3	180	2*s.* per month.	2	25	10*s.* per quarter.	5	–	1*s.* per month.
Dublin	5	95	5*s.* per quarter.	5	187	5*s.* per quarter.	3	190	2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.
Dudley	–	–	–	4	12	1*l.* and 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter,	5	54	2*s.* per month.
Dumfermline	–	–	–	3	16	4*s.* per month.	3	52	2*s.* per month.
Durham	2	2	1*l.* per quarter.	2	25	1*l.* per quarter.	3	30	2*s.* per month.
Glasgow	6	–	3*s.* per month.	6	–	4*s.* per month.	5	–	3*s.* per month.
Hereford	2	–	8*s.* per month.	2	–	6*s.* per month.	2	–	2*s.* per month.
Leeds	–	–	–	3	6	2*s.* per month.	3	46	2*s.* per month.
Limerick	3	10	5*s.* per month.	3	22	5*s.* per month.	5	44	2*s.* per month.
Macclesfield	3	–	3*s.* 6*d.* per month.	2	–	2*s.* 6*d.* per month.	3	–	1*s.* per month.
Manchester	5	100	3*s.* per month.	3	41	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	5	41	2*s.* per month.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	–	5*s.* per month.	3	28	7*s.* per month.	5	88	2*s.* 6*d.* per month.
Norwich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	3	9	4*s.* per month.	4	13	2*s.* per month.	5	84	2*s.* per month.
Penzance	5	21	4*s.* per month.	–	–	–	3	30	2*s.* per month.
Paisley	5	6	2*s.* per month.	5	17	2*s.* per month.	5	108	2*s.* per month.
Potteries	2	5	10*s.* and 4*s.* per month.	2	5	10*s.* and 4*s.* per month.	2	43	2*s.* 6*d.* per month.
Hanley	–	–	–	2	15	1*s.* per month.	4	42	1*s.* 6*d.* per month.
Stoke	–	–	–	2	53	1*s.* per month.	2	31	1*s.* 6*d.* per month.
Burslem	2	8	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	2	2	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	5	50	6*d.* per week.
Newcastle-under-Lyne.	1	10	2*s.* per month.	–	–	–	5	26	1*s.* 9*d.* per month.
Sheffield	2	5	1*l.* 1*s.* per half-year.	2	40	1*l.* 1*s.* per half-year.	5	79	5*s.* per quarter.
Stourbridge	2	9	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	2	18	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	5	52	2*s.* per month.
Swansea	–	–		2	12	4*s.* per month.	3		2*s.* per month.
Warrington	2	24	2*s.* per month, and 21*s.* per quarter.	2	13	2*s.* per month, and 21*s.* per quarter.	4	20	2*s.* per month.
Waterford	4	–	10*s.* 6*d.* and 11*s.* per quarter.	4	–	10*s.* 6*d.* and 11*s.* per quarter.	5	–	2*s.* per month, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.
Wolverhampton	2		15*s.* per quarter.	2	6	15*s.* per quarter.	4	80	5*s.* per quarter.
Worcester	3	24	12*s.* and 4*s.* per quarter.	2	37	12*s.* and 4*s.* per quarter.	5	91	4*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter.
York	5	8	4*s.* per month.	3	37	4*s.* and 2*s.* per month.	5	68	2*s.* per month.

luring the Year ending 30th June 1854.

School.								Studentships.			
Classes.			Number of individual students who have attended the school at any time.			Pupil Teacherships.					Name of School.
Females.											
No. of lessons per week.	Average No. attending.	Rate of Fees.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. on whose behalf Department pays half the fees, c. 110.	No. appointed under Circular 98.	No. of free students whose fees are paid by the Department.	No. of students, Central, entering training class.	No. of students who hold scholarships in Central School.	
-	-	-	102	19	121	2	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen.
3	-	1*s.* 6*d.* per month.	205	85	290	-	-	-	3	-	Belfast.
-	-	-	803	162	965	-	-	-	1	-	Birmingham.
-	-	-	183	126	309	8	-	-	-	-	Bristol.
4	-	5*s.* per quarter.	31	77	108	-	-	-	-	-	Cheltenham.
3	10	10*s.* per quarter.	43	21	64	-	-	-	-	-	Carnarvon.
2	11	3*s.* per month.	70	33	103	3	-	-	-	-	Chester.
-	-	-	106	66	172	-	-	-	1	1	Cork.
5	6	2*s.* per month.	277	39	316	5	-	-	-	-	Coventry.
-	-	-	285	187	472	-	-	-	4	-	Dublin.
-	-	-	124	24	148	13	-	-	-	-	Dudley.
-	-	-	52	16	68	-	-	-	-	-	Dunfermline.
-	-	-	61	57	118	-	-	-	-	-	Durham.
3	-	2*s.* per month.	360	72	432	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow.
2	-	2*s.* per month.	33	28	61	-	-	-	-	-	Hereford.
-	-	-	123	12	135	-	-	-	-	-	Leeds.
5	20	2*s.* per month.	110	87	197	-	-	-	-	-	Limerick.
2	-	8*d.* per month.	121	25	146	-	2	2	1	-	Macclesfield.
-	-	-	454	152	606	-	-	-	3	-	Manchester.
-	-	-	215	65	280	-	-	-	1	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norwich.
-	-	-	179	56	235	9	-	-	-	-	Nottingham.
2	20	2*s.* per month.	102	49	151	3	-	-	-	-	Penzance.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paisley.
2	-	2*s.* per month.	46	7	53	-	1	-	1	2	Potteries.
-	-	-	68	21	89	2	-	-	-	-	Hanley.
-	-	-	52	58	110	2	-	-	-	-	Stoke.
5	5	6*d.* per week.	130	15	145	-	-	-	-	-	Burslem.
5	-	1*s.* 6*d.* per month.	56	9	65	1	1	-	-	-	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
-		-	222	75	297	-	-	-	-	-	Sheffield.
-		-	102	30	132	2	-	-	-	-	Stourbridge.
3	-	2*s.* per month.	120	8	128	11	-	-	-	-	Swansea.
-	-	-	85	23	108	19	-	-	-	-	Warrington.
5	-	2*s.* per month, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	49	76	125	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford.
		-	182	6	188	-	-	-	-	-	Wolverhampton.
5	21	4*s.* per quarter.	191	92	283	-	-	-	1	-	Worcester.
-	-	-	142	96	238	-	-	-	-	1	York.

Appendix C.

LOCAL SCHOOLS OF ART.

LOCAL SCHOOLS of ART in Action

Name of Place.	Elementary Instruction.							
	Public Schools of the class of those under the inspection of Privy Council.				Private Schools receiving instruction from the Teacher.			
	No. of Schools taught.	No. of Lessons per week.	Amount of Payment per annum.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools taught.	No. of Lessons per week.	Amount of Payment per annum.	No. of Scholars.
			£				£	
Aberdeen	1	1	5	145	3	7	55	192
Belfast	–	–	–	–	1	2	30	13
Birmingham	7	8	40	347	–	–	–	–
Bristol	4	4	40	339	3	6	85	226
Carnarvon	4	5	25	519	3	3	15	56
Cheltenham	1	2	25	100	–	–	–	–
Chester	8	14	90	331	5	7	70	98
Cork	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coventry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dudley	8	8	50	432	1	2	(not fixed)	24
Dunfermline	2	2	10	213	3	3	30	–
Durham	3	3	20	80	1	1	20	–
Glasgow	2	10	80	140	–	–	–	–
Hereford	3	3	15	133	2	2	30	80
Leeds	6	8	40	840	1	4	30	150
Limerick	5	5	25	196	–	–	–	–
Macclesfield	4	4	20	251	–	–	–	–
Manchester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	4	20	294	–	–	–	–
Norwich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penzance	2	4	20	201	4	7	35	73
Paisley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Potteries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burslem	3	6	15	71	–	–	–	–
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3	4	20	105	–	–	–	–
Sheffield	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stourbridge	1	1	5	65	3	3	25	220
Swansea	3	4	15	207	2	2	20	71
Warrington	1	2	10	70	1	1	–	5
Waterford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wolverhampton	3	3	15	76	–	–	–	–
Worcester	3	3	12	473	–	–	–	–
York	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

during the Year ending 30th June 1854.

No. of Schools where the Schoolmasters or Schoolmistresses themselves give Instruction in Drawing.		No. of Schoolmasters and Mistresses who have attended the School.	Local Expenditure on account of Examples during the Year.	Total sum received in Fees from Students.	Name of Place.
No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8	211	3	40 4 0	65 12 10	Aberdeen.
1	–	3	- -	- -	Belfast.
–	–	45	3 9 0	558 4 3	Birmingham.
–	–	14	11 2 0	133 10 0	Bristol.
–	–	–	14 13 0	72 15 0	Carnarvon.
–	–	15	- -	- -	Cheltenham.
–	–	6	5 8 9	204 0 0	Chester.
7	320	13	- -	87 14 0	Cork.
–	–	12	6 8 0	123 6 0	Coventry.
–	–	–	46 0 0	132 3 0	Dublin.
–	–	30	- -	118 9 0	Dudley.
–	–	11	25 14 0	25 0 0	Dunfermline.
–	–	2	67 17 0	128 11 0	Durham.
–	–	30	38 0 0	362 0 0	Glasgow.
–	–	4	3 18 0	91 0 0	Hereford.
–	–	5	- -	301 4 0	Leeds.
–		13	10 2 0	143 0 0	Limerick.
–	–	27	10 0 0	53 8 0	Macclesfield.
–	–	111	33 9 0	226 7 0	Manchester.
1	60	6	9 5 0	148 12 0	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
–	–	–	- -	113 19 0	Norwich.
2	–	11	25 8 0	96 11 0	Nottingham,
–	–	4	- -	83 11 0	Penzance.
3	100	–	- -	104 6 0	Paisley.
–	–	2	5 0 0	11 11 0	Potteries.
–	–	3	- -	14 10 0	Hanley.
–	–	3	- -	16 0 0	Stoke.
–	–	10	68 0 0	60 0 0	Burslem.
2	24	15	- -	23 7 0	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
–	–	–	40 0 0	231 16 0	Sheffield.
1	17	4	0 16 6	101 8 9	Stourbridge.
–	–	9	- -	61 12 0	Swansea.
3	330	–	128 15 0	83 14 0	Warrington.
–	–	4	- -	- -	Waterford.
–	–	18	42 15 0	102 15 0	Wolverhampton.
–	–	43	20 15 0	118 2 0	Worcester.
5	112	54	- -	90 12 0	York.

Appendix C.

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL SCHOOLS OF ART.

RETURN of the PAYMENT made direct to LOCAL SCHOOLS during the period between the 1st July 1853, and 30th June 1854 exclusive of Payments on behalf of Masters in Training, Scholarships, Travelling Expenses of Inspectors, Masters, &c. which amount to £3,353*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*, but which cannot be apportioned to particular Schools.

Name of School.	Salaries or Allowances to Masters.			Guarantees paid to Schools.			Balance of direct Parliamentary Grants paid to Schools.			Aid in Purchase of Examples.			Total Amount.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Aberdeen	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	13	10	37	13	10
Belfast	340	0	0	.	.		.	.	.	13	14	3	353	14	3
Birmingham	476	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	19	6	479	3	11
Bristol	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	11	11	13	11
Carnarvon	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	12	11¾	19	12	11¾
Cheltenham	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	6	11	13	6
Chester	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	9¾	13	5	9¾
Cork	330	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	4½	336	3	4½
Coventry	122	10	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	8	9	122	18	9
Dublin	.	.	.	.	.	.	482	14	5	8	10	10½	491	5	3½
Dudley	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	15	7¼	41	15	7¼
Dumfermline	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	14	2	25	14	2
Durham	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	10	0	36	10	0
Glasgow	587	6	8	105	10	8½	80	15	10½	1	1	9	774	15	0
Hereford	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	16	8	10	16	8
Leeds	150	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	8	9	150	8	9
Limerick	132	10	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10	9½	141	0	9½
Macclesfield	175	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	3	177	7	3
Manchester	342	10	0	.	.	.	177	18	5	0	19	9	521	8	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	120	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	19	3	123	19	3
Norwich	110	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	19	6	122	19	6
Nottingham	172	15	6	50	8	6	.	.	.	12	12	0½	235	16	0½
Paisley	225	0	0	40	13	2	.	.	.	4	7	0	270	0	2
Penzance	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	8	4¼	32	8	4¼
Potteries	557	10	0	120	0	6	.	.	.	37	9	3½	714	19	9½
Sheffield	460	0	0	100	0	0	.	.	.	12	3	4	572	3	4
Stourbridge	110	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	114	2	4
Swansea	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0	0
Warrington	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	8	19	5	8
Waterford	10	0	0	15	19	2	.	.	.	16	7	0¾	42	6	2¾
Wolverhampton	10	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	19	2	26	19	2
Worcester	140	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	16	10½	153	16	10½
York	132	10	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	3	5	153	13	5
£	4,823	16	7	432	12	0½	741	8	8½	351	14	9½	6,349	13	½

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE on PROVINCIAL TEACHING, exclusive of Central Expenses for Inspection, Loan of Examples, &c.

	£
Direct payments to Schools	6,349
Payments for Masters in training, &c.	3,353
Aid to public Schools, estimated at	1,500
	£ 11,202

Report on the Re-organization of the Government School of Art, Birmingham, in the Years 1852, 1853, and 1854.

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Report on Re-organization of Birmingham School of Art.

Report.

In reporting, as requested, upon the re-organization of the Birmingham School of Art, the practical illustration of the principles which the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art has sought, from its formation in 1852, to apply to the direction of the schools in connexion therewith, has been carefully kept in view, whether the changes effected have directly originated with the central authorities, or have simply arisen out of local circumstances or wants.

By indicating methods as well as stating results, it is trusted that the report will be found more useful, as showing how broad principles may be specially adapted to local wants and exigencies. Many difficulties presented themselves, as will be seen by the report, but there were also many favourable circumstances in the peculiar position of the town and district, of which advantage was taken from time to time; the committee, too, earnestly co-operated in promoting the desired changes, and the results have been, so far at least, highly satisfactory. The influence of the school has been largely extended, and nearly three times the number of persons are under a systematic course of instruction in drawing at the present time than in 1851. The cost to the public funds is less, whilst the masters are better paid. The local funds, too, are in a favourable condition, notwithstanding a special expenditure to a considerable amount, resulting from constant improvements in and additions to the material appliances of the institution. Discipline, order, regularity of attendance, and a thorough interest in their work, are the general characteristics of the students, male and female. The classes are filled rather beyond than within the power of the present staff of teachers, whilst a stringent and systematic course of study is gradually but surely taking the place of the former loose and unsatisfactory modes of practice.

Results arrived at.

Such are the results distinctly and indisputably arrived at, and may be best illustrated by the Tables appended; in one of which, Table I., the classes forming the school in the quarter ending June 1851, with the numbers attending in each, rates of payment, &c., are given from the school books; and in the other, Table II., the present classes at work in the Central and Elementary schools, the Diocesan Training College, and the Parochial Schools of the district, with times of study, numbers in each, rates of fees, &c., are stated in detail.

I now proceed to report upon the means by which the various changes in and additions to the school have been effected, as also the method of re-organization.

State of the school in 1851.

The disorganised state of the school in the middle of the year 1851 was a matter of serious difficulty to the Board of Trade and the local committee, and as, at the period at which I accepted the appointment of head master, my duties in connexion with the Great Exhibition would not permit me to commence at once the work confided to me, and the former head master and elementary master having left the school, the local committee obtained the services of several resident artists, who, under the direction of Mr. Peter Hollins, the eminent sculptor, conducted the classes *pro tem.*, and co-operated with the then modelling master. The students were thus kept at work in the best manner circumstances would permit, until the period arrived at which I could give that continuous and systematic attention to the work so absolutely necessary for the proper organisation of the classes. Ultimately I did not commence my duties until November 1851.

By an arrangement with the committee, the first step taken towards the business of re-organization was to watch the working of the whole school, as I found it, during the period which intervened from the above date to the Christmas vacation.

Male classes.

In the male classes this time was spent in an almost vain attempt to obtain order and quietness. Several students were summarily expelled, others were warned that they would not be re-admitted without they gave evidence of

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REPORT ON RE-ORGANIZATION OF BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF ART.

better conduct; and ultimately I reported to the committee, advising the complete closing of all the classes in December 1851, and the re-admission of the students in small sections only, commencing with the best conducted, the most industrious and attentive, and the exclusion, for a time at least, of all persons of doubtful ability and behaviour. To effect this, I carefully noted upon a register, specially adapted to the purpose, the habitual conduct of nearly every student in the school.

Male evening class.

One fruitful source of the disorder into which the classes had fallen was the want of anything like a systematic course of elementary study. The advanced classes of the male evening school consisted chiefly of youths and young men whose elementary knowledge of drawing was generally so defective that the simplest examples in the round were beyond their power of delineation; consequently they took little real interest in their work, and the results were very unsatisfactory. The complete absence of everything like order in the class arrangements, discipline in the conduct, or regularity in the attendance of the students, had, as I subsequently ascertained, been the means of driving away many well-conducted students, who, in returning to the school after order was in some degree restored, stated as their reasons for having left, that they were so disturbed by the confusion which prevailed that they could not benefit by their studies. In many instances their drawings, when nearly finished, were either stolen or wilfully destroyed; the facilities for committing these delinquencies being increased by the want of any orderly method of putting away drawings, drawing boards, and materials when not in use. The modelling class was some exception as regards its class work, since the modelling master had not ceased to pay due attention to his students during the period of transition. The operations of this class, however, were much impeded by the very deficient character of the accommodation, and the want of suitable furniture and class-room fittings.

Male day class.

The male day class, though few in numbers up to September 1851, presented no better condition; and the ill effects of a want of discipline had been greatly increased by the introduction of the drawing class from King Edward's School, a highly endowed educational institution of great local reputation. This accession of 150 school-boys had rendered prompt and decisive measures even more imperative than in the evening class.

Class from King Edward's School.

The above-named drawing class had been conducted for some years by the former head master of the School of Design in a class room at King Edward's School, and a salary of 150*l.* per annum was paid him by the governors, the duties being quite distinct from those of the first-named school. It was proposed, however, that the class should be sent to this school, and that 150*l.* per annum should be paid for the instruction of 150 students. The Board of Trade was induced to agree to the arrangement, with the understanding that its reception was not to interfere with the working of the regular classes of the School of Design; but the question was left open for final settlement between the committee and myself as head master.

On my appointment I strongly objected to the reception of this class, because I feared that the art-instruction expected to be given would partake of the conventional picturesque of the ordinary drawing school. The fact, however, that the majority of students, likely to compose the class, would eventually become the proprietors or managers of manufacturing establishments, appeared to me to render it desirable that they should attend the School of Art, provided the character of the instruction to be given was adapted to their future wants as practical men, rather than to their whims as school-boys; since it was to be expected that as they left King Edward's School to commence the business duties of life, they would, if properly prepared, enter the regular classes of the School of Art.

The class was finally received upon this basis, and the difficult task of bringing it into an orderly condition being achieved, the results calculated upon have been so far realised that several of the most promising students now attending the regular classes of the school received their elementary training therein.

The female class was in a most unsatisfactory state, and presented so many difficulties that it was doubtful if anything could be done with it without first closing it altogether, at least for a period.

There were 155 students in one class, attending twice each week. Of these not more than twenty were usefully employed, the remainder were either attempting subjects far beyond anything which their previous study warranted, or did not appear to desire to learn to draw. These latter, attracted by the low fee of 3*s.* per quarter, or having the privilege of a *free nomination*, attended more as a pastime than for any useful purpose. Their friends called upon them, groups were formed for conversation, and the school was evidently a lounge for idlers rather than a place of study. Female class.

As an example of the non-practical character of this class, I may state that of seventy-nine female students who entered on 29th March 1852, only seven stated that they learnt drawing for the purpose of teaching it in the capacity of governesses. The remaining seventy-two stated that they merely studied as an accomplishment, or as an amusement. The consequence of this want of purpose in study was the incessant annoyance of the masters by the pertinacity with which some of these female students aimed at the higher departments of art, such as painting and modelling, without possessing any real knowledge of drawing as a basis. Argument and expostulation were useless, and it became quite clear that the only agreeable, and at the same time effectual method of clearing the class of these persons, would be to make the students pay a rate of fees approaching the value of the instruction provided. When the experiment was tried, at the urgent demands of the Department, in 1853, the result was completely successful.

Such was the state of the classes as regards study and discipline.

The class-rooms, school-fittings, and examples for study were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The casts of ornament, although the collection is one of the best and most extensive in the kingdom, were totally unfit to draw from, through blackness from gas-smoke and neglect. The library, consisting of a lending library and library of reference, was in a disorderly state. The works had suffered from ill-usage, some were lost, and upwards of 100 volumes had to be re-bound before anything could be done with them, consistent with safety. Class-rooms, school-fittings, &c.

The fees paid by the students of the Birmingham school up to March 1853, were very low, and the total proceeds were kept down by the privileges granted by its constitution in connexion with the Society of Arts, through which the donors and subscribers to the latter, and the subscribers to the joint institution, nominated students at a still lower fee, or in cases of nomination prior to January 1851, *free*. This system of *free nomination*, injudiciously exercised in combination with merely nominal fees, had seriously affected the usefulness of the school. The instruction cost little, and was valued at still less. The policy of imparting gratuitous instruction of any kind is at all times equivocal. In special departments of knowledge experience has shown that such instruction is almost valueless in the estimation of the majority of those who enjoy its privileges. Thus, at the period I commenced my duties here, there were 105 free students in the school, and on a careful examination of the attendance books for the months of November and December 1851, and the observation of the conduct of the students as already named, I found that of the seventy-five *free nominees* then in the male evening class, forty were the most irregular in their attendance and the worst conducted in the school. In the female class there were thirty *free nominees*, the majority of whom evidently cared little about the object for which they attended, and left the class when payment of even *half fee* was enforced. School fees. Free nominees.

As an illustration of the periods during which some of these students had been receiving gratuitous instruction, although fully able to pay for it, I may state that when, in February 1853, the Department urged upon the committee the thorough revision of the scale of payments, and I submitted a plan for reforming the whole system connected with them, the register of the female class showed that of the twenty free nominees then in the school, sixteen attended to learn drawing as an accomplishment or amusement only, whilst only

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four were governesses, or intended to be such. Of the whole number of female students then receiving gratuitous instruction,—

1	had attended	7	years and	9	months
1	„	5	„	9	„
1	„	4	„	9	„
1	„	4	„	0	„
1	„	4	„	3	„
4	„	3	„	9	„
1	„	2	„	9	„
10	„	2	„	3	„

Many of the male nominees, too, had attended corresponding periods, and yet were far from being the most advanced students in the school; the rule of dismissal for non-progress, adopted in all other schools, being virtually set aside by the privilege of the donors and subscribers nominating whoever they thought fit, and keeping them in the school for any length of time.

The rate of fees in each class from 1842, the date of the establishment of the school, to March 1853, was as follows :—

Rate of fees from 1842 to March 1853.

	Full Fee per Quarter.	Nomination Fee per Quarter.	Students nominated prior to January 1851.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
Female class - -	3 0	2 0	Free.
Male Evening class -	3 6	2 0	Free.
Male Day class - -	5 0	2 0	Free.

The students of the male day class being permitted to attend the evening class *free*.

The change from an absolutely *free nomination* had been made by the committee on the recommendation of Mr. Jagger, the secretary, in January 1851, when it was resolved that in future all nominees of donors and subscribers should pay 2*s.* per quarter, instead of being admitted *free*; but this resolution was *prospective* only, and did not interfere with the large number of free nominees, about 250, then in the school. It was, however, an important precedent, as affecting the privileges of donors, &c., and greatly facilitated the changes it was found desirable to effect at the suggestion of the Department in 1853.

Commencement of re-organization.

The work of re-organization commenced in January 1852, with the earnest and active co-operation of the committee. The class-rooms were got into better order, examples of a character more suited to the practical purposes of the school were introduced; and as the operations of the Department ultimately afforded facilities for obtaining proper examples, these became of the greatest value. The objectionable study from French lithographs of heads, in which the majority of the students had been engaged, was gradually abolished; and the study of ornament insisted upon. At the midsummer vacation of 1852, the whole of the class-rooms, furniture and casts, were thoroughly repaired, cleaned, and repainted, and the modelling class-room fitted with proper means of study, by which a larger number of students could be accommodated therein. More recently, provision has been made for the systematic working of classes for geometry and perspective, by a suitable arrangement and new fittings for that purpose. During the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, the committee has expended upwards of 360*l.* out of the local funds, in repairs, alterations, new fittings, and examples.

As already mentioned, the classes were closed in December 1851, and it was resolved that the numbers to be admitted to each should be limited to the class-

room accommodation, and the powers of the masters to attend to them. The male evening class was restricted to 250, and the female class to 120, except that, by an arrangement with the head master of the King Edward's School, a certain number of pupils from the branch schools of that institution, male and female, was to be admitted to each, thus extending the advantages of the drawing class of King Edward's School: the numbers attending the special day class being limited in proportion.

On re-opening the school in January 1852, a given number of students was admitted to each class, being selected from the best conducted and most attentive, as shown upon the *conduct register* already mentioned. These were classified; and, as quietness and order now became the rule, draft after draft of students entered, until the limit as to numbers was reached, and then the books were closed for the quarter. Many former students were rejected altogether, and a notice sent to their parents or employers stating the cause; such as noisy behaviour, inattention to study, irregularity of attendance, or non-progress. In every case, however, where the parent or employer attended with the student, another trial was promised as vacancies occurred, on a pledge of better conduct being given; and in most cases they were re-admitted after three or six months exclusion. Several of these students are now in the school, and are as remarkable for good conduct, attention, and progress as they formerly were for the reverse.

Course of study.

As order prevailed, the attendance became more regular, and as a systematic and defined course of study was gradually introduced, the progress of the students became plainly evident to themselves, and their interest in heir work increased. This was in due time further promoted by the more clearly enunciated system of progressive stages adopted by the Department. Loose methods of work by the senior students of the male classes were discouraged, and eventually forbidden, as setting a bad example to the juniors; thus systematic class work became the rule throughout.

Many minor details connected with the systematic working of the classes, of great importance to the result, such as arrangements for the careful preservation of the drawings and property of the students; orderly and punctual entrance and exit; the exclusion, especially in the female classes, of the numerous idle visitors, all of which materially influenced the result, though not of sufficient importance for further notice in this report. It must be borne in mind, however, that these matters are of real importance in the organisation of a large school, and can never be overlooked without loss of discipline. Nor were these arrangements effected without difficulty, since bad habits are not easily eradicated, and in spite of every precaution for the safety of the property of the students and of the school, a few gross instances of wilful injury to partially finished drawings, and of complete abstraction, such as those already mentioned as having resulted in the former withdrawal of well-conducted and talented students, took place in the early period of re-organization. Nothing of the kind, however, has occurred for nearly two years.

Candidates for admission.

The limitation of the number of students to be admitted to the male evening class, and the female class, involved the adoption of some method by which applicants should be admitted in a systematic manner; and as much dissatisfaction had arisen from the nominees of donors and subscribers having the priority of admission, as well as enjoying the privilege of a *free* nomination, or admission at a reduced rate, it was decided that all applicants should enter their names, age, trade, and residence, with date of application, upon a candidate's list, and that they should be admitted in the exact order of application, except in the cases of teachers of parochial schools and pupil-teachers, to whom priority was given. This applied equally to males and females—a separate list being kept for each. The adoption of this plan proved satisfactory, since the public grant of money in support of the school gave the general public an equal right, at least, to admission in due order, as the aid derived from donors and subscribers gave to their nominees. When these regulations were understood, and it was seen that they were firmly and impartially enforced, no difficulty occurred in the

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working of the plan, and complete confidence was established in the public mind that no favouritism whatever existed in the mode of admission.

Increase of Candidates.

As the number of candidates increased many had to wait eight or nine months before they could be admitted; and at the beginning of 1853, so many were waiting for admission, that it became necessary to make provision for their reception in a class. I therefore proposed to the committee to establish an elementary or branch school in another part of the town, and indicated a plan for conducting it. Some time elapsed before a suitable room could be found, but early in 1854, the committee of the St. Peter's Schools, Dale End, placed their boys' school-room at our disposal for *four* evenings per week. This room was, therefore, at once fitted up with suitable gaslights, seats, &c., the latter being so contrived as to be easily removable, in order that they might not interfere with the Day and Sunday schools. The Department having recommended a properly trained teacher, Mr. J. W. Walker, the classes were opened in May last, upon the elementary black-board system of collective teaching, promulgated by the Department for the future preparatory training of students intending to study in Schools of Art.

Branch elementary school.

The branch elementary school is divided into sections, each attending two nights per week. (See Table II.) By this arrangement, though the room will only accommodate 112 students, yet 224 students can receive instruction twice a week; 202 being the present number, as it has not been throught desirable to fill up the classes to their utmost limits until the school has had time to consolidate itself by a complete and settled organisation. Each section is divided into three classes. Class I., for primary study in lines, and the construction of rectilinear figures. Class II., for more advanced study of curvilinear figures as based upon their angular construction. In these two classes the students draw with white chalk upon black-boards. In Class I., the example to be followed is drawn by the teacher, line by line, in the presence of the students. In Class II, a suitable diagram is hung up for the use of the whole class. The requisite black-boards are provided for these two classes, the minimum expense to the student being thus attained, since he has only to provide himself with white chalk and a holder. In Class III., the students commence their course on paper from elementary outlines, such as Dyce's Examples, and from the series of lessons comprising the "Birmingham School of Art Drawing Book,"* the examples in which were prepared with special reference to the wants of the students of this class in their first essays on paper, and as *home* exercises for the use of the elementary classes of the Central School.

All candidates for admission to the evening classes of the Central School now pass through the branch elementary school, unless they pass a satisfactory examination in outline drawing. Vacancies in the former are filled up by selections from the latter. Students are thus prepared for the more advanced course of the Central School at a minimum cost to themselves and the committee; whilst the standard of progress upon which the selection is made must inevitably rise with each successive session.

Revision of the rate of fees.

The urgent demands of the Department upon the committee for an equitable adjustment of the rate of fees, rendered the complete consideration of this question imperative in January 1853.

My attention was early attracted to this point with a very sincere desire to accomplish both the thorough revision of the system and rate of payments, whilst keeping in view privileges which had become identified with the existence of the school, the constitution of which presented so many difficulties in its connexion with the Birmingham Society of Arts. The committee was desirous to render the school more self-supporting, but in doing this, it was compelled to preserve the privileges of the donors and subscribers to the above society and their representatives. The fact that the large building devoted

* The Birmingham School of Art Drawing Book, Elementary Series, for the Use of Artizans and others learning Drawing for Practical and Useful Purposes, with Introductory Instructions by George Wallis, Head Master, &c. The Lessons selected and drawn by William Wallis, Elementary Master. Published with the Sanction of the Department of Science and Art. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*—Underwood, Birmingham; Chapman and Hall, London.

entirely to the purposes of the school, at little more than a nominal rental, together with an excellent collection of casts, pictures, and valuable books on art, were the property of the Society of Arts, and that all these advantages were the result of the liberality of former donors and the older subscribers, rendered it imperative to consider, in some degree at least, their wishes and interests, so far as they could be made consistent with the real purpose of the school as established in a great measure by the Government, and partly supported by a grant of public money.

Constitution of the School of Art and Society of Arts.

As already mentioned, the privilege of *free nominations* to any of the classes had been held and largely exercised from the date of the establishment of the school in 1842, not only by the donors and subscribers to the Society of Arts, but by subscribers to the school also. The number of nominations were held *pro rata* according to the amount of donation or subscription, the lowest being *one* student for every guinea subscribed annually, and the highest being *four* students for each donation of 100*l.*; special privileges being also retained for the families of donors and subscribers. In fact, the position of the School of Art in its relation to the Society of Arts was a most anomalous one, militating very seriously against the practical utility of the former.

In preparing a plan for effecting the proposed changes, all these difficulties had to be met, otherwise the wishes of the committee to comply with the demands of the Department could not have been carried out; and in January 1853, I submitted a report upon the whole question, suggesting the requisite alterations in detail, and the mode of action, which, with certain necessary modifications and subsequent improvements, was adopted by the committee.

Abolition of free nominations, &c.

The plan involved the abolition of all *free nominations* and substitution of nominations at *half fee*, the raising of the fees in all the classes in certain proportions. the division of the female class into two parts, viz. a first class for those who desired to learn drawing without any definite industrial or educational purpose, and a second class for those who attended to learn drawing for the purpsse of adding to their means of obtaining a livelihood as governesses or otherwise, and who produced a certificate from a donor or subscriber, and signed a declaration to that effect on entrance.

The proposal to abolish all *free nominations* and substitute a nomination at *half fee* to the class in which the nominee studied, though agreed to by the committee, involved a constitutional change which required the sanction of the donors and subscribers assembled at a general meeting. This was duly obtained in February, and the new rate of fees came into operation at the quarter from March 25 to June 24, 1853. The more recent change, made at the suggestion of Mr. Cole, by which the year is divided into a winter and spring session, and the fees demanded in advance for the half-year, instead of a quarter only, has not affected the rate of the fees paid.

Past and present rate of fees.

The increase in the rate of fees may be thus shown:—

	Former Rate per Quarter.	New Rate per Quarter.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Female Classes	3 0	—
First Female Class	. .	15 0
Second Female Class	. .	5 0
Male Classes,—		
Evening Class	3 6	5 0
Day Class	5 0	7 6
	With the privilege of attending the Evening Class *free*.	Without the privilege of attending the Evening class. 10 0 With that privilege.
Nominated Students	2 0 Or free, if nominated prior to January 1851.	Half the above fees to all the classes.

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The effects, so far as secession from the school was concerned, were most visible, of course, in the female classes. About thirty students left, but of these at least twenty had never made any progress, and the increased rate of payment no doubt enabled them to understand the more readily how useless any further attempt to learn to draw would be. In the male classes few or none left on account of the increase of fees, and up to the present date the best results have followed the change in all the classes; since being based upon an equitable arrangement, avoiding high fees on the one hand, and ridiculously low ones on the other, it has rid the school of mere idlers, whilst it has secured a rate of payment which, so long as trade remains prosperous, all can afford to pay, and to many poor and deserving students, the nominations at *half fee* may be made far more useful and beneficial than the former *free nominations* were to a class of students who could well afford to pay for their instruction.

The pecuniary results are remarkable, and may be usefully shown in a comparison of the three years preceding the change, with that following it, ending in June each year.

——	1850–51.			1851–52.			1852–53.			1853–54.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
General Classes .	164	4	3	146	16	3*	248	8	3†	408	4	3
King Edward's School Class .	.	.	.	112	10	0	150	0	0	150	0	0
Total each Year .	164	4	3	259	6	3	398	8	3	558	4	3

Thus the proceeds of the very same classes, which in 1850–51 amounted to only 164*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, were in 1853–54, 408*l.* 4*s.* 3d. The total amount of fees, including those of the class from King Edward's School, which did not attend prior to 1851–52, being in 1853–54, 558*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

Another illustration may be usefully given, as showing the results in the three years of re-organization, from January 1st to December 31st, in each year. The first, 1852, being the last complete year at the *old* rates, and the third, 1854, being the first complete year at the *new* rates.

1852.			1853.			1854.		
£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
315	9	3	484	19	6	620	14	3

Of course the pecuniary interests of the masters have been benefited by these successful changes, since by the plans of the Department, brought into operation in 1853, the then reduction of the official salaries has been more than compensated for by a proportionate share of all fees being given to each, and by a more recent arrangement in March 1854, the whole of the *half fees* from nominated students is carried to the masters' fund, which during the past year, 1854, has amounted to 370*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, whilst the amount of fees still carried to the account of the committee for miscellaneous expenses, has been

* This was the first year of the re-organization. The classes were closed during a portion of the year, and afterwards limited in number, for the promotion of discipline and more complete supervision.

† The *last* financial quarter of this year (March to June) was the *first* of the new rates, and the fees amounted to nearly *one-half* of the proceeds of the whole year from the general classes, viz. 115*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

250*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, being at the rate of nearly 100*l.* per annum more than had ever been realized to the local fund from the whole fees, until 1852.

The great pressure of candidates for admission in the male evening class during the years 1852 and 1853, has been already alluded to as the reason for opening the branch elementary school. The question, however, of accommodating these candidates in the central school, by dividing the classes into *two* sections, one attending on *three* nights, and the other on *two* nights per week, thus affording accommodation for nearly twice the number of students, was raised in the report to the committee upon the revision of the rate of fees, &c.; and although experience had proved that the average attendance was not more than three nights per week, yet the prudence of increasing the rate of payment and reducing the privileges of the students at the same time, was so doubtful, that I did not think it desirable to urge so sweeping a change upon the committee; particularly as many really deserving students attended nearly every night. It was decided, however, to open the branch elementary school upon this plan, as already detailed.

Sectional arrangement of male evening school.

The question of fees being satisfactorily settled, it was at once agreed to adopt the division into sections, when that course was proposed by Mr. Cole, on behalf of the Department in March 1854. A careful analysis of the attendance books had shown that the true average attendance of the whole evening classes was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ nights per week, thus showing that though the number of students had reached the limits of accommodation, yet in reality *one half* the space was lost by absences, since there was no certainty whether the attendance on any given evening would be a full or spare one.

The whole question thus resolved itself into the practical one as to whether the students should be allowed, as heretofore, to select the two or three nights on which they could or would attend, or whether the nights should be fixed for them, and by this means a full attendance secured, and, if required, accommodation for nearly twice the number. The only difficulty which presented itself was that of meeting the wants of the more earnest and industrious students, whose full attendance it would have been impolitic to interfere with. This was provided for by permitting those students who desired to attend *five* nights per week, and who distinctly pledged themselves to do so, to enter a *third* section formed expressly for them.

In order to make the division at once complete and comparatively easy, the change was not effected in the Central School until the commencement of the winter session in August last. Prior to vacation in July, notice was given that each student must at once make choice of the section in which he would in future attend, viz. Section A, assembling on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; Section B, assembling on Tuesday and Thursday; or Section C, which was to be composed of those who pledged themselves to attend five nights per week. This last-named section was exceptional; and as it is not intended to grant this privilege to any future students, it will be gradually abolished, either by the forfeiture of the privilege from irregular attendance, or secession from the school.

The registration of the students in these respective sections was effected by the Deputy Head Master prior to the closing of the classes in July, and those students who neglected to register their choice were subsequently placed in Section B. This worked very effectually, and enabled every one to take his place on the re-opening of the school in August. The only difficulty arose from a few students, not at all distinguished for regularity of attendance or industry, but who desired to still have the choice of the nights on which to attend. Their claim, however, was peremptorily rejected; and they were ordered to take their places in one or other of the final sections, or leave the classes at once.

All new admissions, or rather those students who had gone through their course of training in the branch elementary school, were admitted to Section B only, that is, for two nights per week. This is intended to be the settled practice, and to grant the privilege of attending in Section A, or three nights per week, to those who, during their previous course in Section B, distinguish themselves by industry, progress, and regularity of attendance.

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Fifty-six students only, out of 287, entered themselves in Section C, or for *five* nights per week. On examining the attendance book for the session, at its close on 21st December, *not one* had fulfilled his pledge of attending every night. Several of the most regular, however, had been absent occasionally from ill health. Of the fifty-six only twenty-nine are entitled to a renewal of the privilege during the ensuing spring session, and these only by an act of grace announced in order to give them every chance of preserving it, viz. that any whose absences during the session of eighteen weeks did not amount to more than nine, or an average of *half a night* per week, should again be permitted to re-enter for five nights.

The results of this sectional arrangement of the male evening class have been satisfactory. The classes are filled with greater regularity, and although, from the fact that the recently established elementary school takes the great mass of the students formerly waiting for admission as candidates, the increase of numbers which the central school is now capable of accommodating has not been realized, yet the fact of fixing the nights upon which students must attend, or absent themselves altogether, is more conducive to order and regularity than the old system of permitting a nominal *five-night* attendance, which practically resolved itself into *two* or *three* nights only. The fact that nearly twice the number of students can be accommodated and habits of punctuality inculcated by the sectional arrangement, admits of no doubt, and it has been easily accomplished in the Birmingham school by the means detailed.

Sessional Fees.

It must be distinctly understood that the sectional arrangement for attendance in classes is by no means dependent upon another change suggested by Mr. Cole, and adopted at the same time, by which the year is divided into *two sessions*, and the demand made for the fees of a whole session in advance. The winter session, consisting of *four months and a half*, from the middle of August to the end of December, and the spring session of *six months*, from the beginning of January to the end of June in each year.

Upon the practical results of this change, apart from the question of greater convenience in receiving the fees, and of the consolidation of the classes for a whole year, more experience is desirable; as the fact that the half-year's fee now amounts to a sum which many artizan youths have a difficulty in getting together, small as it really is, must not be overlooked; and it is to be feared that some of the poorer, but often more worthy students may be compelled to give up their attendance in consequence. Nominations have been obtained for a few of these, in order to prevent this result, thus remitting half the fee; but this practice cannot be carried very far without producing dissatisfaction. The desire to obtain nominations, too, has visibly increased in all the classes.

Having thus detailed the changes effected in the constitution and working of the school in its more essential features, it may be desirable to mention the extension of its privileges in one or two minor points, all affecting its permanent well-being, such as free scholarships, prizes, and local exhibitions, before proceeding to the more important additions to its sphere of usefulness by the introduction of elementary drawing into the Worcester Diocesan Training College, and a number of Parochial Schools, at the instance and with the assistance of the Department; as also the formation of a class for school-teachers, as an integral part of the Central School.

Free scholarships.

In proposing the abolition of all *free* nominations, it became a question whether the free use of the privileges of the school might not be held out as a stimulant to exertion; thus reversing the action of the gratuitous principle, and instead of the free nominations being enjoyed by, very frequently, the least deserving, place them as rewards for the more meritorious students. With this view, I suggested to the committee the propriety of establishing twelve Free Scholarships, eight for male and four for female students, of not less than two years or more than four years standing in the school. These scholarships to be held for two years, subject, of course, to good conduct and regularity of attendance, and to be awarded with the annual prizes. The male free scholars to be selected from the whole male school, and have admission to all the male classes. The female free scholars to be selected from the second

female class only, but to have admission to both female classes. The privilege to be renewable in all desirable cases at the expiration of the two years, for one or two years additional, as the chairman and vice-chairman might decide; the scholarships being awarded by them on the recommendation of the head master, after a careful examination of the grounds of such recommendation.

The committee, after due consideration, resolved to establish the free scholarships upon the basis thus detailed; and at the annual distribution of prizes in September 1853, which had been postponed from the usual period (June) in consequence of my absence in the United States, on the business of the Commission to the New York Exhibition, six free scholarships, four to male and two to female students, were awarded, and a similar adjudication took place on a like occasion, in July 1854, thus making up the complete number of twelve free scholarships now held by as many students. The scholarships of 1853 will expire in 1855, and be again adjudicated to eligible candidates, whilst those of 1854 will expire in 1856, and be again awarded.

The influence of these free scholarships has been, so far, beneficial. They are productive of healthy aspirations in the students, whilst the conditions on which they are obtainable, and upon which they are held, promote regularity of attendance and general good conduct in all who hope to distinguish themselves by obtaining the privileges attached to them.

Prizes.

Prior to 1852 the committee had been subjected to much annoyance by the dissatisfaction which had resulted from time to time after the annual distribution of the prizes, and it was felt that some change was desirable. Much of this dissatisfaction arose from the want of an orderly arrangement of the classes and a distinct and settled course of instruction, the steady progress through which, in combination with the excellence of the works produced, should be the test of merit. A most pernicious system, too, had obtained, of admitting works in competition for prizes which had *not been* executed in the school, and thus the advanced students had not that inducement to study with regularity in the classes, and place themselves under the constant supervision of the masters, always so necessary to the successful issue of a progressive work, and which the facilities provided by the school in models, examples, &c., are chiefly intended to promote. Students, too, who had left the classes were permitted to re-enter just before the period of the annual prize distribution; thus the students in regular attendance often saw themselves deprived of the reward of their industry by the introduction of new elements into the competition. Such a course could not fail to produce restlessness and dissatisfaction, apart from the fact that the display of works collected for exhibition at the annual meetings gave a factitious appearance to the productions of the school, not at all conducive to its moral tone or usefulness.

New plan of prize awards.

My experience as head master at Spitalfields and Manchester had led me to the conclusion that all *set* competitions for prizes were more or less unsound in principle, and impolitic in action. Feverish excitement during one period of the year being followed by listless depression at another, thus destroying that continuity of exertion always so valuable in every kind of study, but more especially in art, inasmuch as technical methods can only be learned by uninterrupted practice. I therefore recommended to the committee to abolish the system of offering prizes for particular works, to recognise no works unless executed in the school in the regular course of study, in order that the public should not be misled as to the real character of the works so executed, and to take the works of a whole year as the basis of the adjudication. Excellence, of course, was to be the primary test, but industry and progress were also to be recognised. Thus series of works, all other things being equal, were to have the preference over single productions.

The committee at once decided upon a trial of this plan, and in the three last prize distributions at the annual meetings of 1852, 1853, and 1854, it has been followed with success. All works of real merit, especially in series, or groups, are rewarded either by the school medal, struck in silver or bronze, by painting

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materials, mathematical instruments, or books. The latter being selected for their bearing on the practice or history of art. No money prizes are given, but the committee has lately sanctioned the purchase of works of merit calculated to be useful to future students as examples of treatment, &c.

The extra amount of work entailed upon the masters by the retention of all works executed in the school over the period of a year, and their classification and arrangement for examination by the prize committee, is no doubt very great. The necessity, too, for careful consideration by the latter, is increased; but this work has been cheerfully performed by all concerned, since there are no misgivings as to the results, which have been satisfactory alike to the committee, the masters, and the students.

Local exhibitions of works, &c.

It had been the practice from the first establishment of the schools, to exhibit the works of the students to the public during the three days succeeding the annual meeting and distribution of prizes, but the rooms were always closed in the evenings of these days, the only time at which great numbers of persons interested in the works and likely to be benefited by their inspection, could attend. At the first prize distribution after my appointment, that of 1852, not more than 500 persons visited the rooms, inclusive of those who attended the annual meeting, yet this appears to have been about the usual number. In 1853 the committee sanctioned the trial of opening the Exhibition on the three evenings, from 6 to 9, as well as in the mornings from 10 to 4, and 17,396 visitors passed through the rooms. In 1854 the annual meeting was also held in the evening, and a large number of persons attended, many not being able to obtain admission, whilst 11,635 persons visited the exhibition of the works of the students during the three subsequent days and evenings. In each year the numbers given do not include those who attended the annual meetings.

Prize works from the Department.

The display of the prize works of the students of the various schools transmitted from Gore House, by the Department, for exhibition in September last, was of great value to the students, and also to the public at large, as it enabled those who visited it to understand in a more distinct degree the course of instruction to be pursued in these schools in future, especially in the more advanced classes; whilst it illustrated the practical value of the elementary stages, as a preparatory course. 3,882 persons visited this exhibition, of whom 314 paid 6*d.* each, and thus the local expenses were met by the proceeds, and a small surplus carried to the local fund.

Lending Library.

Owing to the transitional state of the classes, the lending library has not been regularly open to the students for the circulation of books since 1851. It is now intended to re-open it to such students as may appear deserving of the privilege, at a payment of two shillings and sixpence per session, instead of *free* as formerly, and to devote the amount which may accrue from these payments, to the purchase of additional works; a small portion of these library fees being assigned to the librarian as a capitation, in the same manner as the masters now share in the class fees.

Parochial Schools.

The introduction of the system of elementary d wing, as promulgated by the Department, into the parochial schools of the Birmingham district, was effected in April last, when the master of the branch elementary school was appointed. In March a circular was issued calling the attention of the committees of schools of the class under inspection by the Committee of Privy Council, whether so inspected or not, to the provision made by the Department of Science and Art, for meeting the wants of such schools on this point.

At present *six* schools (*see* Table II.), in which 249 boys, and 76 girls, receive instruction in drawing, engage the services of a teacher, for one lesson of one hour per week. This, however, is not more than *one-fourth* the number of schools under inspection in Birmingham, and it is to be feared that the 5*l.* fee, although the minimum at which it is possible to give the instruction, is a sum which many of these schools cannot afford to pay, without a loss of means for providing education in other directions, of more immediate importance to the class of pupils which attend them.

The results in the six schools have been, on the whole, satisfactory. Indeed, in those, which, like the Bluecoat School, are not so subject to a constant change of pupils, they have been of a very gratifying character. This incessant change is an evil which is unfortunately very prevalent in the parochial schools of the Birmingham district, and militates very seriously against the general education of those for whose instruction they are intended. In the special study of drawing it is almost fatal to progress, and thus the managers of these schools hesitate to expend 5*l.* per annum upon instruction from which they cannot hope for those results they would have a right to expect from the expenditure of even so small a sum as that demanded.

Diocesan Training College.

The training college for the diocese of Worcester, Saltley, near Birmingham, has been also attended since April last by a special teacher, and a class composed of 34 students training for school-masters, receives one lesson of two hours per week, with an extra lesson of two hours for the second year's men, in free-hand drawing, black-board practice, geometry, and perspective. The progress in this class has been very satisfactory. For a period it attended at the School of Art on one afternoon per week, until the existing arrangements could be made for the regular attendance of a teacher at the college. The result of an examination in free-hand drawing from the flat, through which I put 29 students present in the class on 1st December, showed that 11 had, in the course of 9 months obtained a sound basis in pure lines and simple construction, 12 had fairly overcome the early difficulties, whilst only 7 could be said to have derived little or no benefit from the instruction, and in most instances this arose from extreme carelessness and inattention, or a distaste for the study of drawing. There is every reason to believe that, with the progress already made, the results of another year's instruction in the class, upon the plan followed during the past year, will prove highly satisfactory.

School-teachers special class.

The school-teachers of Birmingham and the surrounding district showed great anxiety in 1853 that some provision should be made for their special instruction in elementary art, in consequence of a lecture on the elementary principles of drawing to which I invited them in December 1852. Unfortunately the Saturday afternoon of each week was the only time they could engage to attend, and as the heavy duties of the school absorbed the whole of my time and that of the assistant masters on the other days of the week, we could not undertake to form a class on Saturdays. It was desirable, too, that the plans for the instruction of teachers in parochial schools, then organising by the Department, should not be interfered with by any other course of instruction being commenced; therefore it was not until the certified teacher of the parochial schools commenced operations that I felt justified in forming a special class for school-teachers, and arranging for its meeting on Saturday afternoons as desired by them. The number under instruction from April to June last, was twenty-eight, viz, twenty-two males and six females. The number from August to December being nineteen, viz. sixteen males and three females. The fee for this class is 10*s.* per session, for a two hours lesson per week, but it is evident that this must depend very much upon the number of persons availing themselves of the privileges offered, and the class can only be kept up, either by an increase in the numbers attending, or in the rate of payment.

It will thus be seen that the course of elementary instruction in public and parochial schools, though fairly begun, has not as yet taken more than a preliminary step in the direction in which the Department proposes to carry it, but from the experience gained, there can be no doubt, that with proper attention and sufficient means, it may be successfully and usefully worked to a satisfactory issue.

Conclusion.

The general results of the various changes effected in the course of the three years organisation were briefly stated at the commencement of this report; it therefore only remains to again call attention to the Tables I. and II. appended, as illustrative of the former and present position of the school, and to state that to the constant efforts of the Department, and the cordial co-operation of

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the committee of the school, in combination with my own desire to adapt all necessary changes to the wants and circumstances of the locality, the reformation in and complete organisation of the Birmingham School of Art is to be attributed. Whilst, however, there is reason for congratulation on the progress made, it is not to be inferred that the system or organisation is beyond further improvement. Strict discipline, an orderly and systematic course of study, constant attention to all and every detail, can alone develop its full capabilities.

GEORGE WALLIS,
Head Master and District Superintendent.

December 30th, 1854.

TABLE I.—CLASSES, NUMBER of STUDENTS, RATE of FEES, DAYS and HOURS of ATTENDANCE, &c. in the "SCHOOL of DESIGN," BIRMINGHAM, during the Quarter from March to June 1851.

	Number of Students.			Rate of Fees.	Days and Hours of Study per week.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
Female class	. .	170*	170	3*s.* 0*d.* per quarter, or 10*s.* 0*d.* per annum.	Mondays and Wednesdays, from 2 to 4 p.m.	
Male evening class	335†	. .	335	3*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	Every evening except Saturday, from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.	
Male day class	30‡	. .	30	5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter, with the privilege of attending the evening class free.	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 p.m.	The advanced students were permitted to attend the whole of the days named.
Total students in the school	. .	. .	535	N.B.—Students nominated prior to January 1851, were free, those nominated after that date 2*s.* per quarter to any class.		
Free Students.						
Nominees of donors and subscribers.						
Female class	. .	89*	89			
Male evening class	129†	. .	129			
Male day class	13‡	. .	13			
Total number of students admitted *free*	. .	. .	231			
Total number of paying students	. .	. .	304			

* In the female class, 81 students paid the full fee, 3*s.* per quarter. 4 students paid 10*s.* per annum. 1 student paid 2*s.*, being nominated after January

† In the male evening class, 190 students paid 3*s.* per quarter ; and 16 paid 2*s.* per quarter, being nominated after January.

‡ In the male day class, 17 students paid 5*s.* per quarter.

Table II.

Classes, Number of Students, Rate of Fees, Days and Hours of Attendance, etc., in the Central and Branch Elementary Schools of Art, Birmingham, and the Parochial Schools of the Birmingham District.—Winter Session, 1854.

Classes.	Number of Students.			Rate of Fees per Student.		Days and Hours of Study per Week.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Winter Session.	Spring Session.		
Central School.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1st Female Class—							
Full-paying . . . . 27 Nominated (half fee) . . 17	. .	44	44	1 2 6	1 10 0	Monday & Wednesday, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The advanced students have the privilege of remaining until 3 P.M.
2nd Female Class—							
Full-paying, including 23 from King Edward's School . 47 Nominated (half fee) . . . 16 Pupil-teachers (half fee) . 10 Free Scholars 4	. . .	77	77	0 7 6	0 10 0	Monday & Wednesday, from 4.30 to 6.30 P.M.	The advanced students have the privilege of attending from 1 to 3 P.M.
	Female Classes .		121				
Male Day Class—							
Full paying . . . . . 33 Nominated (half fee) . . 7 Class from King Edward's School 98	138	. .	138	0 11 6 for day class only. 0 15 0 including evening class. 0 10 0 class from King Edward's School.	0 15 0 for day class only. 1 0 0 including evening class. 0 10 0 class from King Edward's School.	Tuesday, Thursday, & Friday, from 2 to 4 P.M. Class from King Edward's School Tuesdays and Thursdays.	The advanced students attend on the days named, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Male Evening Class, divided into Sections A, B, and C.—						
Full-paying, including 17 from King Edward's School . 227	285	. .	285	0 7 6	0 10 0	Section A, 132 Students, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 7.30 to 9.30 P.M.
Nominated (half fee) . . 46						Section B, 97 Students, Tuesday and Thursday from 7.30 to 9.30 P.M.
Pupil-teachers (half fee) . 4						Section C,* 56 Students, the above-named five nights at present.
Free Scholars 8						
	Male Classes .		423	N.B. To all the above classes the Nominees of Donors or Subscribers are admitted at half-fee.		
School-teachers—						
Special Class	16	3	19	0 10 0	0 10 0	Saturday from 2.30 to 4.30 P.M.
Total numbers in Central School .	439	124	563			
Branch Elementary School.						
Section A, full-paying . . .	96	. .	96	0 4 6	0 6 0	Tuesday and Thursday from 7.30 to 9.30 P.M.
Section B, full-paying . . .	106	. .	106	0 4 6	0 6 0	Wednesday and Friday from 7.30 to 9.30 P.M.
	Elementary School		202			
Public and Parochial Schools.						
St. John's School, Deritend . .	50	. .	50	. . . .	. . . .	Wednesday 3 to 4 P.M.
Carr's Lane School	51	12	63	. . . .	. . . .	„ 4 to 5 P.M.
Bluecoat School	40	. .	40	. . . .	. . . .	Thursday 9.30 to 10.30 A.M.
St. Philip's School	48	42	90	. . . .	. . . .	„ 11 A.M. to 12 M.
St. Mary's School	28	22	50	. . . .	. . . .	„ 3 to 4 P.M.
Worcester Diocesan Training College, Saltley	34	. .	34	. . . .	. . . .	Friday 4 to P.M.
National (Model) School at ditto .	32	. .	32	. . . .	. . . .	„ 2 to 3 P.M.
	Public & Parochial Schools .		359			
Total under systematic instruction in the Birmingham District . .	924 Males.	200 Females.	Total 1,124			

* None but Students in the school prior to June 1854, can attend in Section C, which will be gradually abolished.

The public and parochial schools pay at the rate of 5*l.* per annum for 40 lessons of one hour each per week. These classes are taught by the master of the branch elementary school, and are regularly inspected by the head master as district superintendent.

Appendix C.

Report on Derby School of Art.

Report on Derby School of Art.

The Derby school of art originated with a few clergymen, who were anxious to procure efficient instruction in drawing for the students of the Diocesan Training Institution for Schoolmistress, in Derby, and for the children of their National schools. They took into consideration the proposals made by Government for the establishment of drawing classes in any place in which a certain number of paying pupils could be obtained, and came to the conclusion, that it was desirable and practicable to institute such classes in Derby, especially with a view to the benefit of the labouring population and schools. Accordingly a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the town was convened by circular, at which a committee was formed, and a subscription commenced. A communication was opened with Mr. A. Oakley Deacon, of Derby, whose services as head-master of the proposed school the committee were, from the first, unanimously anxious to secure. After much discussion, it was resolved not to solicit any assistance from Government for the purpose of establishing the school, but to depend entirely upon local resources, and and to attempt to render the institution, when once fairly established, entirely self-supporting. On these conditions Mr. Deacon consented to undertake the management of the school, and the town was canvassed for donations towards the preliminary expenses. It was represented to the contributors that they would not be called upon for annual subscriptions, but that the object in view was to provide suitable accommodation for the students, to fit up the room or rooms with desks, easels, and other necessary furniture, to light and warm them, to purchase a good stock of models and casts, and the whole apparatus required, and to pay the rent of the premises for the first year. Subscriptions were freely given, amounting in the whole to 188*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* A building, originally erected for a picture gallery by the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, adjoining to his residence in Derby, and containing two large rooms, was liberally placed at the disposal of the committee by the Messrs. Strutt, for the purposes of the school, at the low rent of 20*l.* per annum. The position of the building in respect of the town generally is most advantageous, as it is nearly central; but the adjacent and surrounding premises being occupied by parties engaged in an extensive upholstery trade, it was necessary to expend a very large sum in making suitable approaches. Various alterations were also required in order to obtain the proper amount and direction of light. Thus a much larger expenditure became necessary than was at first contemplated. The subscriptions have, however, nearly sufficed to meet the whole outlay.

The school was opened for classes in October 1853, and arrangemente made for the instruction of the pupils of the Derby Grammar School, ths Diocesan Training Institution for Schoolmistresses, the Central National School, and the Trinity National School (the largest in the town).

Mr. Deacon delivered an introductory lecture, explaining and illustrating the system on which he intended to teach; and it was announced that similar lectures would be given by him from time to time. Several classes were very soon formed, the arrangements, terms, and numbers of which for the first year are given below. The receipts from students attending classes at the school during the first year amounted to 323*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The number at the commencement of the second year, September 1854. is about the same as in the first quarter of the preceding; and as the first year's receipts were found sufficient to provide tuition, and to defray all current and ordinary expenses, there is every reason to believe that the institution will henceforth, as was desired and intended, prove self-supporting. On occasion of a public lecture delivered by Mr. Deacon in October 1854 (on Light and Shade), numerous specimens of the drawings of students in all the classes were exhibited, which gave satisfactory evidence of the efficiency and success of the system adopted in the school.

(Signed) W. F. Wilkinson.

DERBY SCHOOL OF ART for instruction in Drawing and Modelling, St. Peter's Street.

Committee of Management.

T. W. Evans, Esq., Chairman.
Rev. E. H. Abney, Vicar of St. Alkmund's.
Mr. Douglas Fox.
Dr. Goode.
Mr. A. Handyside.
Mr. A. Holmes.
Rev. R. M. Hope, Vicar of St. Michael's.
Mr. F. J. Jessop.
Mr. Thomas Madeley.
Mr. T. S. Reed.
Rev. E. M. Wade, Incumbent of Trinity Church.
Rev. H. Ollard, Minister of London Road Chapel.

Treasurers—Messrs. W. and S. Evans.
Honorary Secretaries—Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Werburgh's, and Mr. H. I. Stevens.
Master—Mr. A. O. Deacon.
Assistant Master—Mr. Gresley.

The object of the Institution is to provide instruction in drawing of the highest order, and on the most approved principles; and to render such instruction accessible to all classes of the public.

The following classes are now open:—

	£ s. d.	Nos. in attendance.
MONDAY.		
Class for Gentlemen, 9 to 10½	at 1 0 0 per quarter.	4
„ Ladies, - 11 to 12½	„ 1 0 0 „	25
„ „ - 2¼ to 4	„ 0 12 6 „	22
„ Gentlemen, 6½ to 8	„ 0 12 6 „	14
THURSDAY.		
Class for Children, - 2¼ to 3½	at 0 10 0 „	8
THURSDAY and FRIDAY.		
Class for Artizans, - 8 to 10	at 0 5 0 „	42
MONDAY and THURSDAY.		
Class for Artizans, - 8 to 10	at 0 5 0 „	

39 students, at the Training College Schools 120—*i. e.*, 40 in each class.

Further information can be obtained at the School at the hours above named, or of Mr. Deacon, 33, London Road.

RECEIVED.	£	s.	d.
Total amount of fees received in the School for the first year	323	4	6
Fees received from Training College and National Schools	30	0	0
	£353	4	6
Donations	188	6	4
PAID.			
Builder for approaches, alterations, fittings, &c.	78	0	0
Gas-fitting, stoves, glazier	25	0	0
Printing, advertising, taxes, and other expenses	20	7	6
Materials and apparatus	23	14	6
Sundries	1	11	6
Rent to Michaelmas 1854	20	0	0
	168	13	6
Due for fitttings, &c., glazier	22	15	1½
	£191	8	7½

Other expenses have been defrayed from the receipts, one-fifth of which are at the disposal of the committee. The residue, according to the present arrangement, is received by the master, who undertakes to provide and pay his assistant.

Appendix C.

Report on London Navigation School.

London Navigation School.

Sir, Greenwich Hospital Schools, 5th January 1855.

In compliance with your request, I proceed to lay before you my Report upon the Board of Trade Navigation School, at the Sailors' Home, Well Street, London Docks.

In June last I was commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to put myself in communication with the "Department of Science and Art," for the purpose of re-organizing the school, and placing it upon a more efficient basis. Since that time I have exercised a supervision over it, and have, as occasion occurred, recommended to you such changes and modifications in the course of instruction as appeared to me necessary.

The school, which is held on the upper floor of the Sailors' Home Institution, consists of two separate apartments, occupied by the Upper and Lower sections.

The upper section is for the instruction of masters and mates of the merchant service in the following subjects, viz.—

Sextant Observing.
Chart Drawing.
Geometry.
Algebra.
Trigonometry.
The Sailings.
Use of the Nautical Almanac and Mathematical Tables.
Principle and Construction of Chronometers.
Methods of determining the Latitude and Longitude.
Nautical Surveying.
Compasses and Magnetism of Ships.
Theory of Winds, Tides, and Currents.
Methods of taking and recording Meteorological Observations.
Principle and Construction of the Steam Engine as applied to the Paddle Wheel and Screw Propeller.

The Lower section is for the education of seamen and apprentices. The course embraces the following subjects:—

Reading.
Writing.
Dictation and Letter Writing.
Arithmetic.
Geography.
The Sailings.
Sextant Observing.
Method of Keeping Ships' Books.

The hours of attendance are from 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., and 6 to 9 p.m. on the first five days of the working week, and from 9 to 12 a.m. on Saturdays.

The fees are six shillings per week for masters and mates, sixpence for seamen, and apprentices are admitted free.

The instruction of both sections is conducted by teachers who have been educated and trained in the Greenwich Hospital Schools, and who hold certificates of competency for teaching Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, from Mr. Riddle, the Head Master of the Nautical School.

My experience enables me to offer the following observations upon the practical working of the schools during the period that I have been connected with it.

Students. *Students.*—As regards the students who at present attend the school, it is manifest that the masters and mates taught in the senior section come for the express purpose of learning to solve certain problems in Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, required for passing the examination of the Local Marine Board, and they are unwilling to devote any portion of their

time to the other subjects that enter into the course of instruction. These, though essential to the education of every master mariner, are unfortunately not at present required of a candidate to pass an examination which proclaims him competent to take command of a vessel. Appendix C. LONDON NAVIGATION SCHOOL.

The lower section is composed of seamen and apprentices, who are for the most part employed during the day at their ships in the docks, and have acquired the rudiments of an English education before entering the school. They attend during their short stay in port from 6 to 9 in the evenings, and their chief object seems to be to acquire a knowledge of the sailings and the methods of keeping the books of a ship.

Both sections are taught the use of nautical instruments, and for this important purpose the Board of Trade has granted a liberal supply of requisites to carry out an efficient system of instruction, as will be seen by the list appended to this Report.

Those students who are sufficiently educated are accustomed to work out their own observations. None of them have been allowed to leave the school without receiving as great an amount as was possible of general information, in addition to the special instruction in the subjects for which they attended. Lectures have been delivered in the evenings upon the Steam Engine, Electricity, and Magnetism, with other branches of Natural Philosophy; and the Physical Geography of the Ocean has received particular attention.

Attendance.—In the first place, I must impress upon you the fact, that owing to the infancy of the school, and the want of means to give it publicity, its existence is almost entirely unknown to the shipowners and mercantile marine of the port. The students are either residents for a short time at the Home, or their business with the shipping interest brings them occasionally into communication with its officials. It is only through this medium that the school appears to me to be known. Attendance.

The average number of students attending weekly during the half-year ending 31st June last I found to be 17·56; the average number attending during the last half-year has been 31, showing an increase of more than one third.

From the fact that the students are in different stages of attainments, and that they attend for very limited periods, it has been found impossible to adopt a simultaneous method of instruction: the labour of teaching has therefore been excessive, because individual, and the results cannot at present be estimated by any general standard.

Masters.—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zealous and efficient manner in which the masters have discharged their duties. They have exercised great patience and perseverance in the instruction and management of a class of men who have many prejudices to be overcome, and who are difficult to convince that any improvements can be made upon their own mechanical methods of solving the great problems in navigation, and I consider that the masters have been eminently successful in creating and maintaining a feeling favourable to the objects contemplated by the Board of Trade for improving the mercantile marine. Masters.

As a practising school for young men about to be drafted to the outports as teachers in the Navigation Schools under the Board of Trade, I certainly think there cannot be a better than that at the Sailors' Home. The teachers when they leave the walls of Greenwich Hospital Schools are brought into contact at the Home with all classes of seamen, from masters to apprentices, and consequently with individuals possessing different tempers, degrees of attainments, habits and modes of thought, and being in London, they are within the influence and advice of the officers of this institution, who have their welfare at heart. Should they pass successfully through this ordeal of probation, I think they will have acquired sufficient practical skill in teaching and confidence in themselves,

Appendix C.

LONDON NAVIGATION SCHOOL.

to make them fully competent to conduct similar schools independently, and with satisfactory results. In support of this opinion, I refer you to the Trinity Board at Hull for evidence as to the efficiency of the first teacher that left the school.

Prospects.

Future Prospects.—As a means of encouraging the more industrious of the pupils, I would suggest that a standard of qualifications be fixed, and that upon examination each pupil be rewarded according to his proficiency.

In the upper section, the subjects of instruction in the course might be graduated, commencing with writing from dictation and arithmetic, and ending with a knowledge of the mathematical principles upon which the solution of problems in nautical astronomy depends.

The subjects of examination in the lower section might include writing from dictation, arithmetic, political and physical geography, English history, seamanship, with a knowledge of keeping the books of a ship.

The premiums that I would recommend to be awarded for passing these examinations would be those practically useful to seamen, such as works on navigation, astronomy, meteorology, with sailing directions, and some nautical and meteorological instruments, and I think that a suitable selection of books could be made from the accompanying list, which I have been at some pains to draw up, and which would I think also form an excellent seaman's library.

It has been a matter of much surprise to me never to find any of the masters or mates possessed of the smallest acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the great problems which they must be daily in the habit of solving, and by the aid of which they have been enabled to reach the most distant points of the globe. If boys at thirteen years of age can be taught these problems, and made fully to comprehend them, I cannot see why a knowledge of them should not be required of men who at times are intrusted with such a large amount of life and property. None of the masters or mates that I have met with had any knowledge of magnetism, or the effects of iron upon ships' compasses.

The more experience I have with the school, the more am I convinced that its usefulness would be greatly extended were it thrown open to the children of seafaring people, and made a source from whence shipowners and masters could draw intelligent and well-educated apprentices. Whether the Directors of the Sailors' Home would permit a boys' school being held in the present class-rooms is a matter to be ascertained, but I deem it my duty here to state, that I do not think that a satisfactory knowledge of the principles of navigation and nautical astronomy can be acquired by the adults who now attend the school. They are unprepared to enter upon the course of instruction from the want of that kind of education which is now afforded in some of our best elementary schools.

In an elementary and navigation school, such as I propose, all the subjects that make up the sum of an English education should be taught, and a class of senior boys be instructed in the theory of navigation and nautical astronomy previous to their being apprenticed to the masters of vessels.

As a means of making the school known, I think circulars should be addressed to the London shipowners and masters as they arrive in port, stating the advantages and terms of the school. It will receive more publicity, I have no doubt, when the galvanic current shall have been established between it and the Royal Observatory by means of the wire which the Board of Trade has directed to be laid down. Masters, it is hoped, will then attend to have their chronometers accurately rated.

I have, &c.

EDWARD HUGHES.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B.,
Secretary, Department of Science and Art.

APPENDIX D.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

ANNUAL REPORTS of the DIRECTOR of the METROPOLITAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

WITH reference to the Geological Survey of Great Britain during the past year, the Tamworth coal-field has been surveyed, and that of Ashby-de-la-Zouch is nearly completed. The permian, new red sandstone, and lias formations that surround these fields in Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, have been mapped, including an area of about 288 square miles.

In addition to this, numerous new lines have been added to the upper and lower new red sandstone in Cheshire, Shropshire, and parts of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, over an area of 950 square miles. As these were the results of discoveries made on the survey, and of the utmost importance to miners and landed proprietors, it was considered indispensable to re-examine the country that they affected, and this has been done with great rapidity.

Besides this, about 454 square miles have been mapped in the tertiary, cretaceous, and oolitic rocks of Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire, and about 40 square miles have been added to the oolitic survey of Gloucestershire. In the south, 80 square miles of tertiary strata previously surveyed have received additions.

Towards the close of the year the Geological Survey was commenced in Scotland, and a considerable area in Haddingtonshire is far advanced.

The whole area surveyed during the past year includes about 2,060 square miles; other parts of England have considerably progressed, although yet too incomplete to be reported on. Many additions to the maps already published have been made, and several new sheets are in progress of publication. Five sheets (about 150 miles) of sections have also been published during the past year.

As regards the progress of the Geological Survey of Ireland, the number of square miles begun and completed amounts to 740, including 230 miles of coast line. The district surveyed, stretching from Glandore Harbour on the south coast to Millstreet, north of Macroon, and thence to the headlands of Dunmanus and Bantry Bays, consisted chiefly of wild ranges of hills, separated by deep longitudinal valleys, and of long promontories jutting out into the sea, involved an amount of labour and travelling much greater than would appear from the mere statement of the number of square miles on the map.

In addition to this, some time was spent by the local director and senior geologists in the revision and comparison of the work done during the past three years, an operation rendered more than usually necessary in consequence of the altered appearance and structure of the rocks as they range to the westward.

Appendix D.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The line of country now occupied by the Survey stretches from Dursey Island, by Kenmare and Millstreet to Mallow, a distance of 76 miles; and a movement will be made northwards from that line as fast as circumstances will permit.

2,200 specimens of fossils have been added to the Irish collections.

In the Palæontological Department, since the last report, the following additions have been made to the collections (chiefly from specimens collected by the Survey), which additions have been examined, catalogued, and placed either in the Museum in Jermyn Street or in the duplicate drawers.

		Species.	Specimens.
1. *British.*	Tertiary fossils	34	101
„	Cretaceous	125	286
„	Oolitic	34	96
„	Triassic	8	18
„	Permian	50	400
„	Coal measures	22	74
„	Carboniferous limestone	110	372
„	Devonian	20	50
„	Silurian	91	363
	Total British	494	1760
2. *Colonial*	Tertiary (India)	15	43
and *Foreign.*	Cretaceous (Port Natal)	35	102
„	Palæozoic (chiefly Arctic)	68	280
	Total Foreign	118	425

Total British and Foreign, 612 species, 2185 specimens.

The following collections have been purchased :—

	Specimens.
Recent corals, sponges, and others, for the lecture cabinets	300
British fossils, including a fine collection of chalk and Purbeck remains	1455
Foreign, chiefly Silurian, from Europe and America	189

Twenty-three donations of British fossils have been received chiefly from the Rev. C. Erle, Sir James Clark, W. Bland, Esq., Lieutenant C. F. Cockburn, R.A., W. Ferguson, Esq., George Frean, Esq., — Gould, Esq., John Kilvert, Esq., G. Lock, Esq. An excellent series of mountain limestone fossils from the Isle of Man were presented by the Rev. J. G. Cumming.

Fourteen donations of Foreign fossils have been received chiefly from Sir John Bowring, Rev. D. M. Clark, Lieutenant Sankey, and John Brown, J. B. Pentland and G. H. Wathen, Esquires. Some Spanish Devonian and Silurian fossils from M. de Verneuil and Don Casiano de Prado, geologist to the Spanish Government. Also a fine series of Arctic fossils from Sir Edward Belcher, R.N., collected during his exploring expedition, and some from Captain Inglefield, R.N. Captain Garden, of the 45th regiment, has pre-

sented a series, very carefully collected, of cretaceous fossils from Port Natal, an important acquisition.

Several of the cases in the Museum have been re-arranged, and the fossils tabletted afresh by the Assistant-Naturalist. A week was also spent by him in the examination of an important collection of Purbeck fossils at Swanage, and a large selection of these were placed in the Museum.

Four months in the autumn and winter were devoted by the Palæontologist to the examination of the districts of East and West Pembrokeshire and part of North Devon, with a view to the determination of the geological boundary between the old red sandstone and the carboniferous rocks, the results of which will be embodied in the records of the Survey.

Duplicate specimens of organic remains have been transmitted to the Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin, and to the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Galway, and Cork. It was thought advisable during the past year to institute an experiment by the aid of Mr. Thomas H. Huxley, F.R.S. upon a portion of the British coasts, for the purpose of ascertaining their zoology, combined with their industrial marine products and latest geological changes. The experiment proved successful, and the following is an abstract by Mr. Huxley, of the general results obtained.—"Report of the Results of an initiatory Survey of a portion of the British Coasts with reference to their Zoology, Industrial Products, and latest Geological Changes."

The portion of the coast chosen for this experiment was the Bay of Tenby in the Bristol Channel; and the results of the inquiry may be briefly summed up under the following heads: 1. Economic; 2. Zoological; 3. Geological.

1. The localities of oyster beds, mussel beds, seining, trawling and cod grounds in Tenby Bay are marked out upon a chart. The accurate determination and register of fishing grounds in this manner is urged as the only means of putting an end to the present reckless and exhausting mode of working them. Particular attention is directed to the fact that salmon and salmon trout are taken by the seine in considerable numbers on the shores of the adjacent bays, and a rough estimate is given of the amount of capital employed in the fishery.

2. Under the second head the reporter gives a general view of the distribution of marine life in the bay, and refers to various subsequently published scientific researches, for the prosecution of which the Survey afforded opportunities.

3. Finally it is shown, that conclusions of no small geological interest as to the latest changes in the level of the land now forming the south shore of the Bristol Channel, are deducible from the data afforded by the results of dredging.

The sea bottom at considerable depths, in fact, is such as can only be accounted for by supposing a general denudation and concomitant depression of the land to have taken place since the formation of the Bristol Channel, a supposition which is fully justified by the existence of submerged remains of forests on the neighbouring shores.

Appendix D.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Mining Geologist has been occupied in closely examining the mines of the south-west of Ireland, some of them important as producing large quantities of ore, others as absorbing very considerable capital in their development, and, whether in one case or the other, exercising an important influence on the neighbouring country. The chief localities examined were as follows :—

The lead mines at Castlemaine, the slate quarries at Valencia, the copper mines at West Cove, at Beerhaven or Allihies, Kenmare, Coosheen, Audley, Crookhaven, Irish Consols, Brow Head, Mizen Head, Dhurode, Ballydehob, Gurtnavallig, &c. near Bantry, and at Castlehaven, &c., near Skibbereen.

He also re-visited the Knockmahon mines, to inspect a very productive lode of late discovery, and has taken notes of the whole of these with a view to the publication of a paper on the subject in the records of the Geological Survey.

The latter part of October and beginning of November were occupied by him in continuing the survey of the important coalfield of North Staffordshire, an outlying part of which, hitherto almost valueless, has recently become the scene of great activity. An ore of iron, the locality of which he examined, two years ago, with Mr. Blackwell, the ironmaster of Dudley, has been proved, where equably developed, to produce above 6,000 tons to the acre, giving a value of nearly £4,000 to the acre. Its history is an instance of the importance of surveying minutely those districts in which valuable minerals are not presumed to exist.

Mining Record Office.

REPORT ON MINING RECORD OFFICE.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Treasury Committee of Inquiry, means were provided in the estimates for the past year for securing the whole time of the Keeper of Mining Records to his department, instead of part of it being employed in lecturing on physical science. A sum of money was taken for his travelling expenses, which has enabled him to visit the various mineral districts and to procure much more complete plans and sections of mines, as well as statistics of mineral produce than was hitherto procurable by correspondence alone.

As soon as the estimates had passed, he visited the coal and iron districts of Scotland, it being very desirable to obtain correct information relative to the production of the black-band ironstone and the manufacture of Scotch iron. By the assistance of Mr. Murray, of Monklands, all the desirable information for the year 1853 was readily obtained ; and it is expected that, with the additional assistance Mr. R. Williams, the colliery inspector of Glasgow, and of Mr. Langford, of Edinburgh, very correct statistics of this important mineral district for the year 1854 will be furnished.

On his return from Scotland, he visited several influential coal owners in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, who freely rendered him their assistance.

Attention was next directed to the mining districts in the West of England. The office already possessed the plans and sections of 69 of the mines of Cornwall and Devonshire, which series would

be rendered far more complete if some plan were organized by which these documents should receive annually the additions of the shafts sunk and the levels driven during such period. It is gratifying to state, that in every case permission to take copies is readily given, and the information freely imparted. Tracings were obtained of 111 plans and sections, a list of which is appended. It is also satisfactory to learn that the collection of an entire series of these important documents is but a question of time. The working plans and sections of several mines recently abandoned have also been obtained. These documents are the most immediately serviceable to the public, as during the past year the office has been enabled to supply new adventurers with the plans of the old workings of several mines. As the number of these documents increase, so will the utility of the office be extended.

Since the abolition of the coinage of tin, it has been very difficult to determine the quantities of the ore raised, and metal smelted in Cornwall and Devon. By the assistance of the Messrs. Williams, of Scorrier House, and of the Messrs. Bolitho, of Chyandour, the gross amount will be in future obtained with great exactness. Mr. Smith, the secretary to the Vice-Warden of the Stannary Courts, has directed that this office shall be supplied with a statement of the dues paid on the tin raised, and nearly all the principal mines have promised accounts of their sales. By these means it is hoped that tin may be added to the statistical returns of lead and copper, which have been regularly published for some years past. Measures have also been taken for obtaining returns of the produce of zinc, manganese, and other mineral ores which are commercially valuable. These, with the addition of the annual production of China clay and China stone (a largely increasing branch of industry) will be published as early as possible.

The places visited in the West of England, were Bristol and its coal-fields, the mines on Exmoor, sundry mines near Plympton, the Tavistock mining district and Dartmoor, Gunnis Lake and Callington, the Liskeard mines, St. Austle, Truro, Helstone, Marazion, St. Ives, St. Just, and Lands-End. Throughout the whole of this extensive mining district every facility for furthering the objects of the Mining Record Office was afforded, and the importance of such a collection of plans, sections, and statistics as we have in view, was readily admitted by all who are in any way connected with our mineral industries.

In the autumn, the North of England was again visited, and plans arranged for procuring a tolerably correct return of the produce of coal for the year 1854. A list was also obtained of every colliery shipping coals from the Northern Ports. The remarkable iron formations at Cleveland are now attracting great attention. New furnaces are rapidly springing up over the district, and the quantity of pig iron made is constantly increasing. A return of the pig iron made in 1853, and of the number of furnaces in and out of blast in the Tees, Tyne, and Durham districts for the same year, was also obtained from the principal ironmasters.

Newcastle, Durham, Darlington, Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Masborough, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Derby, &c., were visited, and

the office has to acknowledge the assistance rendered by the following gentlemen: viz., Mr. Nicholas Wood, of Hetton; Mr. R. J. Taylor, secretary of the Coal Owners Association; Mr. H. L. Pattinson, of the Felling Iron Works; Mr. Brown, of the Custom House, Newcastle; Messrs. J. Wilson and W. Sykes Ward, of Leeds; Mr. Benj. Biram, of Wentworth Woodhouse; Messrs. R. Barker, R. Solly, and Dunn, of Sheffield, besides many others.* Permission has been granted by the Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G. and the Sheffield Colliery Company to copy their large and important plans. Mr. Nicholas Wood has undertaken to supply the office with a large number of the plans of collieries under his management. Many other copies of plans might be procured by paying for the labour of copying, but the sum at the disposal of the office during the past year did not allow of our availing ourselves of this permission to the extent to which it has been universally granted.

It is very desirable to ascertain not only the quantity of coal raised in each coal-producing district, but its distribution also. The sea-borne coal can be determined without much difficulty, since Mr. Brown, of the Bill of Entry Office, Newcastle, obtains returns from all the Custom Houses of the quantities shipped, and has rendered us every assistance. By the aid of Mr. R. Barker it is hoped that a complete return of all the coal carried by railways may be procurable. The quantities consumed in the inland towns, especially those in the colliery districts, are obtainable only with difficulty, though a close approximation to the truth may possibly be arrived at.

Previously to this year there were collected in this office the working plans or sections of 193 collieries, and it may be calculated that this number will be largely increased. In addition to the plans and sections of metalliferous mines, already named, there are in the office similar documents of 44 other mines, situated in Wales, Ireland, &c.

Returns of the sales of copper and lead ores are regularly obtained from Cornwall, Swansea, and Holywell. An important series of publications issued from the London Coal Exchange of "Prices of Coal at the Coal Market" for a period of fifteen years has been purchased, and the monthly and annual returns made to the City of the coals coming into London will in future be regularly filed in this office.

The Inspectors of Collieries have, in compliance with the recommendation contained in the Report of the Treasury Committee of Inquiry, been placed by the Home Office in communication with the Keeper of Mining Records, and have been requested to afford him all the information in their power in his inquiries respecting mines, &c.

It may be stated, in conclusion, that it is hoped that this office will be enabled shortly to publish far more correct returns of this important portion of the industry of the country than have hitherto appeared.

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* As on many former occasions, we have again especially to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, by the gift of many mining plans. To Mr. Joshua Walker, we are also much indebted, for his aid in determining the quantities of silver produced from the British lead ores.

Museum of Practical Geology.

The cases in the Museum having been repaired with a view of keeping out the dust, which, as originally constructed, they were not found to do, the specimens of minerals and ores have been cleaned and re-arranged. The new cases supplied during the past year by the Board of Works have also been filled with specimens, and more cases have become needful for the proper display of a large and important collection of metallurgical products, &c. The collection of specimens, illustrative of the composition and manufacture of British pottery and porcelain, has been entirely re-arranged, and a descriptive catalogue of them has been published.

The donations have, as heretofore, been both numerous and valuable, for which the Museum is indebted to the following contributors:—The Netherlands Government, the United States Commissioner of Patents, the Smithsonian Institution, the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna, the Committee of the Athenæum, the Geological and Polytechnic Society of Yorkshire, the Editors of the Artizan and of the Pharmaceutical Journal, the Committees of the Royal Institution and of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of the Geological Society of London, and of the Cornwall Polytechnic Society; Dr. Barlow, Dr. Buist, Mr. Blashfield, the Honourable C. F. Bennet, Mr. F. Blanford, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. W. Bray, Mr. J. S. Blackwell, Sir E. Belcher, Mr. Benj. Biram, Mr. C. L. Cottam, Mr. S. A. Donaldson, Mr. J. F. Davis, Mons. Dumont of Liege, Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart., Mr. Thomas Fearn, Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., Mr. Getty, Sig. Carlo Giorgini, Mons. Hubbe, Mr. Daniel Hanbury, Miss M. Hakewill, Mr. B. Hertz, Mr. A. H. Patterson, Mr. T. H. Henry, F.R.S., Mr. J. G. Jeffreys, F.R.S., Dr. Jervis, Mr. T. Rupert Jones, Mr. Mark, of Bogota; Mr. C. B. Norton, New York, Mr. C. B. Rose, Mr. W. W. Smyth, Mr. C. Roach Smith, Messrs. Schlagintweit, Rev. Thomas Stainforth, Mr. G. Vincent, Mr. Williamson, Mr. W. Sykes Ward, the Rev. James Williams.

The number of visitors to the Museum between 1st January and 31st December 1854, was 16,148.

Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.

The number of students of all kinds who have entered to the morning lectures during the present session amounts to 57, and of these 11 are matriculated students for the courses of study extending over two years; three are pupil-teachers (paying examination fees only) and the remainder are occasional students entering to the various classes. It is highly gratifying to observe, that the officers of the Honourable East India Company's service, as the institution is becoming more and more known, are availing themselves of the advantage held out to them and to the officers of the Queen's service of attending the courses at half the usual fees. During the present session no less than 12 have entered to the various lectures, many of them passing through the whole course.

Appendix D.

Report of Director of the School of Science.

Intimations having been made that extended courses of lectures on certain subjects, to be delivered in the evening at moderate cost, would be of very great advantage to many persons unable to avail themselves, as occasional students, of the regular courses of lectures given in the morning, a course of twenty lectures on the Chemistry of Non-metallic Bodies, was commenced by Dr. Hofmann, in the latter part of last year. The fee charged for these lectures was 5*s.* for the course, and a reduction of 2*s.* 6*d.* was made to schoolmasters and pupil-teachers. 253 tickets were sold, 60 of them to schoolmasters. As this number would justify the conclusion that such lectures, as they become known, will meet a want very generally felt, other courses of them will be delivered during the session ; the next on the Natural History of Man, by Mr. Huxley, F.R.S.

The lectures to working men continue to be well attended. The whole of the tickets (600) to the first course of the present session, were immediately applied for. These courses are systematic and arranged so as to illustrate, within the period of two years, the principal subjects taught at the institution.

Those for the present session include—

Geology, by Professor Ramsay.
Applied Mechanics, by Professor Willis.
Natural History, by Mr. Huxley.

The College of Chemistry, which was annexed to this institution, has fully answered the expectations formed of it, and has afforded ample laboratory accommodation to the students of this school. The attendance of the pupils throughout the whole session has been very regular, and to the extent of the capabilities of the place. Since the last report, the chemist has made the following investigations for the public departments, viz., for the Emigration Commissioners, a report upon Wylam's patent fuel ; for the Registrar-General's Office, a report upon the paper and ink employed for the registration ; and for the Inland Revenue Office, a report upon the ink and paper to be employed for bill stamps, &c.

The metallurgical laboratory has also been in full operation, and the attendance of the students equally good, though, from the special nature of the subject taught, they are not so numerous. The lease under which the present premises in Marylebone Street are held expiring in August next, it became necessary to look for some other place which would afford the accommodation required. The house next adjoining the Museum having become vacant, appeared to afford the requisite space by the removal of certain portions of the back premises. The Treasury sanction was obtained for the Board of Works to negotiate the taking of the premises, which has been done at a rent not exceeding that for the smaller accommodation in Marylebone Street. It is considered that this arrangement, besides providing a space absolutely requisite for the proper sorting and cataloguing of the daily increasing fossil collections, will allow of a laboratory being permanently fitted up for the use of the metallurgical students in the school.

The important inquiry mentioned in previous reports, respecting the iron ores of Great Britain, which has been carrying on

in this laboratory at the expense of Mr. Samuel Blackwell, the well-known ironmaster of South Staffordshire, is nearly completed and it is hoped that the results will shortly be presented to the public. Appendix D.

H. T. De la Beche.

List of Plans and Sections obtained for the Mining Record Office, during the Year 1854. Plans obtained for Mining Record Office.

1. Tincroft, plan.
2. Huel Prospect.
3. East Huel Crofty.
4. do. do. and Huel Agar.
5. Huel Seaton.
6. do. Bassett.
7. Porkellis Moor.
8. Swanpool Mine, plan.
9. South Huel Francis, North Lode, section.
10. The Snowdon Mine.
11. South Huel Frances, Harvey's Shaft, section.
12. East Huel Alfred, plan.
13. North Pool Mine, Section of Daubuz Lode.
14. West Huel Buller, plan.
15. South Huel Frances, plan.
16. Huel Kitty, plan.
17. Huel Rose Mine, plan.
18. do. do. section.
19. Huel Mary Mine, plan.
20. do. do. section on North Lode.
21. Huel Penrose Mine, section.
22. South Huel Tolgus, section on South Lode.
23. do. do. plan.
24. Old Huel Bassett, plan.
25. West do. do. plan.
26. do. do. section.
27. Plan of the Townships of Clifton and Hartshead (Yorkshire).
28. Hebburn Colliery, showing Basaltic Dyke.
29. Thick Coal in Lane End Pit, section.
30. Huel Ocean, plan.
31. Do. Golden, Sections of Workings under the sea.
32. Do. Survey do. do.
33. Great Beam Mine, plan.
34. do. do. Section on Great South Lode.
35 do. do. Section on Great North Lode.
36. do. do. Transverse section.
37. Great Beam Mine, transverse section.
38. Treverbyn United Mines, plan.
39. do. do. longitudinal section.
40. Callington Mines, plan of workings on Lead Lode.
41. do. do. section do. do.
42. do. do. do. on Kelly Bray Lode.
43. Holmbush Mine, plan.
44. Hingston Down, plan.
45. do. do. section.
46. United Mines, new workings.
47. Huel Clifford, plan.
48. Huel Franco and Massa, plan.
49. Huel Lovel, longitudinal section.
50. do. do. section on Capes Lode.
51. Poalladras Mine, section.
52. do. do. longitudinal section, Borrs Lode.
53. do. do. do. do. Brissa Lode.

Appendix D.

PLANS OBTAINED FOR MINING RECORD OFFICE.

54. Poalladras Mine, longitudinal section, Pressine Lode.
55. do. do. do. do. Tremerne Lode.
56. Huel Owles, section of Gargortha Lode.
57. do. section.
58. Botallack Mine, plan of Crown's part.
59. do. section of Bal Lode.
60. Levant Mine, plan.
61 do. section.
62. Chacewater Mines, plan.
63. do. do. plan of lodes.
64. do. do. section of Elven Lodes.
65. Huel Squire, plan.
66. Tregurtha Downs, plan and section.
67. do. do. section on North and South Lodes.
68. Huel Peever, longitudinal section.
69. Treskerby, transverse section.
70. do. longitudinal do.
71. Chasewater Mines, plan of the lodes.
72. Blue Hills, St. Agnes, transverse section.
73. Huel Peever, transverse section.
74. Sark Mine, plan.
75. do. section.
76. Marazion Mines, plan.
77. Levant Mine, plan.
78. Huel Agar, plan.
79. do. underground plan.
80. Cape Cornwall, surface plan.
81. do. horizontal plan.
82. do. vertical section.
83. Walkhampton Mines, tin and copper, plan.
84. do. do. section.
85. North Pool Mine, plan.
86. Part of the townships of Clifton and Hartshead (Yorkshire coal fields), section.
87. South Huel Tolgus, section on North Lode.
88. West Huel Towan, plan.
89. do. do. section.
90. Section of Huel Clarence Nancekuke Mines.
91. Plan do. do.
92. Section do. do.
93. East Huel Leisure plan.
94. do. do. section.
95. Huel Grenville, plan.
96. do. section.
97. Polgine Mine, Camborne section.
98. Ecton, Clayton, and Waterbank Mines, section.
99. Huel Coates, plan.
100. Huel Raven Copper Mine, plan and section.
101. Lostwithiel Consols, plan.
102. do. do. section.
103. Huel Betsey, plan.
104. do. section.
105. East Tywarnhaile Mine, plan.
106. do. do. section.
107. Tamar Silver Lead Mine, plan.
108. do. do. section.
109. Consolidated Mines, plan.
110 Goginan Mines, section.
111. Cwmystwith Mines, plan and section.

(Signed) ROBERT HUNT.

Appendix D.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT ON CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART.

REPORT of the HEAD MASTER of the CENTRAL SCHOOL of ART.

Head Master's Office, Marlborough House,
Pall Mall, January 31, 1855.

SIR,

THE Report which I have now the honour of submitting, embraces the period commencing October 1st, 1853, and extending to October 1st 1854.

During the midsummer vacation of 1853 "the Metropolitan School of Practical Art," was removed from Somerset House, and commenced the occupancy of buildings at Marlborough House; some of which were constructed for its purposes, the other being class-rooms previously fitted up for the uses of some of the special classes.

At this time, the special classes of artistic anatomy and modelling, which had been on the partial removal to Marlborough House, separated from the Central School, were re-united to it, and in October 1853 "the Central Normal and Training School" was opened at Marlborough House.

Its curriculum of studies embraces a complete course of art-education, in addition to its special objects as a school for the training of masters. It has also various "special classes," under different masters, in which the practical application of art to manufacturing and ornamental purposes is taught (*vide* Prospectus at p. 123).

My report may be conveniently divided into the following heads :—

1st. The accommodation and arrangement of the school at the period of its opening in 1853.

2d. The masters and their duties.

3d. The school considered as a central school of art.
- *a.* The finance of this section of the school.
- *b.* The results obtained in this section of the school.

4th. The school considered as a training school.
- *a.* Its results in this capacity.

5th. The school considered as the centre of Metropolitan instruction; and

6th. The modifications and extension proposed for adoption at the commencement of the autumn session of 1854–5.

Accommodation and arrangement.

The space devoted to the purposes of "the Central Normal and Training School" at Marlborough House, irrespective of that employed for the special classes, consists of five class-rooms and a lecture theatre, besides offices; two of those rooms having been constructed for the purposes of the school in the court-yard of Marlborough House. In those rooms every attention has been paid to their requirements as class-rooms, and they are to the extent of their accommodation quite satisfactory.

The rooms occupied in one of the wings of the building are, I regret to say, of a very unsatisfactory character, from the very

Appendix D. imperfect nature of the lighting in the day; in fact, they are in no way adapted for class-rooms.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT ON CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART.

The dimensions of the rooms, the number of students for whom accommodation is provided in each, and the purposes for which they are used, are stated in Table A. page 126.

By referring to that table, and one given page 208, Report for 1852, it will be seen that the whole extent of accommodation is, with the exception of the lecture theatre, much less than at Somerset House, where accommodation was provided for 280 pupils at one time. But from the great change in the character of the school, and the establishment of district schools in various parts of the Metropolis, this diminution in the extent of accommodation was not supposed likely to create a difficulty.

When the school was removed to the central establishment, it derived many advantages from the museum, library, &c., which were but imperfectly within the reach of the students when at Somerset House.

The hours of attendance, rate of fees, and vacations are fully described in the prospectus for the general course.

Masters.

In preparing for the altered position and character of the school on its removal to Marlborough House, it was requisite to make changes in the duties of masters, although no additional officers were appointed.

The names of the masters, their positions, salaries, and date of joining the school, are given in Table B., any change as compared with a similar Table p. 210, Report of 1852, date, except the appointment of Mr. Hancock, from October 1st 1853.

"The general course" of study is open to all students in the morning, but in the evening some amount of elementary drawing power is necessary to admission. The details of the course are given in prospectus.

Some students are admitted free, and a junior training class, as suggested in my Report of 1852, also forms a portion of the general school; in this class students receive an allowance of 10*l.* per annum; the number is limited to six.

The accompanying Table C. will show the hours of assembling and departure, the rate of fees per session, and the number of students.

Besides the general studies of the school, the various classes, more especially for the masters in training, are all open to the students of the general course; it is therefore, when speaking of the training course, that I shall enter into detail as to the class arrangements of the school, merely inserting in this place a tabular statement of the works executed by the students of the general course in the classes at Marlborough House. (*See* Table D. page 129.)

I may here mention that during the session from February to October 1854, a class of students from the Westminster school have attended three days a week, for two hours each day, on payment of a fee of 2*l.* each student per session, the class numbering seventeen.

The School of Design, while it remained at Somerset House,

after the establishment of the Department of Practical Art, experienced a change rather of degree than of kind; and in the Report of 1852, and in the few months of its longer continuance at Somerset House, it might with propriety be considered rather as a school of art, with a supplementary class for the training of masters, than as a normal training school. In fact, the school in no degree differed in kind from the schools of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other large towns, except in the addition of the small class for the training of masters. But from the commencement of the school at Marlborough House, the principle underwent a complete change, and it at once assumed its real position as a central training school.

The instruction of general students in art was regarded as a subordinate consideration to its more important object; although the students so admitted were allowed to participate in the instruction given to the training class, on the payment of a high rate of fees, the school became, in fact, national in its objects, and not simply metropolitan.

The great object, therefore, being to train and provide efficient masters for provincial towns, it became necessary carefully to consider the character of the instruction and acquirements most likely to conduce to the permanent success and utility of schools likely to be established in the towns making application for them.

It may be premised that the great distinction between art education on the Continent and in England has been that, in the first case, it has commenced from the bottom, and in the last it has begun at the middle; in other words, on the Continent drawing forms a part, no unimportant one, of general education, and upon this foundation has the art education of the Continent been based. In England the schools of design have had the difficulty to contend with that, while nominally schools of design, they have have been to a very great extent elementary drawing schools. Added to this, Continental art education has been of a more widely practical character, embracing at least elementary instruction in the various ramifications of architecture, painting, and sculpture. But in the schools of design, owing, I conceive, to an erroneous and limited view of their real objects, this widely spread field of their advantages had been not merely uncultivated, but forbidden; ornament in its widest sense being supposed to be the limit of the purposes of the school. As an instance, even in the head school, where there was an architectural class taught by a professor, only those portions which constitute architecture a fine art, were taught, while those having relation to trade were forbidden, thus reducing its utility and attractiveness, for it must be evident that to the great bulk of persons connected with trade, practical instruction would present great attractions, and immediate advantages to their minds. All carpenters would readily feel the advantage of being able to make a working drawing of some timber framing, and would willingly make an effort to acquire the power, while but few would recognize the importance of learning the proportions of classic architecture, and

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most would be daunted by the difficulty of learning, with no previous art-power, to become accomplished architectural draughtsmen, in those few hours left to them after a day of laborious manual toil.

The abstract idea of the schools of design, the essential type on which they were based, was that they were to become a necessary part of manufacturing education; and although, doubtless, their utility was not absolutely limited to this field, whatever was done, whether for general or for art education, was extraneous to, rather than a part of, their scope and object.

Their purposes being thus limited and defined, in order to maintain them, it was absolutely necessary that some powers more especially interested in the progress and development of this special instruction should support schools so specific and limited in their character.

But it having been considered desirable to revise the principle on which the schools of design were supported, and especially to render all schools as far as possible self supporting, it is evident that three new elements were introduced, all demanding careful consideration in arranging the course of preparatory training for masterships.

1st. Art-education, or, more properly speaking, drawing, had to be introduced as a part of general education, another kind of writing, a more ready and prompt means of conveying ideas, and which ought to and might take rank with writing, as useful as it and not proportionally more difficult of acquirement, drawing of a character also which should be the foundation of a higher art development at the will of the possessor, and that should at least impart nothing which it would be required to unlearn.

2nd. It was required to place within the reach of all, those sections of art-education which had a more directly practical application to, and connexion with, the various trades and vocations of the operative classes—trades which may be broadly classed under the head of constructive, as contrasted with those which are more distinctly ornamentative; and

3rd. The necessity of enabling masters to attract to their schools all classes, whatever their station and requirements, who were solicitous to receive sound art-instruction, whatever ultimate object they might propose to themselves in regard to it, whether practical, professional, or as an accomplishment; with a view, first, to make the action of the school as widely spread as possible; and, second, to render it capable of existence from its own resources without Government aid.

To meet these requirements, it was necessary to begin lower than hitherto, and to spread over a wider field the educational power of the master. As the necessity of laying a broad and deep foundation for the diffusion of art-education amongst the people in general was now recognized, the introduction of drawing as a part of general education, required immediate attention.

In order to acquire opportunity for the practice and acquisition of this character of instruction, the schools under the inspection of the Privy Council presented a ready and appropriate field and

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early in the existence of the training class three such schools were under instruction in London.

But it will be obvious that in imparting instruction to a class of children varying, perhaps, from eight to twelve years of age, not unfrequently from sixty to eighty in number, and to whom but one lesson per week of one hour's duration was to be given, that an entirely different system and manner of instruction would be necessary from that ordinarily adopted in teaching drawing.

For at this point, although the exercise of the art of drawing would necessarily be of a very elementary character, the art of *teaching* would be required in a high degree.

Training of masters.

To meet this want, therefore, a series of lessons on class-teaching were delivered at Somerset House by the head master, preparatory to its practice in the parochial schools of London by the masters in training, such practice being from time to time overlooked by him, until the removal of the schools to Marlborough House, when a class was drafted from an adjacent parochial school, taught sometimes by the head master in the presence of the training class, and sometimes by masters in training, as an exercise.

Both these methods have, however, been found to possess disadvantages; in the first place, lecturing to the masters, the difficulty of illustrating, or in other words, of speaking to students who had been years engaged in the study of art, a language such as would be required to be addressed to children of from eight to twelve years of age, who could not draw the simplest line, presented difficulties apparently unsurmountable; it became, in fact, a lesson on the theory of teaching such a class, rather than an exhibition of its practice—a lesson, however advantageous, by no means capable of superseding the other.

On the other hand, when a class was imported into the school, such a class would be in a constant state of progress, and from the frequent departures and entries of students into the training class, but few would have an opportunity of seeing, perhaps by far the most important work, the commencement and initiation of such a class; added to which, from the great increase of the business and duties of the head master, it became impossible to devote that time to the class, without which it offered no advantages, so far as the training of masters was concerned, over a class taught in its own school.

The great means of training masters in this class of teaching lies, therefore, in the fact that a large number of parochial schools in London are taught by the masters in training, providing a means of giving each master at least one session's practice of parochial teaching, generally two lessons a week, such teaching being constantly inspected and directed.

Ascending then to the next desirability, instruction adapted to the wants of operatives, &c., it will be necessary to premise that while the school at Somerset House remained disjoined and distinct from those special classes which existed at Marlborough House, the systematic study of practical geometry and perspective

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were all that could be added to the general art education imparted to the masters in training.

Both these subjects were taught by the head master by way of lecture, with black-board illustrations, and both endeavoured to be taught especially with a view to render those taught capable of teaching others.

But on the removal of the school to Marlborough House, those limitations, whether of room or of teaching power, no longer existed, and classes for the study of mechanical drawing and projection, of architectural drawing and the study of architecture, of the historic study of ornament, and the practice of design, were at once made a portion of the curriculum of the training course.

These additions were of great use in increasing the value of the course of training, and in forwarding the attainment of the objects of the Department; many difficulties, however, presented themselves to the complete and systematic working out of this course of instruction; some arose from what was soon found to be very limited accommodation, and still more from the limited time which could be placed to the use of the training class by the different professors, whose remuneration was based upon the teaching of the special classes, and to whom, therefore, the tuition in the training class was an additional labour. The time given in the first session was only one hour per week from each professor.

Table E. exhibits the studies and hours of attendance for training masters and general students.

When, however, it is borne in mind that no students are admissable to the training class but those who are already in possession of a considerable degree of art-power, it will, I think, be admitted that this curriculum presented the basis of an enlarged and practical course of study.

There remains one section for consideration, that which applies more directly to those branches of study likely to be popular amongst the middle and upper classes, and which, although somewhat extraneous to the more important uses of the school, are rendered necessary adjuncts to the course of instruction by the necessity of attracting to the schools pupils who would pay a more remunerating fee than those paid by the parochial schools and artisans.

Of these, painting, whether in oil or water, drawing the human figure, landscape, &c., will evidently form staple subjects, but many causes have hitherto prevented any considerable attention from being paid to those subjects by the training class.

The training class commenced its existence in June 1852; at that time masters were in demand from it, and this advance of the demand before the supply has continued almost to the present time; indeed, it may with truth be said that for a long period a student was no sooner admitted into the training class than he was wanted for a school.

Bearing in mind, also, the extent of study through which the student had to pass to obtain the elementary certificate, and that

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the Department recognized only those abilities which were tested under its own supervision, it will be evident that but few opportunities have existed for the granting certificates for those more generally attractive branches of art. The great object of the training class being to ensure, in the first place, that its elementary teaching is of the highest character. It is to be remembered, however, that all of the students admitted possess more or less general art-power, some to a very considerable extent; therefore, although a certificate may only include and vouch for the possession of elementary power, it by no means asserts that higher powers are not possessed by the person so certified.

It is, however, satisfactory to believe that the time of first pressure having passed away, students may now remain a much longer time in the class, and that those who by their previously acquired power or greater aptitude may have an opportunity of competing for the higher certificates, will carry into the provinces powers and an influence which will tend materially to raise the character and position of the schools.

I append a paper showing the course of examination, which, together with the course of studies of the school, also appended, will show the nature and extent of the studies and examination of the training masters.

At the first establishment of the class, students recommended by the committees of provincial schools, and found to be competent, were placed in receipt of a salary of 1*l.* a week during their continuance in it; after a time this privilege was extended to others, and ultimately an advanced class, limited in number, was allowed 30*s.* a week while pursuing their studies; the training of the first class consisting, besides the school studies, of tuition in parochial schools, that of the second having, besides this, the additional practice of teaching in a district school, an arrangement which arose from the adoption of a report, which I had the honour of submitting, 24th December 1853, and which will be found p. 200 of the Report of that year.

The following Table F. will show the working and results of the class for the training of masters.

Schoolmasters and pupil-teachers.

As an appendix to this class, and occupying a sort of middle ground between it and the parochial teaching, the class for the training of schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers of parochial, national, and similar schools, may with propriety be placed next in order.

Previous to the removal of the school to Marlborough House, an attempt had been made to interest the schoolmasters of the Metropolis in the subject of drawing, and to aid their efforts in that direction, not without success; but little advantage could, however, be hoped to be derived from any system which stopped short of actual tuition, and it was felt desirable therefore to establish classes for schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers, in order that they might have an opportunity of acquiring that knowledge, which it is so desirable they should impart to their pupils, who can never hope to obtain it throughout the country from any other source.

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The lecture theatre was therefore fitted in the best way its other uses would permit, and three classes for the instruction of schoolmasters, &c. established; one class meeting on Tuesday and Thursday evenings; one on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and one on Saturday afternoons. The course of studies embracing —free-hand drawing on the black-board; free-hand drawing, of a more refined and careful character, on paper from copies in outline; practical geometry, perspective, and drawing from solid models, and other more picturesque objects.

Affiliated to this section of the school, I may here allude to the tuition given in the training school at Kneller Hall, and also to that at the female training school at Whitelands, the system of instruction pursued being precisely similar, as the objects are the same; these classes, as well as those for geometry and perspective at the female school in Gower-street, having, in fact, been the primary occupation of my assistant training master, and although the results of these classes as tested by examination do not fall within the province of this report, I may without impropriety express my conviction of the great benefit likely to accrue to the cause of general education from this tuition of the schoolmasters and training teachers of the Metropolitan district.

Table G. contains a statements of the particulars of those classes.

Considered as the centre of metropolitan instruction.

The school now remains to be considered as the centre of Metropolitan instruction.

The department having thought proper to adopt the suggestions contained in my Report of 24th December 1853, the several schools alluded to in it were at once affiliated to the Central School, and placed under my direction. The principles adopted being precisely the same as those applied to the provincial schools, except that the Committee had no power of interference with the instruction, and that they were required to pay but one fourth of the fees received to the master teaching.

The whole of the five schools forming the subject of that Report have been re-organized and re-arranged, others also have been organized and arranged; the total number now amounting to eight; one at Rotherhithe, one at Gore House, Kensington, and one in St. Martin's; the last being in every way a most admirable school, and admitting of extensive development.

Of the masters who have taught those schools, three have been already appointed, one to Carlisle, one to Leeds, and one to Exeter.

Parochial schools.

Table H. will exhibit the results of attendance, &c. &c. in the schools.

I have before alluded to the tuition given in metropolitan parochial schools, by the masters in the training class, the locality of the schools, period of commencing to receive tuition, and the average number taught, will be found in Table I.

It can scarcely be necessary to observe that the very small amount of time given to drawing in those schools, must render extremely slow the progress of the students, remembering also that the children remain in the schools a very short time, and leave them very young.

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For if it be necessary, in order to acquire a very moderate degree of skill in writing, to devote one hour or more per day to its practice, it can scarcely be hoped that much can be achieved in drawing, which, although similar, is much more difficult of acquirement, in one-sixth of the time. In some of the schools, however, where more interest has been taken by the masters of them than in others, great progress has been made, and very satisfactory results obtained. I would particularly mention the schools of St. Martin's, and of Camden Town, in both of which large classes are taught, although it is fair to say that many other schools also deserve high commendation.

It has given me great pleasure to be assured by schoolmasters that they have found their scholars to be improved greatly by their pratice of drawing, in other matters, which might at first appear to have no direct connexion with it, and that the time spent in its acquisition had been well applied, had it secured only the additional neatness, precision, and painstaking, found to result from it.

I sincerely trust that the time is rapidly approaching when drawing will be recognized by all teachers as a powerful agent in education, and in the amelioration and refinement of the general character, and I cannot but regard the tuition given in those schools, and the teaching of schoolmasters, a most valuable use of the Central School.

I have alluded to the great change that has taken place in the character of the school, especially since its removal to Marlborough House, and its fuller development as a training school, and have said that the change was such as to render the school no longer merely metropolitan, but strictly imperial in its character, that its benefits were no longer confined to students of Art in London, but were principally directed with a view to the benefit of the country at large.

Summary.

I trust that the following brief epitome of one section of this report will verify that assertion.

75 masters have passed or are passing through a course of study especially with a view to become masters in the provinces; 44 masters who have passed through this course have been already appointed.

289 schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers have been under instruction, a great number of whom are now giving instruction in their own schools, and 135 students in two training colleges are receiving instruction from the school.

For this tuition the Department receives from the schoolmasters and the two training colleges the sum of 175*l.* 15*s.* for one year. 47 lessons per week are given in thirty parochial schools, for which the Department receives 235*l.* per annum, the tuition being given by the masters in training.

9 district schools are taught by masters in training, who receive one fourth of the fees of those schools, the tuition being superintended from the Central School; and 153 students receive instruction in the classes of the school, paying to the Department fees to the amount of 522*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* for a year.

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The whole cost of the tuition at the Central School for the training and general course, embracing all above enumerated, may be stated to be 1,850*l.*

	£	s.	d.
The Department receiving from schoolmasters, &c.	110	10	0
From training colleges	65	0	0
From parochial schools	235	0	0
And from students who pay the fees of the Central School, the sum of	522	14	4
Making a total of	£933	4	4 received for instruction.

Taking these facts into consideration, I think it may also be asserted, that as a central school of art, the fees paid by the students amount to the full quota of the cost of the school which might fairly be taxed upon them.

There remains to be stated the enlargements that have taken place during the past vacation, and the fresh arrangements contemplated, in order to extend the teaching of architecture, mechanical drawing, and the historic study of ornament in the training class.

The three new rooms which have been constructed in the court-yard of this building will be a great improvement on the previous arrangement.

The lecture theatre, very ill adapted to class-teaching, will now be devoted exclusively to the general lectures, one of the new rooms being fitted up solely for a class lecture-room; the very inconvenient rooms previously occupied by the classes for modelling will also be vacated, and one large room devoted to the purposes of this class.

The third room will be occupied during the day by a class of mistresses in training, who have been hitherto most inconveniently located in the upper apartments of Marlborough House, the same room being occupied in the evening by a section of the figure class, the room occupied by which has become so crowded as often to compel students to leave from inability to find a place.

The proposed arrangements with the professors of the special classes have for their object the securing to the masters in training a greater amount of practical instruction in the three branches of art before mentioned, and will be best exhibited by the tabular statement K. which has been already submitted by me and approved.

The whole of the class-teaching, as proposed to commence in October 1854, by lectures and practice, is exhibited in Table L.

I am, &c.

R. BURCHETT,

Head Master.

To the Secretary
of the Department of Science and Art.

PROSPECTUS.

BOARD OF TRADE, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

No. 88. *October* 1854.

INSTRUCTION IN ART, as afforded at the Central School at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London.

The School consists of—

I.—A Normal School for Training Teachers and General Students.

II.—Special Classes for Technical Instruction.

Art Superintendent, RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.

The Autumn Session commences on 2d October 1854.

The Spring Session commences on the 1st March 1855.

1. The courses of instruction are intended to impart systematically a knowledge of the scientific principles of art, especially in its relation to the useful purposes of life. A limited application of those principles is demonstrated, with the view of preparing students to enter upon the future practice of the decorative arts in manufactories and workshops, either as masters, overseers, or skilled workmen. At the same time instruction is afforded to all who may desire to pursue these studies, without reference to a preparation for any special branch of industry. Special courses are arranged in order to qualify persons to become masters of schools of art, and to enable schoolmasters of parochial and other schools to teach elementary drawing as a part of general education concurrently with writing.

2. The lectures and classes for instruction comprehend the following subjects :—

GENERAL COURSE FOR MALE STUDENTS ONLY.

A. Freehand, model, and elementary mechanical drawing, practical geometry, and perspective, painting in oil, tempera, and water colours : modelling ; moulding and casting. The classes for drawing, painting, and modelling, include the figure from the antique and the life, and artistic anatomy. Class lectures, teaching and practice, daily, in the morning and evening. Fee, 4*l.* the session, or part of a session. Head Master, Mr. Burchett. Assistants, Messrs. Herman, Walsh, Denby, Wills, Hancock, and Brucciani.

The courses of lectures on practical geometry and perspective may be attended separately on payment of a fee of 1*l.* each course for the session.

The class for instruction in the various processes of moulding and casting may be attended separately on payment of a fee of 1*l.* for the session.

B. The general evening instruction is limited to advanced drawing, painting, and modelling, including the figure. Fee 2*l.*

TECHNICAL COURSES.

C. Practical construction, including architecture, building, and the various processes of plastic decoration, furniture, and metal working. Public and class lectures, teaching and practice, morning and evening. For male students only. Fee 4*l.* each session. Evening course only, fee 2*l.* Lecturer and superintendent, Professor Semper.

D. Mechanical and engineering drawing, class lectures with morning and evening teaching and practice. For male students only. Fee 4*l.* for each session. For evening instruction only 2*l.* Lecturer and Superintendent, Mr. W. Binns.

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E. Surface decoration, as applied to woven fabrics of all kinds, lace, paper hangings, &c., including instruction in styles of ornament and botanical analyses, with a view to the ornament to be derived from plants. Public and class lectures, teaching and practice. Fee 4*l.* each session. An afternoon class for females only, fee 2*l.* An evening class for male students only, fee 2*l.* Lecturer and Superintendent, Mr. Octavius Hudson. Also the application of art to porcelain painting, daily teaching and practice for male and female students. Fee 4*l.* each session. Superintendent of the technical process of painting on porcelain, Mr. Simpson.

F. Engraving and drawing on wood and metals. Public lectures, teaching and daily practice for female students only, fee 4*l.* Superintendents, Mr. Thompson and Miss Waterhouse.

G. Lithography, in chalk, pen, and colour. Daily teaching and practice for female students only, fee 4*l.* Superintendents, Mr. Brookes and Miss Channon.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

Courses of lectures will be delivered as follows :—*In the Theatre of the School of Science, Jermyn Street,* during the spring session, on animal forms, by T. Huxley, Esq., F.R.S.; on the human form, by J. Marshall, Esq., F.R.C.S.; and on form and colour in the vegetable kingdom, by Dr. Lindley, F.R.S. *In the Theatre at Marlborough House,* during the autumn session, on animal forms, by T. Huxley, Esq., F.R.S.; on the human form, by J. Marshall, Esq., F.R.C.S.; on colours and pigments, by Professor Calvert; during the autumn and spring sessions, on the history of ornamental art, by R. Wornum, Esq.; on architecture and plastic decoration, by Professor Semper; on surface decoration, by O. Hudson, Esq.; and on engraving on metals and wood, by J. Thompson, Esq. Admission 6*d.* each lecture.

3. The instruction for the general students is carried on daily, except on Saturdays. The annual sessions, each lasting five months, commence on 1st October, and 1st March, and end respectively on 28th February, and 31st July.

4. Students may matriculate for a period of three years upon paying 20*l.* in one sum on entrance, or three annual payments of 10*l.* They are entitled to attend all public and class lectures, the general and technical courses, to receive personal instruction, and to practise in the school at all times; they have also access to the museum and library. At the end of the session they may pass an examination, and have the privilege of competing for scholarships, varying from 10*l.* to 30*l.* a year in value.

5. Occasional students are at liberty to attend the particular courses for which they enter, and have admission to the museum, library, and public lectures.

6. Classes for schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers are formed at Marlborough House. Fee, for each class, 5*s.* for the session of five months. Superintendents of the training, teaching, and elementary instruction, Mr. Burchett; Assistant, Mr. Bowler. Similar classes are formed at Gore House, Kensington, at Crispin Street, Spitalfields, and at the parochial school of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

7. A register of the students' attendances is kept, which may be consulted by parents and guardians.

8. The school for female students passing through the general course is at 37, Gower Street, Bedford Square. Superintendent, Mrs. M'Ian; Assistants, Miss Gann and Miss West. Fees, advanced classes, 2*l.* and 4*l.*; elementary class, 20*s.*; evening class, 10*s.*

9. A mid-day class for the general course, open to female students and youths under 12 years of age, meets at Gore House, Kensington, three times a week, from twelve till three. Fee 20*s.* the session, or part of the session.

10. District schools of art, in connexion with the Department, are now established in the following places:—Open every evening (except Saturday) from 7 to 9·30. Entrance fee, 2*s.* Admission, 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month. The instruction comprises practical geometry and perspective, free-hand and mechanical drawing, and elementary colour:

1. Spitalfields, Crispin Street.
2. North London, High Street, Camden Town.
3. Finsbury, William Street, Wilmington Square.
4. Westminster, Mechanics Institute, Great Smith Street.
5. St. Thomas, Charter House, Goswell Street.
6. Rotherhithe, Grammar School.
7. St. Martin's-in-the Fields, Long Acre.
8. Kensington School, Gore House, Kensington.

At 1, 2, and 8 schools there are female classes. Application for admission to the district schools to be made at the offices in each locality.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS AND PRIZES.

The annual distribution of the medals and prizes to the students of all the schools of art will take place in the theatre in Jermyn Street.

For prospectuses, and further information, apply at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London.

HENRY COLE,
LYON PLAYFAIR, } Joint Secretaries.

(A.)

DIMENSIONS of ROOMS, NUMBER of STUDENTS adapted for, PURPOSE employed for.

Rooms.	Dimensions.	Number of Students.	Purposes employed for.
Large room in court-yard . .	50 feet by 30 feet.	90	The general studies of the school, exclusive of the advanced figure and painting.
Small room in court-yard . .	31 „ 25 „	26	Advanced figure and painting, and anatomy.
Modelling room in East wing (figure)	31 „ 17 „	20	Modelling the figure.
Modelling room in East wing (ornament) .	31 „ 17 „	20	Modelling ornament.
Casting room in East wing . .	17 „ 15 „	12	Moulding, casting, &c.
Lecture theatre	. . .	200	Class and general lectures, class teaching, &c. &c.

(B.)

CHRISTIAN and SURNAMES, POSITIONS, and ADDRESSES of the MASTERS, DATE of Joining the SCHOOL, the Amount of FIXED and GUARANTEED SALARY, and the Amount of FEES they have received.

Names.	Position.	Addresses.	Date of Joining.	Fixed Salary.	Guaranteed Salary.	Amount of Fees.	
						£ s. d.	
Richard Burchett .	Head master of Training and Normal School.	11, Queen's Road West, Chelsea.	Nov. 1847	350*l.* and $\frac{6}{10}$ of fees of whole school.	500*l.*	81 15 0 71 15 10	1853-4. 1854.
Robert William Herman	Deputy head master .	24, Green Street, Park Lane.	Sept. 1847	150*l.*, and $\frac{7}{10}$ of fees of whole school, except modelling class.	300*l.*	86 17 2 77 2 1	
Henry Alexander Bowler	Deputy training master.	55, Grove Place, Brompton.	May 1852	150*l.*, and portions of various fees.	300*l.*	72 12 6 49 18 6	
James Walsh . .	Teacher of figure, anatomy, and painting.	Clay Hill, Enfield .	April 1853	150*l.*, and $\frac{3}{10}$ of fees of whole school.	—	40 7 6 35 17 10	For the two sessions, from October 1, 1853 to September 30, 1854.
William Denby . .	Teacher of drawing and painting ornament (evening).	1, Charles Street West, Westbourne Terrace.	Nov. 1847	150*l.*			
William J. Wills .	Teacher of modelling ornament.	13, Harrison Street, Gray's Inn Road.	May 1852	75*l.*, and half of fees of modelling class.	—	10 10 0 7 0 0	
John Hancock . .	Teacher of modelling figure.	101, Stanhope Street, Mornington Crescent.	Feb. 1854	75*l.*, and half of fees of modelling class.	—	1 15 0	

(C.

TABLE of CLASSES, HOURS, FEES, and NUMBER of ATTENDANCES.

Hours of Assembling.		Hours of Departure.		Fees.		Number of Students who attend.			Total of Students.	Amount of Fees.		Total Amount.	Remarks.
Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Free.	—	Morning.	Evening.	—	—
				£.	£					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10	7	3*	9	4	2	40	113	62†	215	132 7 0	130 7 4	262 14 4	From October 1853, to February 1854.
.	.	.	.	.	.	49	95	89	233	146 0 0	114 0 0	260 0 0	From March to October 1854.
												522 14 4	

* Students are allowed to remain in the school until 4 o'clock, subject to the approval of the Master. The Library is open from 10 in the morning until 9 in the evening.

† Free Students include the masters in training, the scholars who receive an annual allowance, the junior training class, and those who are only admitted without payment of fees.

(D.)

Number of Works executed by Students.	1st Session, 1853-4.					2nd Session, 1854.				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Marlborough House, Advanced Elementary	157	137	128	89	108	243	86	158	197	47
Figure from the flat	27	22	27	15	9	4	14	4	15	14
Chalk from the flat	12	13	22	.	7	4	.	9	18	20
Chalk from the life	.	.	10	.	6	.	1	.	6	6
Foliage from nature	.	.	.	.	6	13	6	19	10	7
Outline from the round	7	6	5	.	3	3	1	4	3	4
Chalk from the round	13	18	4	18	6	10	2	2	6	4
Sepia from the round	2	8	7	8	5	7	2	2	3	1
Figure	.	8	6	3	5	1	1	.	.	.
Oil Painting, from the round figure and cast	2	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Painting from coloured examples	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Water colour ditto ditto	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tempera ditto ditto	5	3	2	.	.	6	4	11	5	1
Oil ditto ditto	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Painting from natural objects	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Water colour ditto ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tempera ditto ditto	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	4
Oil ditto ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tempera Painting in flat tints from the round	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Modelling from the flat and round	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Modelling from the flat and round and natural object	5	12	11	5	6	7	7	2	5	.
Elementary Design	.	.	.	.	.	28	18	2	2	.
Lay Figure (drapery)	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Life	.	.	3	2	1	1	2	4	3	.
Anatomical Drawings	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2

Appendix D.
Return of Works of Students.

(E.)

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.	DAYS AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.											
	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
Training Class for Masters of Art Schools, and General Course for Male Students—												
Elementary free-hand drawing of ornament and the figure from the flat Model drawing Drawing in light and shadow from the flat Advanced studies of ornament and the figure, from the antique and from nature Painting in oil, tempera, and water colour	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	—	—
Class Lectures, with practice—												
Geometry	.	.	.	.	10½ to 12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical drawing and projection	3 to 4	.	.	.	3 to 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perspective	10½ to 12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture	.	.	3 to 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ornament	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 to 3	—	—	—
Modelling of ornament and the figure	.	6½ to 9	.	6½ to 9	.	6½ to 9	.	6½ to 9	.	6½ to 9	—	—
Training course for school-masters, school-mistresses, and pupil-teachers	.	.	.	7 to 9	.	7 to 9	.	7 to 9	.	7 to 9	1 to 3	—
Children of National schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 to 1	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix D.

CERTIFICATES.

BOARD OF TRADE, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

No. 136. June 1854.

MASTERSHIPS IN SCHOOLS OF ART.—COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

R. REDGRAVE, R.A., Art Superintendent.

I. By a minute of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, dated 4th March 1854 the Department was authorized to adopt the system of the Committee of Council for Education, of aiding the master's income by payments graduated according to certificates of competency obtained by them, and to make such payments contingent on certain conditions attached to their appointment—(*See Instruction in Art, par.* 63–73.) It has been accordingly determined that the twenty-four stages of Art instruction in the Department, shall for the present be divided into six groups; and that when a master has received a certificate of competency to teach any group, he shall receive the annual sum allotted to it, as long as he is engaged in teaching, under the inspection of the Department, and fulfilling the necessary conditions.

The following are the groups which form the subject of certificates:—

Group 1.—Elementary drawing and Colouring: Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, and 13 - - -	£10
Group 2.—Painting with Examination in Styles of Art: Stages 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22 - - -	£10
Group 3.—The Figures drawn and painted: Stages 8, 9, 16, and 17. - - - -	£10
Group 4.—Modelling Ornament, with Examination in Styles of Art: Stages 18, 20, and 22 - - - -	£10
Group 5.—Modelling the Figure: Stages 8, 9, 19, and 21 - - - -	£10
Group 6.—Technical Instruction - - - -	£10

It is hoped that as the masters attain increased proficiency, many will be entitled to receive payments equal to the allowances given by the Privy Council. The maximum aid to an individual teacher is not to exceed 50*l.* a year, and that sum is to be awarded only in those cases where the highest efficiency as a teacher has been obtained. A certificate for Group 1 may be taken separately; but the certificate for Group 2 must be taken after No. 1, and the certificate for Group 3 after 1 and 2, and the modelling Group 5, after Group 4.

II. The following regulations relate to the periods of the Examinations, and to the nature and order of the exercises to be completed by candidates for certificates:—

1. The Examinations will take place at the offices of the Department, Gore House, Kensington, in the third week in February, and the third week in July in each year.
2. Candidates who are desirous of passing such Examinations must forward their names, together with the requisite works, (sec. 4,) to the Secretaries of the Department, at Marlborough House, on or before the first week in February, and the first week in July of each year.
3. They must state the group or groups for which they seek to obtain certificates.
4. Their application must be accompanied by at least one work, entirely their own production, in the ornamental section of each stage of each group for which they are candidates. One work of every successful candidate in each stage will be retained by the Department. Works of unsuccessful candidates will be returned.

These Examinations will take place before the Art Superintendent, assisted by any other Examiners who may be associated with him. They will be conducted partly by written exercises, and partly by studies made in a given time. Each candidate will be required to teach a class in the presence of the Examiners.

Appendix D.

CERTIFICATES.

First Group.

III. Candidates for certificates for the first group—

1. Must have attended the training school of the Department at Marlborough House, and have obtained a recommendation for admission to examination from the head master, which must include a declaration that they have been engaged in parochial class teaching, and have conducted such teaching to his satisfaction.
2. Must be prepared to instruct a class in the presence of the Examiners in free-hand drawing, geometrical drawing, perspective or model drawing.
3. To sketch, in a given time, a group of models, placed by the Examiners for that purpose.
4. To solve in writing questions on the harmonies of colour, also papers on geometry and on perspective, and to colour a diagram from memory, in order to test their power of seeing tints and hues correctly.

Second Group.

IV. For the second group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained a certificate for the first group.
2. Will be required to sketch in colour, in a given time, a group placed by the Examiners for that purpose, using any medium or vehicle which the Examiners may propose.
3. Will have to answer in writing, a paper of questions on the characteristics of styles of ornament of various historic periods.
4. Answers in writing will be required to a paper of questions on the proper application of ornament to various fabrics and manufactures.
5. Sketches from memory will be required of a series of the characteristics of ornament of the various historic periods and styles.

Third Group.

V. For the third group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained certificates for Groups 1 and 2.
2. Will be required to answer in writing, a paper of questions on the anatomy of the human figure.
4. In a given time to draw the bones and muscles, within the outline of an antique figure, from memory.
5. The living model will be posed for a time-study by each candidate.
6. From candidates who are students of the Royal Academy, and have been admitted to study there from the living model, this last exercise will not be required.

Fourth Group.

VI. For the fourth group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained a certificate for Group 1, in all the stages of that group which include drawing.
2. Will have to answer in writing papers of questions on the various styles of plastic ornament, and on the application of ornament to various materials, and on its various modes of production, as by carving, casting, chasing, &c.
3. To sketch from memory characteristics of the various historic styles, and in a given time to model a piece of ornament in low relief, from a print or drawing.

Fifth Group.

VII. For the fifth group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained the certificate of the Department in Group 1, as limited in Group 4, sec. vi. 1.
2. Will be required to answer in writing a paper of questions on the anatomy of the human frame.
3. In a given time to make a sketch in low relief, from a print or drawing of an antique figure; and give the anatomical details from memory.
4. The living model will be posed for a time-study by each candidate.

5. From candidates who are or have been students of the Royal Academy, and admitted to study there from the living model, this last exercise will not be required.

VIII. *Sixth Group.*

1. Certificates in Group 6 are granted, on proof of competency to teach, (*a*) mechanical and machine drawing, and geometrical projection; (*b*) naval; (*c*) domestic, or (*d*) engineering architecture; and the special application of ornament to plastic and surface decoration for various fabrics, manufactures, and architectural purposes.
2. In general, certificates in Group 6, must be preceded by certificates in Groups 1, 2, and 3, or 1, 4, and 5,—although in special cases, this must necessarily be modified.
3. The character of the examinations in this group, for technical knowledge, will be determined by the nature of the applications for examination, and the conditions will be declared according to the circumstances of the case.

(Signed) Henry Cole, Lyon Playfair, } Joint Secretaries.

Course of Studies.

Stages.	Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1854 and 1855.
1. Linear drawing by aid of instruments: *a.* Linear Geometry *b.* Mechanical and machine drawing and details of architecture from copies. *c.* Linear Perspective.	Stage I. *a.* Diagrams issued by the Department; or Central School Course. *b.* Examples of architectural details prepared for the Department, Department Nos. 264. or 268. *c.* Perspective work used by the Department; or Central School Course.
2. Free-hand outline drawing of rigid forms from examples or copies: *a.* Objects. *b.* Ornament.	Stage II. *a.* Tarsia. Department, No. 256. *b.* Trajan Freize, by Albertolli, No. 5; enlarged from $15\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Department No. 1271.
3. Free-hand outline drawing from the "round:" *a.* Models and objects. *b.* Ornament.	Stage III. *b.* Lower portion of the pilaster of the gates of the Madeleine, two feet high; or marked portions of two pilasters from the tomb of Louis XII., Nos. 460 and 478, to be drawn on the same sheet of paper as one study.
4. Shading from flat examples or from copies: *a.* Models and objects. *b.* Ornament	Stage IV. *b* Renaissance rosette, published by the Department, No. 291,—or Ancient Car from the Vatican: Gruner, p. 14, Department No. 294.
5. Shading from the round or solid forms: *a.* Models and objects. *b.* Ornament. *c.* Time sketching and sketching from memory.	Stage V. *b.* Ornament from the architrave of the gates of Ghiberti; the Egg plant portion, —or lower portion of the Florentine Scroll, half size by scale.
6. Drawing the human figure and animal forms from copies: *a.* In outline. *b.* Shaded.	Stage VI. *a.* Outline of Laocoon, Department No. 597; or outline of Farnese Hercules, No. 501.

Appendix D.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

COURSE OF STUDIES—continued.

STAGES.	Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1854 and 1855.
7. Drawing flowers, foliage and objects of natural history from flat examples or copies: *a.* In outline. *b.* Shaded.	
8. Drawing the human figure or animal forms from the round, or nature: *a.* In outline from casts. *b.* Shaded. *c.* Studies of the human figure from nude model. *d.* " " draped. *f.* Time sketching and sketching from memory.	STAGE VIII. *a.* Outline, half size, viz., 1 ft. 8 in. × 1 ft. 11½ in. of a portion of the panathenaic frieze from the Parthenon; Brucciani's list, No. 29. B. M. 41,—or the portion No. 30, British Museum, 1ft. 10in. × 2 ft. 1½in., on imperial paper. *b.* The Discobolus of Myron,—or Discobolus of Naucydes, size—suitable to a sheet of imperial drawing paper.
9. Anatomical studies: *a.* Of the human figure. *b.* Of animal forms. *c.* Of either, modelled.	STAGE IX. *a.* The bones and muscles filled in the outline of the Discobolus of Myron,—or the Discobolus of Naucydes. *c.* Either of the same modelled in low relief, size, 21½ × 14¾.
10. Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history from nature: *a.* In outline. *b.* Shaded.	STAGE X. *a.* Size of works when mounted, 21½ in. × 14¾.
11. Painting ornament from the flat or copies: *a.* In monochrome, either in water colour, in tempera, or in oil. *b.* In colours.	STAGE XI. *b.* Robinson's collection of coloured ornament, plate Nos. 3 or 9, Department Nos. 588 and 594, or from any other examples in the possession of the school. If strained canvasses are used for studies in this stage, they should be imperial or half imperial size.
12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.: *a.* In monochrome, either in water colours, in oil, or in tempera. *b.* In colours.	STAGE XII. *a.* Roman rosette from the Capitol (hexafoil with recurved leaves), Department No. 344, —or Pomegranate and Egg plant portion of the architrave of the Ghiberti gates, or Trajan scroll, half size, Department No. 471. Canvasses used to be imperial or half imperial size.
13. Painting (general) from flat examples or copies, flowers, still life, &c.: *a.* Flowers or natural objects, in water colours, in oil, or in tempera. *b.* Landscapes.	STAGE XIII. *a.* If examples of Stage 13, published by V. Brooks, are used — the Torrenia Asiatica (Department No. 306), or Pelargonium, Department No. 300. *a.* In tempera—Brook's Studies of Flower's; or Flat tints, Department Nos. 1536 or 1539.
14. Painting (general) direct from nature: *a.* Flowers or still life, in water colours, in oil, or in tempera. *b.* Landscapes.	STAGE XIV. If on canvass, the size must be 29½in. × 21½ in. or 21½ in. × 14¾ in.
15. Painting time sketches of single objects or groups, as compositions of colour.—In water colours, in oil, or in tempera.	
16. Painting the human figure or animals in monochrome from casts: *a.* In oil or in tempera.	STAGE XVI. *a.* Female torso, British Museum. Dancing Girl with wreath, a high relief in panel.

COURSE OF STUDIES—continued.

STAGES.	Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1854 and 1855.
17. Painting the human figure and animals in colour: *a.* From the flat or copies. *b.* From nature, nude or draped. *c.* Time sketches and compositions.	
18. Modelling ornament: *a.* From casts. *b.* From drawings. *c.* Time sketches from examples and from memory.	STAGE XVIII. *a.* Portions of low relief panels from the tomb of Louis XII., Nos. 460 and 478,—or nest of the scroll of the pilaster from the Villa Medici, Department No. 473, size 1 ft. 7½ in. × 2 ft.,—or Trajan scroll, size 2 ft. 1½ in. × 1 ft. 7in., Department No. 471.
19. Modelling the human figure or animals: *a.* From casts or solid examples. *b.* From drawings. *c.* From nature, nude, or draped.	STAGE XIX. *a.* Bronze Hercules, 2 ft. high, or Discobolus of Myron, or Discobolus of Naucydes, in relief, 2 ft. high.
20. Modelling flowers, fruits, foliage of objects of natural history from nature.	
21. Time sketches in clay of the human figure or animals from nature.	
22. Elementary design: *a.* Studies treating natural objects ornamentally. *b.* Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in monochrome. *c.* " " " in colour. *d.* Studies of historic styles of ornament, drawn or modelled.	STAGE XXII. *a.* Ornamental analysis of nature, wild flowers in sets of 2, viz., one sheet giving the natural growth, and one the ornamental details. *b.* Sets of 4 studies (mounted on one sheet) of modes of filling a hexagon the bounding circle of which is 7 in. in diameter, with forms of the leaves and flowers of the Solanum dulcamara or woody nightshade ornamentally arranged, treated in a self colour, or in complementary hues and tints. *d.* A set consisting of at least two studies, showing the peculiar characteristics of the relief ornament of the following four distinct styles, namely Antique (Greek or Roman) Byzantine-Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance. The drawings to be made in outline, two or four on each sheet of "imperial" paper. Either literal copies from the flat or from casts; restorations of imperfect works, adaptations, or original arrangements within the conditions of the given styles, will be admissible. The separate studies to be properly labelled, as the case may be, "Copy from the flat," or "cast," "Adaptation," "Original arrangement," &c., and the authorities given.
23. Applied designs, technical or miscellaneous studies: *a.* Machine and mechanical drawing, plan drawing, mapping and surveys. *b.* Architectural design. *c.* Surface design. *d.* Plastic design *e.* Moulding, casting, and chasing. *f.* Lithography. *g.* Wood engraving. *h.* Porcelain painting.	STAGE XXIII. Miscellaneous studies sent from any school must not exceed 3 in number, and the proposed application of them must be stated.

Appendix D.

RETURNS OF TRAINING CLASS.

(F.)

TABLE of RETURNS of the TRAINING CLASS from 1st June 1852, to 30th September 1854 inclusive,

Total Number in Class.	Who have received an Allowance of 1*l.* per week.	Who have received 1*l.* 10*s.* a week.	Total No. of Masters who have received an Allowance.	Remarks.
75	47	12*	54	Seven of these have previously received 1*l.*, and therefore they count in both columns.

Total No. who have obtained Certificates.			Who have been appointed to Masterships.	Who have retired from the Class.
For Group 1.	For Group 2.	For Group 6.		
52	2	2	44	5
Total Certificates . . . 56				

Schools from which the Students have been passed.	Number sent from each School.	Number appointed from each School.	Number withdrawn from Class.
Metropolitan	21	13	1
Manchester	4	2	—
Birmingham	3	1	1
Dublin	3	3	—
Cork	3	3	—
Belfast	3	3	—
Worcester	1	1	—
Coventry	1	—	—
Newcastle	1	—	—
Macclesfield	1	—	—
Potteries	1	1	—
Norwich	1	1	—
Persons previously unconnected with the schools	32	16	3
Totals	75	44	5

	Months.	Days.
Aggregate attendance in the class	484	0
Average attendance of each master	6	14

Remained in the training class . 3 sessions		4
„ „ „ . 2 „		8
„ „ „ less than 2 „	but more than one	25
„ „ . 1 „		21
„ „ less than 1 „		17
Total		75

(G.

CLASS for the TRAINING of SCHOOLMASTERS, SCHOOLMISTRESSES, and PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Rate of Fee per Session for each Class.	Numbers attending on			Total Amount of Fees.	KNELLER HALL.			WHITELANDS.		
	Tuesday and Thursday.	Wednesday and Friday.	Saturday.		Payment per annum.	Number of Lessons per week.	Number attending.	Payment per annum.	Number of Lessons per week.	Number attending.
				£ s. d.						
5s.	98	71	120	72 5 0	40l.	2	35	25l.	1	100
—	57	40	57	38 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Fees for two Sessions of Schoolmasters Class .				110 15 0	40l. of Kneller Hall.			25l. of Whitelands.		

Total Number under Instruction, 424 first Session.
" " 289 second Session.*
Total Fees for this class of Instruction, 175l. 15s.

* At this time, the second Session, three classes for schoolmasters were established in district schools. The numbers attending them will be found under the heads of the respective schools of Spitalfields, St. Martin's, and Gore House; a fourth has since been established in Lambeth.

(H.)

Metropolitan District Schools.

Locality.	Period of Commencement.	No. attending Classes.	First Session, 1853-54.					Second Session, 1854.				
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Spitalfields School, Crispin Street, Spitalfields.	January 1854	General Course	*	*	*	*	*	*	96	105	85	73
		Schoolmasters Training.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	36	36	36	36
Westminster School, Great Smith Street, Westminster,	January 1854	General Course	62	74	65	61	69	77	62	63	54	55
St. Thomas, Charter House, Goswell Street.	January 1854	General Course	51	55	53	45	50	49	46	49	45	36
Finsbury School, William Street, Wilmington Square.	January 1854	General Course	97	103	85	86	99	90	83	80	68	70
Camden Town School, High Street, Camden Town.	January 1854	General Course	71	87	62	36	88	96	75	69	68	63
Rotherhithe School, Grammar School, Deptford Road.	. . .	General Course	†	†	†	50	32	31	28	43	37	28
St. Martin's School, Castle Street, Long Acre.	. . .	General Course	‡	. .	. .	. .	. .	25	23	23	22	24
		Schoolmasters	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	73	73	73	73	73
Kensington School, Gore House, Kensington.	. . .	General Course	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	§	22	22	21	23
		Schoolmasters	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	38	38	38	38

* No return obtainable for those months.
† School opened in January.
‡ School opened in March.
§ School opened in April.

(I.)

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS taught from the TRAINING SCHOOL. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Locality.	Lessons per week.	Payment per annum.	Period of Commencement.	Average Number attending.
		£		
1. Central National School, Westminster.	2	–	April 12, 1853	70
2. Birkbeck School, Willow Road, Peckham.	2	10	May 24, 1853	62
3. Camden Town, Camden Street, Camden Town.	1	5	May 26, 1853	124
4. Christ's Church, Albany Street, Regent Park.	1	5	May 26, 1853	53
5. Trinity Schools, Hartland Road, Camden Town.	1	5	May 26, 1853	20
6. St. James the Great, Bethnal Green Road.	1	5	June 15, 1853	28
7. St. Stephen's School, Rochester Row, Westminster.	4	20	July 26, 1853	90
8. Girls' School, 58, Wells Street, Oxford Street.	2	10	July 26, 1853	15
9. St. Marylebone, Eastern National School, Riding House Lane, All Soul's, Langham Place.	1	5	Aug. 13, 1853	19
10. St. Mary's School, Hyde Place, Vincent Square, Westminster.	2	10	Aug. 16, 1853	46
11. Coborn School, Fairfield Road, Bow, Middlesex.	1	5	Aug. 17, 1853	55
12. St. Martin, Boys' School, Castle Street, Long Acre.	2	10	Aug. 25, 1853	} 123
13. St. Martin, Girls' School, Castle Street, Long Acre.	2	10	Aug. 25, 1853	
14. Boy's School, Crown Court, Little Russell Street, Covent Garden.	1	5	Sept. 29, 1853	45
15. Upper Chelsea, Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Chelsea.	1	5	Sept. 29, 1853	35
16. Lisson Grove, British School, Little James Street, St. Marylebone.	1	–	Sept. 29, 1853	40
17. St. James's, Marshall Street, Golden Square.	2	10	Oct. 4, 1853	76
18. National, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane.	1	5	Oct. 28, 1853	40
19. St. James's Offertory, Swallow Street, St. James's.	1	5	Oct. 28, 1853	40
20. Rotherhithe Church, Rotherhithe, Surrey.	3	15	Oct. 29, 1853	75
21. All Saints', Frances St., Stanley Street, Paddington.	1	5	Dec. 1, 1853	43
22. London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, Hackney.	2	10	Jan. 9, 1854	66
23. Marylebone, Trinity District, Buckingham Street, Great Portland Street, Marylebone.	2	10	Jan. 24, 1854	59
24. Clapham Parochial, Clapham Common, Surrey.	1	5	Feb. 9, 1854	36
25. Diocesan, Nutford Place, Edgeware Road.	1	5	Feb. 28, 1854	35
26. St. Andrew's, Holborn .	1	5	Mar. 16, 1854	19
27. Home and Colonial, Gray's Inn, Lane.	2	40	Mar. 30, 1854	105
28. Charterhouse . . .	2	10	——	105
29. Birkbeck, Southampton Buildings, Holborn.	1	5	Sept. 1854	45
30. Birkbeck, High Street, near Railway, Kingsland.	1	5	Sept. 1854	52
31. Birkbeck, Finsbury . .	1	5	Sept. 1854	60
32. Birkbeck, Bethnal Green .	1	5	Sept. 1854	60
33. Birkbeck, Vincent Square, Westminster.	1	5	Oct. 24, 1854	35

Appendix D.

TECHNICAL CLASSES.

(K.)

SUGGESTIONS for the more efficient CONNEXION of the PROFESSORS with the TRAINING CLASS.

Professor's salary, 150*l.* per annum.

Mechanical, Architectural, Decorative.

3 Attendances in the day	-	-	2 hours — 6 hours.
3 ditto evening	-	-	2 hours — 6 hours.
			12 hours.

1 lecture per month 2 hours, except in mechanical section, where 1 lecture per week would be delivered.

The day classes of the professors to be open to training masters, and all students in the normal school, when placed there by the head master.

The evening classes to be open only to such students as pay special fees for such classes, except by the consent of the professors.

This arrangement, not to prevent the entrance of students into the day classes, who choose to pay special fees.

Mr. BINNS.

3 attendances per week	-	2 hours.
Mechanical projection, machine drawing.		
Projection of shadows.		

Mr. SEMPER.

3 attendances per week	-	2 hours.
1 monthly lecture	-	2 hours.
Sketch of lectures	-	5 per session.

Constructive or architectural ornament, principles of construction and proportions, characteristics of enrichments as mouldings, tracery, foliage, &c. of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Christian, and Renaissance.

Notes to be made by students and examined by professors, and examples copied during the class hours as above.

Mr. HUDSON.

2 attendances for males 1 ditto females	}	per week 2 hours.
1 lecture monthly	-	2 hours.
Sketch of lectures	-	5 per session.

Chromatic ornament on flat surfaces, characteristic principles of forms employed, use and treatment of colour in Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Christian, and Renaissance.

Notes to be made by students and examined by professors, and examples copied during the class hours as above.

Course of Instruction.	Days and Hours of Attendance.											
	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
Training Class for Masters of Art Schools, and General Course for Male Students—												
Elementary free-hand drawing of ornament (and the figure from the flat.												
Model drawing												
Drawing in light and shadow from the flat	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	6½ to 9	6½ to 9	—	—
Advanced studies of ornament and the figure from the antique and from nature . . .												
Painting in oil, tempera, and water colour												
Class Lectures with Practice—												
Geometry	. .	. .	. .	. .	10½ to 12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical drawing and projection	1 to 3	. .	. .	. .	1 to 3	. .	. .	. .	1 to 3	—	—	—
Perspective	10½ to 12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture	. .	. .	11 to 1	. .	. .	. .	11 to 1	. .	11 to 1	—	—	—
Ornament	. .	. .	2 to 4	. .	. .	. .	2 to 4	—	—	—	—	—
Anatomy	3 to 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Modelling of ornament and the figure	. .	6½ to 9	. .	6½ to 9	. .	6½ to 9	. .	6½ to 9	. .	6½ to 9	—	—
Training course for schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers	. .	. .	. .	7 to 9	. .	. .	. .	7 to 9	. .	. .	1 to 3	—

Appendix D. Report on the First General Examination of Masters in Training for Certificates of Competency, under the Minute of the Board of 4th March 1854.

Examination of Masters for Certificates.

Soon after the commencement of the School of Design at Somerset House, a class was formed for training masters for appointments in provincial schools of the same nature, and during the short time the class was in operation some few excellent masters resulted from the course of training it provided. For some years prior to 1852, in which year the Department of Practical Art was constituted, this class had been entirely abandoned, and the appointment to masterships in "Schools of Design," as the schools were then called, had been made without any defined examination of the candidates, or any standard of attainment fixed. Such appointments were chiefly made on inspection of their works submitted, on recommendations and testimonials from artists of known reputation, or from those who had received instruction from the various candidates. The vague and irresponsible nature of such testimonials, are but too well known, and many unsatisfactory appointments were the result. It is true that some of the applicants for appointments had received instruction in schools of design, while others entered them for a short period expressly to obtain masterships, but as these schools offered no regular class for training teachers, as no systematic course was enforced, no fixed amount of study was exacted before elegibility was obtained, and no proof of ability to teach others demanded, even these students were but poorly qualified for the office of teacher.

From time to time the necessity of re-constituting a class for training teachers, had been urged upon the Board of Trade, but it was not until the active measures of the new department began to find a response in many localities and created numerous demands for qualified masters, that a definite training for candidates for these appointments was felt to be absolutely indispensable, and arrangements were made for a thorough course of teaching to fit them for the functions of instructing others. The formation of a class for this purpose led gradually to the examination of all those who applied for such appointments.

In the first instance, these examinations were not of a very stringent or exact character. It was, however, required of the candidate to have received a certain amount of instruction in the training class, to be recommended by the head master of that class, and to present to the examiner the best work he had completed in each stage of the course, and upon which such recommendation was granted. In addition to this each individual using the black board, underwent a *viva voce* examination in linear geometry, linear perspective and the laws of colour; and only those stages of the course in which proficiency had been attained and tested by actual examination, were entered upon the certificate of appointment; while the drawings or other works presented were retained and registered for future reference.

Three important steps were thus gained :—1st. The establishment of a training class having a systematic course of instruction laid down. This class all applicants for masterships were required to attend, and to obtain the recommendation of the teacher of the class before they were eligible as candidates for appointments. 2nd. The examination of all candidates; and, 3rdly, their being duly certified as to qualifications before appointment; these certificates when obtained gave 10*l.* per annum to those holding them, whilst engaged in teaching in schools connected with the Department. The success of these measures became soon apparent in the greatly increased qualifications of those so trained as teachers, in at least the elementary stages of the art course, as yet these only having been passed through by masters under instruction.

The issue of the Minute of the Board of Trade, dated 4th March 1854, giving an extended value to these certificates, and the natural growth and development of the measures adopted by the Department, prepared the way for a sounder and still more efficient examination before obtaining these certificates; and the following Report embodies the nature and results of the first sessional examination conducted in conformity with the advanced views of the Department, and the increased experience derived from former seasons.

On former occasions individuals were examined from time to time as the various opportunities for appointments to masterships arose, but on this, for the first time, the whole of those masters in training whose length of study in the class ought to have qualified them to pass satisfactorily, were examined together at Gore House.

The various works showing the progress of each candidate for a certificate for the first of the six groups, having been submitted, together with the recommendations from the head master of the training class, the candidates, thirty-six in number, were assembled on Monday, the 17th July and continued their examination for several days, in the presence of the Art Superintendent and the Lecturer on ornament who had been appointed to that duty. The examination was conducted principally by means of written questions, with which the candidates were previously unacquainted.

These questions were to be solved in a given time, by drawing the problems or objects they proposed, by written answers to them, and by filling in a diagram of colours after having written the answers to a paper of questions on that subject.

The following were the papers, &c. for the first group:—

No. 1. Linear geometry, 2 hours allowed.

No. 2. Elementary mechanical drawing, 1½ hours allowed.

No. 3. Linear perspective, 2 hours allowed.

No. 4. A group of models was arranged for study, and each candidate was required to draw it; 2 hours allowed.

No. 5. A paper of questions on colour, with an outline diagram to be filled up by each candidate; 2½ hours allowed for this paper.

No. 6. Examination in the theatre on class teaching; candidates being required to give a lesson on the black board.

In solving these exercises candidates were not allowed to make any reference to memoranda, or to assist each other. In general, although the time allotted for each paper was sufficient, and fully occupied, the exercise was not too severe. With regard to elementary mechanical drawing (paper 2), the solution was not, on this occasion, made indispensable to obtaining the certificate for the first group, although it would seem to be advisable that in future a paper on this study should form a necessary part of the examination. It was, however, notified that all who passed satisfactorily in this exercise would have "Elementary Mechanical Drawing" named in their certificate. The object of the paper was intended chiefly to test the ready *application* of the instruction afforded in this class.

Perhaps the most unsatisfactory part of the examination was that under the head No. 5, "class teaching," since it is very difficult to draw forth the powers of a pupil to teach a class without the presence of the actual recipients of his instruction. Most of the candidates under examination, however, had, by the system adopted in the training class, been actually engaged in teaching drawing in parochial and other schools, for terms varying from two months to ten months, as well as occasionally before the Art-Superintendent at Marlborough House and elsewhere. It is advisable that in future, at least once during the session, each master in training should be exercised in class teaching before one or other of the

Appendix D.

EXAMINATION OF MASTERS FOR CERTIFICATES.

examiners, who should take notes of the lesson, and, if thought necessary, call upon the same individual to repeat a lesson before him at a future period of the session.

The success of each candidate was determined by means of marks, allotted to each set of questions, a proportionate number being fixed at which the candidates should pass. In most of the papers the student was allowed to pass if he obtained half the allotted numbers. In colour, however, two fifths was the proportion adopted. The values attached to the various questions were, of course, not known to the candidates; these, however, were settled before any papers were opened, as was also the number at which the candidates were to pass.

Of the 36 candidates for certificates for the first group, 27 obtained a full certificate; two were unsuccessful in one paper, one in two papers. These will be required to come up again for examination on these particular papers, and to pass at much higher marks than other candidates. One only was entirely unsuccessful, and this it would appear more from extreme carelessness than from want of power.

Of these 36 candidates 5 had obtained certificates such as formerly were granted, and came up for examination with a view to having them changed for certificates for the first group, under the minute of March last, and were all successful.

One of the masters formerly appointed to a provincial school without examination, and who came up for a certificate for the first group, under the new minute, was also of the number, and passed satisfactorily. It was necessary in both cases to obtain the first certificate, to allow of their entering at some future examination for certificates for advanced groups.

The examination for certificates for the first group being completed, three candidates came up for further examination for group 2, one for group 4, and three for a special certificate for mechanical drawing, under group 6.

For group 2 and 4, two papers on ornament, (Papers 1 & 2, 2nd group), were to be answered, two hours each being allowed. A set of sketches of styles of ornament was required also, and a group was set up to be painted by candidates for group 2, while for group 4, the candidate was required to model a piece of ornament from a drawing, five hours being allowed in each of these cases. Of these candidates one passed for group 2, and one for group 4.

For mechanical drawing the following exercises were required:—

No. 1. A plan and section, to measurement and scale, of the upper flight of a circular staircase at Marlborough House. Two days allowed for this study.

No. 2. A front elevation of a lithographic printing press, with its stand.

A longitudinal section through the centre including the stand and drawers.

A separate or detailed plan, and end view of the pressure rollers and eccentrics.

The whole to be drawn to a scale of 6 in. to the foot, from actual measurements of the press. Four days, from 10 to 5, allowed for these exercises.

Of the three candidates for certificates in this group two completed their drawing, and passed satisfactorily.

While it is hoped that the examinations, as thus conducted, have tended to test accurately the proficiency of each candidate, it is no doubt expedient that from time to time a higher rate of proficiency should be required from each, as the measures taken to give sound instruction in the training class shall have become fully developed. Meanwhile, it is a healthy result of the system, that appointments by mere patronage, or under the former loose system, are at an end, and a sound mode of filling the office of instructor has been evidently arrived at.

RICH. REDGRAVE.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 1.

Geometry.

1. Draw a pentagon whose sides are each $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. Inscribe a circle of 2 inches diameter within an equilateral triangle.
3. Within a parallelogram 5 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches inscribe an ellipse.
4. Within an equilateral triangle whose sides are 4 inches inscribe three circles touching each other, and the sides of the triangle without cutting.
5. Within a circle whose diameter is 3 inches inscribe three equal semicircles touching the inscribing circle and having their diameters adjacent.
6. In any trapezium two of whose sides are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and two $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and its shortest diagonal $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inscribe a square parallel to the diagonals of the trapezium and whose angles touch each of its sides.
7. In a trapezium of the same measurement as No. 6, inscribe a circle touching each of its sides.
8. An ellipse 4 inches by 3 inches being given, show the method of finding the transverse and conjugate axes.

NOTE.—These diagrams are to be carefully drawn in ink—the points being lettered or figured, and the constructing lines shown. A written description of the method of working of each diagram to be added.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 2.

Elementary Mechanical Drawing.

1. Draw the true form of the section produced by cutting a stick of square timber 1 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in. across lengthways, at an angle of 25° on its smaller side, perpendicular to that side,—scale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot.
2. Draw the section produced by cutting a cylindrical shaft of stone 2 feet in diameter across its axis and perpendicular to it, at an angle of 45°,—scale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot.
3. Draw the section produced by cutting an equilateral three sided prism whose sides are two feet each, at an angle of 60° across one of its sides, and perpendicular to that side,—scale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot.
4. Two equal hexagonal prisms the sides of whose bases are 1 inch each, are to be united together at an angle of 90° with their axis. Draw the form of the section required for that purpose.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 3.

Perspective.

1. Put into perspective a pentagonal prism 8 feet high—each side of the base being 2 feet, and one side being parallel to the transparent vertical plane, the nearest angle of that side being 4 feet to the left of the spectator and 2 feet within the picture plane—the spectator being 12 feet from the picture and his horizon 5 feet above the horizontal plane on which the person stands,—worked to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to the foot.
2. Put into perspective—to the same scale—a plinth 5 feet square by 2 feet high on which stands a column 5 feet in diameter and 10 feet high above the plinth, the sides of the base to be at an angle of 45 with the picture—one angle touching the picture plane 5 feet to the right of the spectator, the spectator being 12 feet from the picture and his horizon 5 feet high above the horizontal plane upon which the person stands.

EXAMINATION ON COLOUR.—No. 4.

1. How many elementary colours are there, and what are they named?
2. Describe that law of light by which the number of the truly elementary colours is ascertained?
3. Into what classes are colours usually divided?
4. Write the names of the principal colours in each of these classes?

Appendix D.

EXAMINATION OF MASTERS FOR CERTIFICATES.

5. Have colours any numerical proportions in which they unite or harmonise—if so, give those quantities for each class, and between each class?

6. Describe the nature of complementary colours?

7. Is there any optical phenomenon that will illustrate complementary colours?

8. What is the difference between hues, tints, and shades of colour?

9. Name the hot and cold colours?

10. Also the most advancing and the most retiring colours?

11. Name any characteristic relations between yellow and purple—and between red and green?

12. Give the names of the principal neutrals?

13. What is the nature of the "successive contrast" of colour?

14. What is the nature of the "simultaneous contrast" of colour?

15. Describe the effect produced by interposing lines of white between hues of colour?

16. And also of dark lines?

17. Describe the effect produced on the eye by passing it from a colour to its true complementary?

18. Describe the effect produced on the eye by passing it from one primary hue to another?

19. Fill up the blank outline appended, with full hues of each primary, secondary, and tertiary colour, mixed according to the numerical proportions you have given in reply to question 5?

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 1.—Second Group.

Ornament.

1. How many are the great historic styles of ornament?
2. What are they?
3. Define generally their periods and character?
4. Describe any one style?
5. What is the difference between style and variety?
6. Have all styles their recognised varieties?
7. Define the Renaissance; enumerate its varieties?
8. Define the Cinquecento?
9. Is Greek ornament original?
10. Describe the characteristic elements of Greek ornament?
11. Are styles defined by countries or by periods?
12. What is the difference between Greek and Roman ornament?
13. What is the most essential element of Roman ornament?
14. What is signified by the word Romanesque?
15. When was the pointed arch first established in Europe?
16. Where do we first meet with the pointed arch?
17. Describe the varieties of Norman ornament, and specify its most constant elements?
18. How many and what are the ecclesiastical styles of England?
19. Describe the latest of the historic styles, and explain the nature of the decline of ornamental art in the 18th century.
20. What styles are similar, and what distinct in their principles?
21. Group the styles according to their æsthetic principles?
22. Group the styles according to their historic progression?
23. Define natural and conventional ornament?
24. State the chief conditions of an ornamental design, its principles, and in its application?

These questions are to be answered in writing, each answer to be numbered in correspondence with its question. Two hours allowed for this paper.

Appendix D.

EXAMINATION OF MASTERS FOR CERTIFICATES.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 2.—Second Group.

Nos.

6. 1. Do the same principles regulate the application of ornament to different kinds of manufactures?
2. State some of the specific modifications of ornamental forms or details required by the nature of the material in which they are to be executed or produced, such as—
12. 1. Stone, wood, or metal, by carving or chasing.
12. 2. Metal, by moulding or casting.
12. 3. Paper, leather, &c., by printing or stamping.
12. 4. Textile fabrics, by weaving.
6. 3. Should the character of ornament be regulated by the uses to which the fabric or material it decorates is to be applied? if so, state those characteristics.
12. 1. As applied to carpets.
12. 2. As applied to garment fabrics.
12. 3. As applied to domestic furniture.
12. 4. As applied to pottery.

EXAMINATION for First Group, July 1854.

Anderson, Henry Thomas.
Arthur, Thomas.
Baker, W. J.
Berkinshaw, S.
Brooke, Alfred Newton.
Chevalier, Thomas Wm.
Cole, Archibald.
Croome, J. D.
Elton, S.
Finnie, J. F.
Fussell, J. R.
Gill, G.
Griffiths, W. T.
Hagreen, Henry Brown.
Healy, James.
Holmes, Thomas.
Kemp, John.
Kinnebrook, W. A.
Lanchenick, J. C.
Lyne, Robert Edwin.
Muckley, W. J.
Pyne, C. C.
Rafter, Henry.
Richardson, J. V.
Ryles, George.
Smeeth, J. F.
Sturtenant, Charles Turner.
Swallow, John Charles.
Swinstead, Charles.
Thompson, Jonathan C.
Tucker, R.
Walker, M.
White, John.
Wigzell, Montague.
Yeates, G. P.

REPORT ON CLASS FOR PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION, &c.

REPORT of PROFESSOR SEMPER on CLASS for PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION, ARCHITECTURE, and PLASTIC DECORATION.

SIR,

THE following is a report of the state and general working of the class for Practical Construction, Architecture, and Plastic Decoration during the year ending 31st of December 1854.

1. I have three distinct classes of students under my instruction, each of which requires its special method of instruction, they are—

1st. The day students of my special class.
2nd. Those who attend only in the evenings.
3rd. The masters in training.

The first-named of these three divisions partly consists of students studying architecture (properly so speaking), and is the only class which enables me to apply that system of instruction which I practised for many years at the Royal Academy at Dresden, combining theory and æsthetics with immediate practice, and making the last the basis of the system.

Appendix D.

REPORT ON CLASS FOR PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION, &C.

I then had the opportunity (from the number of works under my hands) of employing the students on the works in course of execution, and making my class a real *atelier* for architects.

The students were very anxious to be employed in this manner, in making copies of plans, carrying out working drawings and details after my sketches, making estimates, and surveying the works under execution, which employment they considered to be and really was a distinction.

Although my practice at present is comparatively but little, it would nevertheless afford an opportunity of pursuing the same system of teaching art here, only I have not found the same readiness and desire on the part of the students for this mode of learning which is the requisite for the successful application of the before-mentioned method.

Most of the students, attending only in the evenings, are employed during the day in some of the different crafts connected with house-building, and demand special instruction immediately applicable to their specialities, which I am endeavouring to give, and to impart to them at the same time the necessary knowledge in geometrical drawing, projection of shadows, and other elementary parts of architectural science.

The mode of instruction to be followed for the masters in training is to me a problem yet to be solved. I have thought it right to endeavour to teach them the general principles of style in architecture, (being the same which prevailed in the whole world of industrial art,) instead of entering too much into specialities. The real sense and structural meaning of the mouldings, and generally of the different decorative forms usual in architecture, as well as in many other branches of practical art, is very little known; to which circumstance may partly be attributed the failure of many modern works in architecture, pottery, furniture, &c. The explanation of these forms, and the use and application of the same at their proper places, have been one principal object which I had in view in comparing, in a series of class lectures, the different styles of ancient architecture.

2. The number of students who attended the day class during the year 1854, was 13. Two of them have since entered into practice as architects.

The number of the students attending the evening class has been 22, which makes together 35 students for the year 1854, exclusive of the masters in training, who have numbered about 50.

3. The progress of the students is satisfactory.

4. The day students have carried out several compositions of houses, after their own ideas, or after suggestions given them.

5. Five Department medals and one book have been awarded in the course of the year to the students of this class.

6. Several drawings have been carried out for manufacturers.

7. I have delivered, in the public lecture-room at Marlborough House, two courses of five public lectures on the different styles of ancient architecture, their distinctions and connexions. I further delivered a series of class lectures (one a week) on the mouldings and decorative forms, to the training masters.

I have, &c.

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B. GOTTFRIED SEMPER.

REPORT of SUPERINTENDENT of CLASS for INSTRUCTION in MECHANICAL and ENGINEERING DRAWING.

1, Claremont Villa, Victoria Grove, Brompton,
GENTLEMEN, 23d January 1855.

I HAVE much pleasure in laying before you a brief outline of the system of teaching I have adopted, together with a report of the condition and general working of the special classes under my superintendance for the year ending 31st December 1854.

In order that you may more fully understand my system of teaching, I will take the liberty of inserting in this place a copy of prospectus No. 112, which applies to training masters as well as those to whom it is addressed.

Special Class for Instruction in Mechanical and Engineering Drawing. No. 112.

"Lecturer and Superintendent, Mr. William Binns, late Professor of Practical Mechanics at the College for Civil Engineers.

"The evening classes, for the study of mechanical and engineering drawing, which has been reduced by the lecturer to fixed rules and principles, will be opened on the 2nd day of October, 1854. The system of drawing pursued is to commence with the fundamental principles of projection, divested as much as possible of technicalities, theorems, and demonstrations, so as to meet the wants of the operative engineer, smith, carpenter, and builder, for whom this class is especially intended.

"The lectures will be divided into two courses, which will extend over a period of ten months. In this time the operative may acquire a sound knowledge of the principles of projection, and the application of those principles to the delineation of tools, steam engines, machinery, and other engineering works, complete and in detail.

"Although it cannot be expected that all students attending this course will acquire by that means alone, and without practice, such a proficiency in this art as to become competent draughtsmen, yet it may be expected that those who attend the course of two sessions will not only thoroughly understand a drawing when laid before them to work from, but will be able to get out plans, elevations, and sections of machinery, and lay down, in a methodic and systematic manner, any ideas of improvements which may occur to them; and generally to ascertain whether such improvements can be carried out in practice.

"The classes will be divided as follow:—

"Tuesday and Friday evenings will be devoted to the first section, which embraces the projection of points, lines, and plane figures; plans, elevations, and sections upon the upper, lower, and inclined planes; the intersection of cylinders, cones, and other figures; and the development of lines upon plane and curved surfaces.

"Monday and Thursday evenings will be devoted to the second section, which embraces the projection of screws, worms, bevil, mitre, and spur wheels; the use of the 'odontograph;' and the projection of shadows; together with the practice of making drawings from actual machinery and to scale.

"Each student is requested to provide himself with the following articles:—

Drawing Board	20 in. by 15 in.
T Square	20 in.
6 in. Set Square	45 degrees.
6 in. do. do.	30 and 60 do.

Pair of compasses.
½ dozen drawing pins, pencil, and paper.

"*Fees.*—£2 the session of five months, paid in advance.

"HENRY COLE,
"LYON PLAYFAIR, } *Secretaries.*

"*Marlborough House, 27th Sept.* 1854."

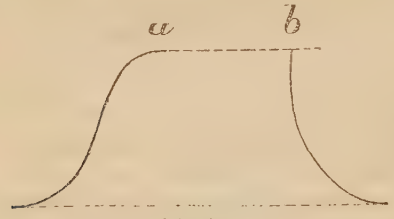
Appendix D.

REPORT ON CLASS FOR MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Now, the subject of mechanical and engineering drawing is one which is entirely dependent upon the principles of orthographic projection.

It therefore occurred to the writer when he was called upon some ten years since to teach this subject at the College for Civil Engineers, that the student ought to be well grounded in these principles before he attempts the drawing of a machine or other complex object from measurement.

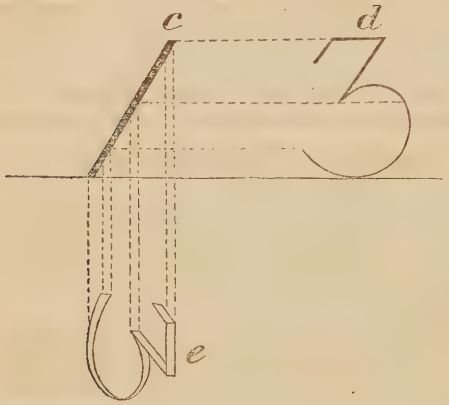
To illustrate this position, I will suppose the young student to have met with an example such as the following; and I may add, that there are many and much more extraordinary examples to be met with in drawings from machinery:—



No. 1.

Let *a* and *b* represent two elevations of a curved line, taken exactly at right angles to each other, and let it be required to find the plane of the line *a* in the lower or horizontal plane of the picture.

Perhaps the following may be a more familiar illustration:—



No. 2.

Let the line *c* in the annexed figure represent an edge view of the figure *d*, in which case the straight line *c* may be supposed to contain a combination of right lines with a curved line; that is to say, the straight line *c* is supposed to contain the whole of the lines in *d*. Now the object is to get the plane of *c*, as shown at *e*.

One of my students in the first section being desirous of testing the accuracy of the proposition contained in the foregoing, proceeded to find the plan of the human face, a profile of which was supposed to be contained in a straight line, as in above example. Being satisfied that the expression of countenance in the plan was manifestly the same as in the elevation, he proceeded with his studies under a conviction that the principles were not only correct but applicable to other purposes than that of mechanical drawing.

Having therefore for many years past been convinced that the subject of orthographic projection is the A B C of that description of drawing which is universally adopted in our workshops as a means of representing articles in process of manufacture, it has been my sole aim during the years in which I have been engaged in teaching to reduce the subject of mechanical

drawing, which has hitherto required some years of practice and study, to a series of fixed rules or principles methodically arranged, that the whole subject, from the projection of a point or line, to the projection of the most complex object, forms as it were so many links of a chain, each proposition having some bearing on or connexion with the one preceding.

Another peculiarity, as regards teaching the subject of mechanical drawing, is in the system I have adopted of collective teaching by class lectures. Each student being at work on the same problem, an opportunity is thus afforded to those good-natured fellows who are in advance, to assist those who are less fortunate; and by teaching others they naturally improve themselves. This feeling, I am happy to say, does exist to a considerable extent, and every opportunity is taken to improve it.

The progress of the students, I am happy to say, has been most satisfactory; and the opportunity afforded them for practice and study has recently been augmented by the addition to my apparatus of a number of castings from actual machinery, together with shaftings, couplings, plummer-blocks, bevil, mitre, and spur gearing; also an excellent working model of a power-loom, upon which the students are now engaged in making drawings from actual measurement.

The character of works which have been executed relate principally to examples in orthographic projection. Some finished outline drawings have been executed by Messrs. Swallow and Walker, who deserve honourable mention, as having obtained certificates of proficiency. The drawings executed by these students consist of three views of a lithographic printing machine.

2nd. The elevation and plan of a fly press, or punching machine.

3rd. The sectional elevation of a well staircase, from measurement, and the sectional elevation of a geometrical staircase, with hand-rail and banisters, from dimensions given.

These works, I am in justice bound to say, are most satisfactory specimens, and convincing proofs of what may really be acquired by diligence and perseverance in the incredibly short space of twelve months; and, as an incentive to others, I should recommend that these drawings be put in frames, and suspended on the walls in the new class-room.

During the past year I delivered, in the lecture-room at Marlborough House, one public lecture on the importance of promulgating a knowledge of mechanical drawing, and the system of teaching I adopt. I have also delivered during the past year 243 class lectures, as follows :—

To the training masters - - - - - -	90
To the students of the Metropolitan School of Science, Jermyn Street - - - - -	60
To the evening classes at Marlborough House - -	93
	243

Thirteen of these lectures were on mechanics, an epitome of which, with the nature of the questions prepared and answered by the naval masters, will be found in my letter to Dr. Lyon Playfair, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1854.

The number of students who have joined my evening class during the past year is 62, as follows :—

Appendix D. STUDENTS of the MECHANICAL CLASS, their PROFESSIONS and CALLINGS.

REPORT ON CLASS FOR MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Entered from 1st March to 31st July, 1854.		Entered from 1st Oct. to 28th Feb. 1855.	
Gentlemen	2	Gentlemen	2
Engineers	12	Engineers	16
Joiner	1	Joiner	–
Carpenters	3	Carpenters	2
Draughtsman	1	Draughtsman	1
Gas Engineers	3	Gas Engineers	2
Architect	1	Architect	–
Engraver	1	Engraver	–
Railway Carriage Department	1	Railway Carriage Department	–
Schoolmaster	1	Schoolmaster	–
Machine Maker	1	Machine Maker	1
Builder	1	Builder	1
Hydraulic Engineer	1	Hydraulic Engineer	1
Clerk	1	Clerk	1
Locksmith	1	Philosophical Instrument Maker	1
Coach Builder	1	Clerk of Works	1
Gas Meter Maker	1		
Total	33	Total	29

I have the honor to be, &c.

To Henry Cole, Esq. C.B.,
Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B.

WILLIAM BINNS.

REPORT ON CLASS FOR SURFACE DECORATION, &c.

REPORT upon the State and General Working of the TEXTILE CLASSES, and of that for SURFACE DECORATION, from the 31st of December 1853, to the 31st of December 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December 1854. In my last report, I stated the necessity of a class for acquiring by study and practice a knowledge of the historic styles of ornamental art, from the fact that few students were possessed of a sufficient acquaintance with this subject to enable them to carry out designs with any degree of correctness as to the general principles of ornamental art.

I have now to state that this division of the classes for surface decoration under my charge has proved successful, and is attended by fifty-three students from the training school.

As this subject has never been taught systematically before, I submit a statement of the plan adopted in the course of instruction.

It has been framed more particularly (although made use of by general students) for the training masters and mistresses whose time in the class is limited to four hours in the week.

The object of the class is to give the student a knowledge of the general principles of ornamental art, derived from the accumulated labours of generations of ornamentists rather than *merely* an historic or archæological one—not only to reproduce, but to analyse each period, and generalize them all.

With this view, I propose two courses of study, each to occupy about two sessions.

I.—The Analysis of the Styles.—I have grouped them in the following

order (this arrangement is not altogether chronological), which will occupy the first and second session of the course.

1. The Egyptian—the early principles of adaptation of vegetable forms to ornament and architectural enrichment.
2. Assyrian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman—the decline of ancient or classic art.
3. Mahomedan art; Arabian, early and late; examples in Egypt, in Spain, and in Sicily; Persian and Hindoo-Mahomedan.
4. Indian.
5. Chinese and Japanese—examples of their adaptation of natual forms.
6. Christian ornamental art to the end of the 12th century, including the styles belonging to the Eastern or Oriental churches, and the Western or Roman church.
7. Gothic or Early English.
8. Decorated Gothic—adaptation of vegetable forms characteristic of this period.
9. Perpendicular Gothic—the decline of Christian art; Italian; German and French Gothic of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.
10. The revival of classic art.

II.—The Analogy of Ornament, occupying the two sessions of the second year.

In this course I propose to take as a theme the particular characteristics in general ornament, as for example:—The frett, tracing the varieties of fretts through all the styles or epochs of art—The influence of technical processes and material on ornament, showing that particular forms arise from the material or method of production, which should not be confounded with general ornament—The various kinds of ornaments, as geometrical, curvilinear, mixed forms, the various construction of lines, field patterns, powderings, &c.—The influence of position on ornamental design, as adapted to floors, walls, ceilings, &c.—The influence of distance, or the method followed by ornamentists to adapt ornaments for distinct effect.

The examples to illustrate these subjects to be from existing specimens of each style or epoch of art.

The method of study pursued in the section already commenced is by lectures at the commencement of each style, and the student is required to copy a certain number of types or characteristics of the style described in the lecture, or during the days devoted to copying, at which time any further information on these subjects required by the students is then afforded to them.

The above plan of instruction which I have laid before you is doubtless susceptible of great improvement; but this subject has never been systematically taught. The study of ornament has at present made very little progress; and amongst the many works that are annually published in London and on the Continent, no systematic classification of the styles of ornamental art has yet appeared. More especially are examples peculiar to surface decoration rare, and this technical distinction of "surface ornament" and "relief ornament" has, with few exceptions, been entirely overlooked in the study of ornament. These circumstances have, therefore, rendered my work in preparing examples the more difficult, as I have, in almost all cases, to go to original sources.

Since the last report a class for technical instruction in ornamental art applied to weaving has been established in the school at Spitalfields in connexion with the classes at Marlborough House. Of its success I can say but little. At the commencement of the class only one student attended; it has, however, increased to seven, who are studying outline drawing from flowers.

Appendix D.

REPORT ON CLASS FOR SURFACE DECORATION, &c.

The number of works exhibited at Gore House in May consisted of—
124 original designs for woven fabrics.
150 drawings of examples in the historic styles of ornament.
43 drawings of surface decorations from furniture in the exhibition at Gore House.
36 drawings of the analysis of plants.

The number of students attending the classes are—

I. Technical classes—	
Morning male class	2
„ female „	4
Evening class (Spitalfields)	7
II. Class for the historic styles of ornament	50
Total number of students	63

The number of medals awarded to the students in these classes were	19
Department prizes	5

I have delivered, beside my class lectures, seven public lectures on the following subjects :—

Two lectures on lace made by hand—

Lecture I. On the earliest forms of lace made with the needle on linen.—Lace made with the needle on vellum—Point de Venice —Point d'Alençon—Point de Bruxelles.

Lecture II. On pillow lace, early examples—Belgian lace—Valencian—Mechlin—Brussels plait—and Brussels appliqué—French lace—Chantilly and Caen—English lace—Honiton and Buckinghamshire.

And four lectures on Surface Decoration.

I have, &c.

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B. OCTAVIUS HUDSON.
Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B.

REPORT ON WOOD ENGRAVING CLASS.

REPORT upon the WOOD ENGRAVING CLASS.

SIR,

THE following Report gives an account of the state and general operations of the special class for wood engraving during the year ending 31st of December 1854.

1. The same system of instruction as described in the last report is still continued, its results being satisfactory.

2. On account of insufficient accommodation, the number of students attending the class is, of necessity, limited to fifteen.

3. There is a decided improvement in the works of the students, and they are now competent to undertake works of higher character than those mentioned in the last report.

4. The works that the students have been engaged on during the last year are as follows :—

Fourteen landscapes for a private work, under the direction of Sir James Clark, illustrating the scenery in the vicinity of Her Majesty's Palace at Balmoral.

Twenty-six engravings of Greek and Roman bas-relief ornaments from casts, in the collection at Marlborough House, drawn and engraved by the students for the catalogue preparing by Mr. Wornum.

The class has just commenced a series of engravings of the most rare and valuable objects contained in the museum of the Department.

Forty-seven diagrams for Mr. Burchett's work on geometry, for Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Appendix D.

Seventeen diagrams of elementary drawing, for Messrs. De la Rue. REPORT ON WOOD ENGRAVING CLASS.

Eighteen diagrams, illustrating the process of metal casting, &c., for Mr. Aitken.

Miss Waterhouse has engraved for the Admiralty thirty-six diagrams of the method of lighting vessels while at sea.

Two subjects for John Sheepshanks, Esq., from drawings by Mr. Hudson.

Twelve subjects have been executed by the students for engravers and ings have been done for the purpose of initiatory practice.

5. Three public lectures on the history and practice of engraving in relief, from the earliest period down to the present time, have been delivered by Mr. Thompson in the lecture room at Marlborough House during the year, illustrated by many examples of ancient and modern Art.

6. One day in each week the students attend in the female training class-room for improvement in drawing from the round, under the superintendence of Mr. Burchett and Mr. Walsh. They have also attended lectures on geometry and perspective, by Mr. Burchett.

7. The books and prints that are now in the library of the Department are quite sufficient for the students for the purpose of reference and instruction.

JOHN THOMPSON.
ANNIE N. WATERHOUSE.

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.

REPORT upon the LITHOGRAPHIC CLASS. REPORT ON LITHOGRAPHIC CLASS.

SIR,

IN making a report on the state and general progress of the special class under my superintendence, in conjunction with Mr. Brooks, I beg to observe that much improvement has been made by the students during the year ending December 31st, 1851. Instruction has been given in chalk and chromo-lithography, and great advantages have resulted to the pupils by the opportunities afforded of studying from objects selected out of the museum, and drawing from the cast one day in every week. The number of students attending during the past year has been five, one of whom left with the intention of becoming a training-teacher. The following is a list of the works executed by the students:—A coloured lithograph, consisting of nine stones, from a design for a carpet.

One copy of the Greek honeysuckle, and two of the pomegranates from the Ghiberti gates.

A copy from the antique, panel and rosette.

Two lithographs from some elementary designs for surface decoration.

A coloured lithograph, from a design for chintz, comprising five stones.

A study from a porphyry bowl, lithographed in chalk, with a tint stone, and another of vases, from the museum, also with tint stone.

Three studies in chromo-lithography, of Indian arms, requiring fifteen stones, taken from drawings made in the Great Exhibition.

I have made a study from nature of the caristhegia, with a tint stone.

A coloured lithograph, from the passion flower, consisting of nine stones.

Two large zinc plates for botanical illustrations.

Two sheets of snow flakes, and one from types of clouds.

Two outlines in ink, one of the acanthus leaves from Albertoli, the other being a figure from Bouillon's Musée des Antiques.

Appendix D.

Report on Lithographic Class.

Besides the above, many studies have been made by the students, for practice in the use of chalk, ink, &c.

One Department medal, and two money prizes of 2*l.* each, have been awarded, and one student has been appointed to a scholarship.

The students of this class have been very assiduous in attending four courses of lectures, viz., those on geometry and perspective, anatomy, and animal forms. I may mention that the students were also engaged for four hours a week during the greater part of the spring session in drawing from the life; also in making notes and anatomical drawings.

I am, &c.,

Mary E. Channon.

Report on Class for Porcelain Painting.

Report of Superintendent of Class for Painting on Porcelain

Gentlemen, November 1854.

In reporting on the state of the porcelain painting classes for the year ending 1st October 1854, I beg to state that the general working of the classes has been satisfactory, and the attendance of the students generally has been good.

Number ofstudents in both classes have been eight, namely, fou females and four males up to May, when one female student left the porcelain class to follow another course of study in the department.

After carefully comparing the works of the students recently completed with those painted by them at the beginning of the year, their progress is reported satisfactory; the instruction in connexion with porcelain painting in the department at Marlborough House, embraces the whole process from the white china to the finish, namely, painting, gilding, firing, &c.

The number and character of works done by the students in both classes are as follows:—

Female Class.		*Male Class.*	
Figure subjects on china	9	Figure subjects on china	31
Ornament, figure	1	Landscape	1
Subject, and fruit subject	1	Groups on amorini water-colours	6
Landscapes	3	Copy of tapestry	1
Marine subject	1	Drawings of figures	4
Flowers	1	Studies from draped model	28
Water-colour drawings, figure subject	1		71
Drawings of flowers	5		
Fruit and flowers	2		
Fruit	1		
Studies from draped model	18		
Anatomical chalk drawings	11		
Diagrams on anatomy	13		
	66		
Total	137 both classes.		

The quality of many of the subjects painted on porcelain is, I am glad to report, of a very satisfactory character, which will, perhaps, be more fully proved by a reference to the fact that a good number of subjects painted on porcelain have been sold to different parties at prices satisfactory to the students. I am glad also to be able to report that there have been but few accidents to the works of the students during the last year.

Appendix D.

Report on Class for Porcelain Painting.

The number of medals obtained as prizes for porcelain painting were five, two in the female class, and three in the male class.

I am not aware of any direct application from porcelain manufacturers for the assistance of students in producing any painted porcelain, but there has been an application made by Herbert Minton, Esq., manufacturer, for some copies of subjects from some pieces of the Queen's china which was exhibited at Marlborough House some months since. I am glad to be able to report that one of the students completed those copies on porcelain for Mr. Minton in a manner highly creditable to himself.

The different objects in the museum that have been required by the students in the porcelain classes have been of great service to them during the year; the ornaments, &c. have been obtained directly on presenting the regular form of requisition.

I am, &c.

The Secretaries of the Department of Science and Art.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Report on Female School.

REPORT of SUPERINTENDENT of FEMALE SCHOOL at GOWER STREET.

Metropolitan Female School of Art,
37, Gower Street, November 30th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

IN preparing my Annual Report on the Metropolitan Female School of Art, I have referred to your first report (pp. xlii. xliii.), and to the observations submitted in mine of last year, and find that, while the anticipations therein expressed as to the future have been most satisfactorily realized, little has occurred requiring special notice. I have therefore only to repeat my conviction, of the importance of this establishment, and the confidence I feel, in its affording the means of respectable subsistance, to a most interesting portion of society, the educated women of the middle classes. That I am unable to report the obtaining employment by my pupils, to any great extent during the past year, is to be ascribed to their general desire to remain longer in the school, to enable them to attain greater proficiency.

There are at present five ladies employed by Mr. Walton, of Wolverhampton, and he reports to me thus—"Your pupils (or rather your late pupils) are progressing every day, and I have been surprised to see the readiness with which they have taken to what I may call the technicalities of the trade. I should like to know at your convenience if you have any more advanced pupils who could come to my works shortly, and how many they would be, as I do not see any difficulty in employing them, so satisfied am I, that female labour is more suited to ornamental trades than that of the 'ruder sex.'"

The geometrical and perspective classes, under Mr. Bowler, have advanced most satisfactorily, and his instruction has been of the greatest advantage to the pupils.

The class for modelling, more recently established, is at present small, but from the interest it is calculated to excite under so eminent a sculptor as Mr. Hancock, will I expect shortly be increased.

It might be considered premature to offer any opinion upon the late alterations in the fees, but I may safely affirm that it has had no prejudicial effect, and that I see no reason why the proposed system should not be fully carried out.

Appendix D.

Report on Female School.

With respect to this department generally, I have much gratification in bearing testimony to the assiduity and good conduct of the pupils, and acknowledging my obligation to Miss Gann and Miss West, my assistant teachers, who, with their increased acquirements, continue their aid to all under their charge with unabated zeal, and are deserving of every encouragement.

The pupil-teachers, Miss Todhunter, Miss Wilson, Miss Hardess, Miss Lane, Miss James, and Miss Meadows have also been most assiduous in the discharge of their duties both as monitors and instructors.

I have, &c.

Fanny M'Ian, Superintendent.

To Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.
and Dr. Lyon Playfair.

Report from the Metropolitan Female School, between 1st January and 1st October 1854.

Names, &c. of Teachers.

Return of Teachers.

Name.	Address.	Date of joining.	Fixed Salary.	Proportion of Fees.	Amount of Fees.	Total Income.
			£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fanny McIan	36, Charlotte St.	Sep. 1842	200	$\frac{4}{5}$ Morning class, with a guarantee that her income for the year 1854-55 shall not be less than in 1853, viz. - - - -	310 0 0	
Louisa Gann	12, Woburn Sq.	April 1852	50	$\frac{1}{10}$ Jan. & Feb. $\frac{1}{5}$ since Mar. 1.	31 16 3¾	75 15 7¾
Alice West	213, High St., Poplar	April 1852	50	$\frac{1}{10}$ Jan. & Feb. $\frac{1}{5}$ since Mar. 1.	31 16 3¾	69 18 1¼
Louisa Gann	12, Woburn Sq.	Evening class, commence Mar. 1853		$\frac{1}{5}$ Evening class.	5 17 6	

Fees.

Fees during January and February 1854.

General course, entrance fee to *Elementary class*, 4*s*; to *Advanced and Exceptional class*, 10*s*; *Elementary class*, 3*s*. a month—7*s*. for three months, and 10*s*. for six months. *Advanced classes*, 4*s*. a month, 9*s*. for three months, 12*s*. for six months; course for the *Figure and Artistic Anatomy*, 4*l*. 4*s*. a year, or 30*s*. a quarter; *Exceptional class*, 63*s*. a quarter, or 8*l*. 8*s*. a year. In addition, every student is required to attend the lectures and demonstrations on *Geometry and Perspective*, for which the fee is 5*s*. the session of five months.

FEES since March 1854.

The course of instruction is divided into two sessions, of five months each, from the 1st of March to the 31st of July; and from 1st October to 28th February. The fees must be paid in advance for the whole of the session of five months.

	£	s.	d.
Elementary course - - -	1	0	0
Advanced course - - - -	2	0	0
Exceptional course - - -	4	0	0
Modelling in clay or wax, &c. -	2	0	0
Evening class - - - -	0	10	0

CLASSES, ATTENDANCE, &c.

—	Hour of assembling.	Hour of departure.	Rate of fees per month.	—	On the books.	Total.	Free.	Fees.	Total each Month or Session.	Yearly Total.
				Morning Classes.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January.				Perspective - -	106					
				Elementary - -	101			10 16 0		
				Advanced figure and modelling.	24	126	1	1 8 0	12 4 0	
				Exceptional - -	1					
February.				Perspective - -						
				Elementary - -	96			9 12 0		
				Advanced figure and modelling.	21	118	1	4 2 0	13 14 0	
				Exceptional - -	1					
										192 11 4
Sess. from March to July.				Geometry - -						
				Perspective - -						
				Elementary - -	111			115 6 8		
				Advanced figure and modelling.	19	131	10	38 0 0	157 6 8	
				Exceptional - -	1			4 0 0		
				Evening Class.						
January, February. Sess. from March to July.				Elementary - -	16			0 10 0		
				„ - -	13			0 18 0	9 6 8	
				„ - -	14			7 18 8		

Appendix D.

CLASSES, ATTENDANCE, &c.

(No. 17).

STUDENTS classed according to their Ages.

No.		Evening class.		
20	under fifteen years.	2		
78	above fifteen, and under twenty.	9		
70	above twenty, and under thirty.	11		
12	above thirty.	1		
180	Total.	23	Total—Morning and Evening classes.	203

(No. 19).

STUDENTS classed according to the Period of their Attendance.

No.		Evening class.		
59	attended less than one year.	9		
72	above one year, and under two years.	14		
39	above two, and under three.			
7	above three, and under five.			
3	above five.			
180		23	Total—Morning and Evening classes.	203

The total number of individual students on the books from January to October 1854—Morning classes, 180; Evening class, 23. Total - 203

Total amount of fees received - £192 11*s.* 4*d.*

(No. 20.)

There are four free students.

(No. 21.)

There are six pupil-teachers, appointed March 1854.

Maria Hardess has attended	-	-	27 hours per week.
Jane Todhunter	do.	-	32 do.
Charlotte James	do.	-	26 do.
Lucy Meadows	do.	-	27 do.
Eliza Lane	do.	-	21 do.
Helena Wilson	do.	-	26 do.

STUDENTS' ATTENDANCES.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.
MORNING	Students on the books - -	127	119	126	129	140	141	142
	Attendances - - - -	1,328	1,529	1,962	1,121	1,944	1,868	1,701
	Average for each Student -	10	13	15	8	13	13	12
	School open (days) - - -	22	20	23	13	23	22	21
EVENING	Students on the books - -	16	16	15	11	12	15	15
	Attendances - - - -	77	69	71	32	76	77	61
	Average for each Student -	5	4	5	3	6	5	4
	School open (evenings) - -	9	8	9	6	10	8	8

NUMBER of WORKS executed by the STUDENTS between January and October 1854.

			Morning Class.	Evening Class.
Drawing course.		Perspective and Geometrical	858	—
	Ornament	Outlined from the flat	645	159
		Outlined from the round	48	—
		Shaded from the flat	26	9
		Shaded from the round	20	—
	The Figure	From the flat	194	27
		Outlined from the round	2	—
		Shaded from the round	4	—
		Anatomical drawings	11	—
		Flowers from Nature	22	—
Painting course.	Ornament	In Monochrome from casts, &c.	5	—
		In Monochrome from flat	13	—
	Flowers and Fruit	From the flat	34	—
		From Nature	33	—
		Compositions of colour	1	—
	The Figure	In colour	2	—
	Modelling Course	Ornament	1	—
		The figure, hands, feet, &c.	6	—
		Elementary designs	51	—
		Total	1,976	195

(No. 31).

L. de la Belinaye entered the class, February 1854.

Sarah Ann Doidge,
Catherine Wilson,
Amelia Hicks,
} Training Teachers at Marlborough House.

LECTURES delivered at Marlborough House from October 1, 1853 to October 1, 1854.

Date.	Subject.	No. of Lectures.	Lecturer.	Morning course.		Evening course.		Total Receipts.	Attendance, including scholars, &c.	
				No. paying.	Fees.	No. paying.	Fees.		Morning.	Evening.
					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
October 3, 4 . .	On the opening of the Annual Sessions	1 repeated.	Mr. Redgrave, Art Superintendent.	. .	. .	. .	. .	Free.	105	95
October 3, 4 . .	On the books and casts belonging to the Department.	1 repeated.	Mr. Wornum .	.	. .	. .	. .	Free.	54	140
Nov. 11, 18, 25, Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23.	On architecture, construction, and plastic art generally.	6	Professor Semper	. .	. .	14	1 6 0	1 6 0	. .	Average 44
Nov. 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 12, 19, Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Feb. 6 . .	On the history of ornamental art .	12 repeated.	Mr. Wornum .	18	3 16 0	37	6 9 0	10 5 0	Average 49	Average 96
Nov. 30, Dec. 1 . .	On the Museum of the Department .	1 repeated.	Mr. Robinson .	2	0 2 0	. .	. .	0 2 0	20	20
Dec. 7, 14, 21 . .	On wood engraving . . .	3	Mr. Thompson .	. .	. .	11	0 15 0	0 15 0	. .	Average 60
Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.	On the human form . . .	9	Mr. Marshall .	6 .	. .	70	6 17 0	6 17 0	. .	Average 168
January 4, 11 . .	On the varieties of lace . . .	2	Mr. Hudson .	4	0 5 6	. .	. .	0 5 6	Average 31	—

January 20, 27 .	On surface decoration . . .	2	Mr. Hudson .	. .	. .	11	0 11 0	0 11 0	. . Average 45
March 10, 17, 24, 31, April 7, 21, 28, May 5, 12 . .	On the human form . . .	9	Mr. Marshall .	43	3 1 0	. .	. .	3 1 0	Average 205 —
April 3, 10, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, June 12, 19, 26, July 3 . .	On the history of ornamental art .	12 repeated.	Mr Wornum .	23	2 2 0	81	2 17 0	4 19 0	Average 62 Average 63
June 7, 14, 21 . .	On wood engraving . . .	3	Mr. Thompson .	10	0 12 0	. .	. .	0 12 0	Average 46 —
June 16, 23, 30, July 7, 14, 21.	On animal form	6	Mr. Huxley .	14	0 7 0	. .	. .	0 7 0	Average 103 —
June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26.	On form and colour in the vegetable kingdom	5	Dr. Lindley .	18	0 9 0	. .	. .	0 9 0	Average 117 —
			Totals . .	132	10 14 6	224	18 15 0	29 9 6	

The Scholars are now admitted free on production of their Free Receipt.

The total number of Lectures delivered during the year was 99; 52 in the Morning and 47 in the Evening.

December 1854.

CHARLES B. WORSNOP, Clerk in Charge.

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Appendix D.

LECTURES DELIVERED AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

APPENDIX E.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND EXHIBITIONS.

Documents relating to Administration of Museum.

1. Curator's Report.
2. Table of Returns.
3. Additional Comparative Table.
4. List of Objects acquired by Purchase (1854), in the following Order: 1. Metal Work; 2. Pottery; 3. Glass; 4. Woven Fabrics; 5. Miscellaneous Objects.
5. List of Donations.
6. Catalogue of Loans.
7. "Gherardini" Catalogue.
8. Report on Collection of Textile Fabrics at Lyons.
9. Report on facilities for procuring Plaster Casts from Paris.

I.

Report of Curator of Museum.

Report of Curator of Museum of Art at Marlborough House.

During the past year the Museum has made considerable progress. The actual formation of the collection continues to be the principal object; current acquisitions literally of daily occurrence, which are rendered immediately available to the public and the purposes of the Department in respect of study, furnishing a constant source of occupation.

Acquisition of specimens.

A list annexed specifies the various objects permanently added to the collection during the past year, and it should be observed, that articles have been acquired from almost every important sale of the last season, whilst the collections of the principal dealers in works of art in London and Paris have furnished many specimens.

The funds at the disposal of the Museum, however, have far from sufficed for the purchase of every work deemed desirable, and more than one important object has, on this account, been reluctantly given up,—a fact the more to be regretted from the increasing rarity and costliness of fine works of ornamental art. Fortunately no collection of extraordinary importance has been of late dispersed, or, supposing the occurrence of any such sales as those of the Strawberry Hill, the Stowe, or the Débruge-Dumesnil, the sum annually allotted for the acquisition of specimens would have been entirely inadequate.

Donations.

The section of metal-work has been enriched by a gift from Her Majesty the Queen, of three unusually large and important specimens of Indian Damascene work on oxidized white metal, an addition which completes the series of similar works procured from the Exhibition of 1851.

Loans.

The objects contributed on loan have been very numerous, indeed limited only by the space available, Her Most Gracious Majesty, as in previous years, having been the principal contributor. The list of loans from the Royal collections will show at a glance both the interest in point of art, and the great intrinsic value of the works so lent. In addition to a further selection of the magnificent pieces of old Sèvres decorative porcelain, which Her Majesty has graciously allowed to be removed from their accustomed positions in Buckingham Palace, the Royal Armoury at Windsor Castle, unquestionably the richest in the world in oriental decorative arms, has yielded all it rarest pieces. This latter selection has

Old Sèvres porcelain from Buckingham Palace.

Decorative arms from

Appendix E.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Windsor Castle.

been arranged at Marlborough House in one large central case, and has for some months past attracted much attention, and afforded valuable materials for study to a number of the pupils of the schools and special classes of the Department, who have made drawings from the principal objects. The opportunity has likewise been taken advantage of for procuring photographs of these beautiful works.

Success of the system of loans.

The increase of the permanent collection has gradually reduced the space at command for the display of objects contributed on loan; but nevertheless the system itself has been so successful as to make it desirable not to relax in the endeavours to secure novelty and increased interest, by the temporary exhibition of beautiful works, the property of private collectors. Whatever, indeed, may be the ultimate extent of the collection, I am of opinion that this system should be pursued and carried out.

Photographs.

A valuable record, as well as a practically useful object, is being accomplished, by having photographs taken of every interesting work so contributed, copies of which are rendered available for distribution, at a low rate, to Schools of Art and to the public.

Casts, photographs, &c. from objects in other collections.

Attempts have likewise been made to increase the utility of the collection by procuring casts and photographs from noted works in other public collections, especially of foreign countries, which it is thought will be productive of benefit far more than commensurate to the actual cost of the specimens.

Reproduction of specimens by the electrotype process, gelatine moulding, &c.

The multiplication of works the property of the Department and, by permission of the proprietors, of others contributed on loan, by means of the electrotype process, gelatine moulding, &c. has been carried out to some extent, and there are now copies of numerous important works ready for distribution, at an almost nominal price. Of these it is only necessary to specify the celebrated "Cellini" shield, the property of Her Majesty, and the "Vechte" shield belonging to the Museum, both of which have been reproduced in metal in almost perfect fac-simile.

Space allotted to the collection.

The space in Marlborough House allotted to the Museum remains as before; more available room however has been obtained by the construction of new central glazed cases, and by a better system of arrangement.

Ventilation and inadequate size of the rooms.

The ventilation of the rooms, formerly very defective, has been much improved, but their small size is an evil which is seriously felt; and the dust and vapour, which arise from the dense crowds of visitors on the "free" days and at holiday times, are of positive detriment to many of the objects exhibited.

Number of visitors.

Reference to the tables of returns appended manifests, that the number of visitors up to the recess has gradually increased, a fact which last year's report will show was not expected. On the days when the public are admitted free, the average numbers of visitors are quite as great as the rooms will conveniently contain.

Change of "*free*" days.

A change has been made in the days on which the Museum is opened free of charge; these were formerly Monday and Tuesday in each week. It has been thought expedient to substitute Saturday for Tuesday, Saturday being a day of leisure with several classes of the public; the afternoon, especially, is a half-holiday in most schools, and it was thought that school teachers and children would thus be enabled to visit the collection.

Extension of hours of *attendance*.

The time during which the collection remains open daily has likewise been extended one hour. I would here beg to say, that I know of no insuperable obstacle to the Museum being opened in the evening, and that I feel convinced it would thereby be rendered available to vast numbers of persons, whose occupations in the day-time prevent their visiting public collections. Many classes of objects, moreover, might be even better displayed by gaslight than as at present exhibited. With an adequate increase of the staff of attendants, the Museum, indeed, might remain constantly open, except of course during the annual vacation, which is required for re-arrangement, fixing of new fittings, &c. It is

Possibility of opening the museum in the evening, and at other times.

however probable, considering the limited space, that the crowds of visitors in the evening would be so great as to render some check on indiscriminate admission requisite.

Since the period of the last report, many small selections of objects, principally photographs and specimens of textile fabrics, have been lent for study and exhibition to provincial schools; and considerable progress has been made in the preparation of a complete and extensive collection in every section, which, in realization of an object had in view from the first, it is intended to render moveable, and to circulate in the chief provincial towns. It is hoped that, in this manner, the contents of the Museum will, in time, have been literally brought home to each locality, and that an incentive to the formation of permanent local museums of art will thus be given.

Loans to provincial schools of art.

Collection formed for circulation in the provinces.

During the past year upwards of 1,400 objects have been registered, and number-labels affixed to the articles; in many cases descriptive labels have likewise been prepared, and placed in the cases with them.

Registration of objects added to the collection.

An augmented edition of the original catalogue has been brought out, being the sixth issue; and a new and more extended descriptive catalogue is in course of preparation, which it is intended to illustrate with woodcuts and coloured lithographs of the most remarkable specimens. The earlier sections of this catalogue, comprising Sculpture, Painting, Glyptic and Numismatic Art, Mosaics, Furniture and General Upholstery, Basket-work, Leather-work, Japanned or Lacquered-work, and Glass Painting, are now in the press, and nearly ready for publication.

Catalogues.

It should here be remarked, that the rapid increase of the collection soon renders any catalogue imperfect, and that constant displacing of specimens, in order to find room for loans, fresh acquisitions, &c., and at present the withdrawal of some 300 or 400 specimens for circulation in the country, make the actual work of conservation and arrangement really an arduous task, requiring daily and constant attention.

Difficulty securing permanent, methodic arrangement,

From these causes, indeed, it is very difficult to secure any very methodic order of actual arrangement of the specimens, inasmuch as the completeness of to-day is dislocation and disorder on the morrow. The formation of a theoretically perfect and complete collection, however, although not to be lost sight of, is of less consequence than the rendering the action of the institution, as a whole, practically and directly useful in diffusing a knowledge of art; and the carrying out of this principle must be the apology for any apparent want of order in the temporary aspects of the Museum.

J. C. ROBINSON, Curator.

October 1st, 1854.

II.

Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House, open 212 days, from October 1st, 1853, to July 31st, 1854.

Date.	No. of days in each month during which the Museum was open.	Visitors.				Receipts.								
		No. paid.	By cards.*	Free.	Total.	Admittance Fees.			For Sale of Catalogue.			For articles removed to be copied.†			Total Receipts.		
185						£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
October	22	1,466	203	25,807	27,476	36	13	0	617	12	17	2	3	0	1	6	49	11	8
November	22	770	398	13,345	14,513	19	5	0	366	7	19	0	.	.		.	27	4	0
December	22	457	62	19,630	20,149	11	8	6	304	6	16	0	.	.		.	18	4	6
1854.																			
January	22	583	48	11,365	11,996	14	11	6	348	8	0	8	.	.		.	22	12	2
February	20	680	140	7,240	8,060	17	0	0	154	3	17	0	2	0	1	0	20	18	0
March	20	1,478	282	6,060	7,820	36	19	0	249	1	0	9	8	0	4	0	38	3	9
April	18	669	176	17,825	18,670	16	14	6	454	6	3	3	.	.		.	22	17	9
May	23	869	225	6,480	7,574	21	14	6	300	6	18	4	.	.		.	28	12	10
June	22	1,413	154	11,920	13,487	35	6	6	356	8	3	0	5	0	2	6	43	12	0
July	21	1,047	114	11,990	13,151	26	3	6	307	4	7	3	9	0	4	6	30	15	3
Total	212	9,432	1,802	131,662	142,896	235	16	0	3,455	66	2		27	0	13	6	302	11	11

* The students of the Department have free admission on production of their fee receipts

† In addition to the number of articles removed to be copied, for which payment was made, there were 130 articles copied for public journals, for which no fee was charged.

J. C. Robinson, Curator.

N.B.—The Museum is open from March 1st to October 31st, from 10 to 5; and during the rest of the year, from 10 to 4, except the appointed vacations. On Mondays and Saturdays, and during Easter and Christmas weeks, the public are admitted free. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, persons are admitted on payment of 6*d.* each.

III.

A Comparative Table of the Number of Visitors to the Museum, Marlborough House, during the Years 1852, 1853, 1854.

	Visitors.											
	Paid.			Cards.			Free.			Totals.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1852.	1853.	1854.
January	. .	624	583	. .	107	48	. .	11,751	11,365	. .	12,482	11,966
February	. .	967	680	. .	212	140	. .	4,286	7,240	. .	5,465	8,060
March	. .	1,091	1,478	. .	197	282	. .	12,037	6,060	. .	13,325	7,820
April	. .	931	669	. .	172	176	. .	6,863	17,825	. .	7,966	18,670
May	. .	851	869	. .	622	225	. .	7,759	6,480	. .	9,232	7,574
June	. .	822	1,413	. .	177	154	. .	4,532	11,920	. .	5,531	13,487
July	. .	792	1,047	. .	235	114	. .	8,287	11,990	. .	9,314	13,151
October	684	1,466	646	115	203	108	3,635	25,807	7,320	4,434	27,476	8,074
November	589	770	357	139	398	149	5,581	13,345	3,584	6,309	14,513	4,090
December	626	457	260	145	62	71	13,811	19,630	11,570	14,582	20,149	11,901
	1,899	8,771	8,002	399	2,385	1,467	23,027	114,297	95,354	25,397	125,453	104,823

The Museum was open 101 days in 1852, and the average number of visitors on 54 free days was 780, and on 47 pay days, 61.
" " 218 " 1853, " " 96 " 1191, " 122 " 72.
" " 211 " 1854, " " 94 " 1014, " 117 " 68.

J. C. Robinson, Curator.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

IV.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM OF ART, BY PURCHASE, during the Year 1854.

DIVISION I.—WORKS IN METAL.

Registered No.		Price. £	s.	d.
381	Pewter goblet and cover. German, 17th century.	2	10	0
616, 617	Pair of recent Indian filagree gold ear pendants.	4	10	0
618	Circassian girdle ornament, in filagree silver.	4	0	0
615	Maltese enamelled gold cross.	3	0	0
380	Reliquary in gilt bronze, bust of St. Januarius. Lombard, 16th century work.	8	0	0
1425	Sword, with chiselled steel mounts. Indian work.	1	1	0
502	Silver-gilt hanap, with cover. German 17th century.	18	0	0
504	Cinque-cento enamelled jewel, set with two diamonds.	6	0	0
1214	Chiselled steel lock and key. 17th century.	2	18	0
1209	Pair of chiselled steel pincers. Brescian work, 17th century.	1	13	4
1215	Snuffers and tray, in or-moulu. French, circa 1750.	1	18	0
1208	Key, in chiselled iron. 15th century work.	1	0	0
1211, 1212	Pair of German tinned iron handles of a folding door. Circa 1490.	3	6	8
896, 897 1079 to 1081	Five small bronze relievo plaques. Florentine, 15th century work.	2	1	8
1210	Florentine bronze bell. Cinque-cento period.	0	12	6
1218	Wrought iron door-knocker. German, 16th century.	1	5	0
1220	Wrought iron door-knocker. Swiss work, circa 1600.	0	12	6
1077	Florentine bronze statuette, child carrying a vase.	1	5	0
494, 495	Three ancient Chinese bronze vases.	2	10	0
496	Ancient Chinese bronze incense burner.	2	10	0
497	Chinese bronze bell, with carved rosewood stand.	2	10	0
498	Chinese cup, in white metal, enamelled in the interior.	0	7	6
895	Pair of chiselled steel nutcrackers. 17th century, Brescian work.	2	10	0
358	Antique bronze handle of a vase.	1	10	0
302	Antique bronze handle of a patera.	2	14	0
303 to 312	Nine ancient Arabic bronze vessels, inlaid with Damascene work of gold and silver. Date 14th or 15th century.	32	12	0
420	Large salver or plateau in bronze, encrusted with gold and silver. Damascene work, 14th century.	40	0	0
313 to 315	Three ancient engraved steel sword hilts.	1	12	0
310	Ancient Arabic Damascene work vase.	4	2	0
511 to 513	Three antique bronze handles of vases.	1	10	0
971	Antique Roman bronze patera.	4	4	0
1205	Pax, in bronze gilt, inlaid with lapis lazuli. Italian work, circa 1500.	5	5	0
1191	Ancient Persian Damascene work bowl.	8	15	0
1202 to 1204	Three bronze monastic seals. Flemish, 17th century work.	2	10	0
1200, 1201	Two ancient bronze monastic seals, of the 14th century.	2	10	0
1199	Silver seal, mounted in the original iron handle—seal of the University of Cologne. Dated 1480.	3	0	0

Registered No.		Price. £	s.	d.	Appendix E.
404	Box, in silver filagree work. 16th century.	4	10	0	Report of Curator of Museum of Art.
319	Vase and cover, in silver gilt, set with onyx cameos. German work, circa 1520.				
317	Silver parcel gilt tankard. Augsburg work, date about 1560.				
318	Silver-gilt tazza, embossed with historical subjects, by Paul van Vianen, 1604.	150	0	0	
320	Silver-gilt tazza, embossed with a subject from the history of Tobit.				
411	Florentine bronze 15th century statuette, "Salvator Mundi."	20	0	0	
1492	Florentine statuette, in white metal, "Marsyas," after M. Angelo.	0	7	0	
519 to 521	Three Florentine bronze medallions. 15th and 16th century work.	0	9	0	
522 to 524	Three Cinque-cento Italian bronze medallions.	0	9	0	
514 to 518	Five antique bronze handles of vases.	4	17	0	
1323 to 1337	A set of ancient knives, forks, and spoons, mounted in German onyx, and silver-gilt filagree work, with three salt cellars en suite, in the original stamped leather case. German, 16th century work.	30	0	0	
1078	Florentine bronze Quattro-cento medallion.	0	12	6	
1206	Chiselled steel nutcracker. French, circa 1600.	1	13	4	
1082	Bronze reliquary, bust of the Virgin. 15th century work.	0	12	6	
893	Key, in chiselled steel. Circa 1580.	0	16	8	
1219	Wrought iron door knocker French circa 1740.	1	0	0	
1213	Lock, in chiselled steel, period of Louis Quatorze.	2	5	0	
903	Coffer in wrought iron. Circa 1480.	1	17	6	
1302	Cardcase, electro deposit and oxydized silver, manufactured by Elkington & Co.	1	10	0	
1301	Pencil box, oxydized silver (Elkington).	2	5	0	
1300	Bronze and ivory scale rule, ditto.	1	5	0	
1299	Oxydized silver and parcel-gilt scale rule, ditto.	1	7	0	
1304	Plated and parcel-gilt teapot, ditto.	6	18	6	
1303	Plated teapot ditto.	3	0	0	
1293	Electro-deposit medallion in commemoration of the Duke of Wellington (Elkington).	4	14	6	
1298	Bronze casket, designed and modelled by Jeannest (Elkington).	7	7	0	
1297	Bronze statuette, by John Bell (Elkington).	25	0	0	
1305 to 1322	Electro-deposit casts of ancient sword furniture, from originals in the Royal Armoury at Dresden (Elkington).	19	10	0	
1296	Painted and gilt coffee jug and plateau (Elkington)	18	18	0	
1294	Bronze candelabrum, designed and modelled by Jeannest (Elkington).	21	0	0	
1292	Electro-deposit ewer, in the style of the 16th century (Elkington).	10	10	0	
1291	Parcel-gilt salt cellar, designed by Stanton (Elkington)	8	8	0	
289	Ancient silver travelling watch.	14	0	0	
290	Silver parcel gilt cup and cover, decorated with appliqué Arabesque chasing. Date about 1660.	34	0	0	
291	Silver-gilt tankard and cover. Dutch, circa 1680.	7	10	0	
292	Silver-gilt beaker. Circa 1700.	2	10	0	
293	Silver plaque "en repoussé"—Galatea. 17th century work.	1	1	0	
294	Toothpick in enamelled gold, set with jewels. Italian, Cinque-cento period.	10	10	0	
295	Pendant ornament, in rock crystal and gold, representing a ship. 16th century work.	18	0	0	

Appendix E.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Registered No.		Price. £	s.	d.
296	Ear pendant in enamelled gold, set with jewels.	12	0	0
297	Enamelled gold pendant ornament, set with an onyx cameo, and with sapphires and emeralds.	30	0	0
298	Pendant ornament, in enamelled gold. Italian Cinquecento work.	30	0	0
299	Ivory tablets in chased silver-gilt covers. Augsburg work.	15	0	0
391	Augsburg table clock in gilt bronze. Circa 1600.	6	0	0
415	Pair of Italian gilt bronze lamp stands. Circa 1600.	40	0	0
389	Cup or hanap in German onyx, with silver-gilt mountings. German work, circa 1470.	80	0	0
220	Embossed pewter tankard. Circa 1580.	3	6	0
382	Plaque in iron, embossed with an allegorical subject. Damasquiné with gold and silver. Italian work, circa 1560.	15	0	0
301	Wrought iron lock and key of a church chest. English work, circa 1540.	1	15	0
1493	Electro-deposit copy of a medallion of the Queen and Prince Albert.	2	2	0
262	Pair of Japanese bronze vases.	21	0	0
263	Pair of Japanese bronze candlesticks.	4	4	0
267	Japanese bronze bonbonnière.	0	10	6
269	Japanese bronze snuff-box.	0	10	6
271	Japanese cigar case, in lacquered metal.	1	11	6
	Two bronze antique vase handles	0	5	0
	Five Florentine bronze medallions.	0	7	6
342	Old English chiselled bronze badge of a groom to a cockpit.	0	1	6
1216	Old English wrought iron snuffers stand.	0	7	0
397	Flemish, 17th century, silver-gilt flagon.	14	10	0
290	Chased silver-gilt beaker and cover. Circa 1700.	10	0	0
396	Casket in engraved steel. German, date about 1550.	8	10	0
1494	Series of metal pommels for canes. Modern German work.	2	15	0

DIVISION II.—POTTERY.

1266	Majolica ware vase.	1	5	0
1272 to 1279	"Cabaret," or breakfast service of twelve pieces, old Wedgwood ware.	6	5	0
1495	Two terra cotta figures, "Amorini." Flemish, 17th century work.	1	10	0
1264	Old French green glazed earthenware water pot.	3	2	6
714	Japan porcelain plate, painted with the lotus flower.	0	10	0
619	Old French green glazed earthenware saltcellar.	1	10	0
384,385	Two pieces of old Wedgwood ware.	0	10	0
386 to 388	Three old Wedgwood ware cameos.	0	5	3
333	Old Worcester porcelain cream jug.	0	5	0
1502	Wedgwood ware cameo medallion, "Frederick, Prince of Wales."	1	10	0
499–450	Modern Worcester porcelain wine cooler and amphora.	14	14	0
451	Modern Worcester porcelain dessert plate.	5	15	6
970	Old Sèvres pâte dure jar and cover.	2	2	0
413	Majolica ware plate.	5	0	0
623	Old Berlin porcelain vase.	10	10	0

Registered No.		Price. £	s.	d.
969	Italian majolica ware garden seat.	5	5	0
966	Old Sèvres porcelain coffee cup and saucer, orange ground.	8	8	0
1014	Old Chelsea porcelain teapot, gros bleu ground.	10	10	0
1282	Italian majolica ware plate.	0	16	8
1267	Italian majolica ware drug pot.	0	8	4
1015, 1016	Two small Nevers earthenware ewers.	2	10	0
1269	Majolica ware plate.	0	12	6
1085	Bust of St. John, in terra cotta, by Luca della Robbia.	2	0	0
1028	Statuette—"Infant St. John," Della Robbia earthenware, partly enamelled.	2	0	0
1270, 1271	Two Italian majolica drug pots.	1	13	4
1090	Statuette—"St. Margaret," in Italian glazed terra cotta. (Della Robbia).	5	17	0
1280, 1281	Two old Wedgwood ware cameos.	1	5	0
1499	Perforated arabesque plateau, Bernard Palissy ware.	7	10	0
392	Sauce boat and stand, old Menecy porcelain.	4	0	0
417	Italian majolica ware bottle.	7	0	0
418	Oval dish, Bernard Palissy ware. Lizards, fish, &c., in relief.	8	0	0
285	Recent Japanese porcelain lacquered cup and saucer.	1	1	0
272	Recent Japan porcelain egg-shell cup, covered with bamboo wickerwork.	1	1	0
261	Recent Japan porcelain vase and cover.	2	2	0
510	Painted porcelain brooch, mounted in gold. (Manufactured by Minton and Co.)	0	18	0
506 to 509	Four "Parian" porcelain brackets, Amorini, with emblems of the chase. (Minton.)	12	12	0
505	Imitation majolica ware vase. (Minton and Co.)	4	4	0
1496	Two modern Berlin porcelain plates.	5	17	0
1497	Two modern German terra cotta brackets.	0	10	0
1498	Two recent German terra cotta vases.	0	14	3
551	Old English earthenware butterboat.	0	2	0
424	Old Rouen earthenware tureen.	3	10	0
421	Nevers earthenware ewer.	2	10	0
422	Smaller Nevers earthenware ewer.	1	10	0
412	Bas-relief, in Italian glazed terra cotta. (Luca della Robbia).	30	0	0
401	Italian majolica ware plate, by Maestro Giorgio, dated 1518.	30	0	0
321 to 323	Three Florentine majolica ware vases.	30	0	0
324	Chinese porcelain vase, with raised foliated ornaments, painted to imitate bronze.	40	0	0
219	Painted earthenware cafétière. Sceaux Penthièvre ware.	4	0	0
383	Old Wedgwood ware cup and saucer.	3	10	0
228	Pair of Wedgwood ware ear pendants.	0	12	0
222 to 227	Six old Wedgwood ware cameos.	3	9	0
221	Bust of an amorini, in polished Bottcher ware.	5	0	0
1086	Head of a satyr, original model, in terra cotta, by Girardon.	3	0	0
484	Majolica ware plateau.	3	0	0
485	Enamelled Persian earthenware vase.	1	0	0
1437	Antique Roman red earthenware urn, decorated in relief.	3	10	0
1436	Etruscan painted earthenware vase and cover.	1	15	0
365 to 368	Four pieces of ancient Egyptian enamelled earthenware.	3	0	0
1438	"Samian ware" cup.	0	15	0

Appendix E.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Registered No.		Price. £	s.	d.
1500	Indian stoneware vessel, in the form of a toad.	0	7	0
1501	Dresden porcelain mug.	0	10	0
426	Old Flemish brown glazed earthenware tureen.	15	15	0
334	Capo di Monte porcelain chocolate cup and cover.	1	1	0
360	Old Worcester flower basket.	0	10	0
423	Flemish red earthenware glazed cruche.	1	5	0
425	Old Flemish "Grès" calebasse, 17th century.	1	10	0
348 to 350	Three Wedgwood earthenware plates.	0	3	0
341	Old Derby porcelain plate.	0	3	0
344	Old Wedgwood earthenware sauce boat and stand.	0	3	0
343	Wedgwood earthenware match pot.	0	2	6
338	Old Wedgwood black jasper ware vase.	0	8	0
352, 353	Two old Wedgwood ware vases.	1	10	0
354	Wedgwood earthenware cup.	0	2	6
356	Wedgwood earthenware cup and saucer.	0	4	0
355	Wedgwood earthenware lozenge-shaped tray.	0	4	0
328	Old Worcester porcelain jug and can.	0	6	6
329	Old Berlin porcelain plate.	0	4	0
330	Old Salopian porcelain cup.	0	2	0
331	Old Derby porcelain cream ewer.	0	3	6
332	Old Rockingham ware teapot.	0	10	0
325	Old Staffordshire pearl ware teapot.	0	10	6
326	Old Vauxhall earthenware jug.	0	10	6
210	Old Worcester porcelain card-tray.	1	5	0
204	Chinese porcelain two handled cup.	0	3	0
203	Chinese porcelain "egg-shell" saucer.	0	3	0
202	Early Dresden porcelain cup and saucer.	0	7	6
201	Old Derby porcelain cup and saucer.	0	10	0
199	Old Staffordshire earthenware teapot.	1	0	0
492	Old Worcester earthenware sauce-boat.	0	5	0
493	Old Worcester porcelain leaf-shaped tray.	0	3	6
491	Chinese "egg-shell" porcelain cup, ruby ground.	0	4	0

DIVISION III.—GLASS.

1192 to 1198	Vase; paper weight; gilded butter dish; "Venetian" champagne glass; "Venetian" wine glass; ruby glass goblet, cut and engraved; and plain ruby glass goblet, manufactured by Messrs. Bacchus and Sons, Birmingham, and purchased at	3	19	0
335	Venetian "*schmelze*" glass cup and stand.	3	0	0
1480	Venetian glass flask.	0	15	0
419	Venetian marbled glass cup.	2	0	0
327	Old Dutch blue glass *cruche*.	0	15	0
489, 490	Two Venetian glass tazzas in "*Laticinio*."	0	15	0
1263	Venetian blue glass vase.	0	1	8
916	Antique Roman glass cup.	1	5	0
915	Venetian "*Millefiore*" glass essence bottle.	0	12	6
241	Venetian glass ewer.	0	12	0
533	Old English glass salt-cellar.	1	1	0
532	Engraved two-handled glass flask.	1	15	0
408	Frosted Venetian glass beaker.	14	0	0
410	Enamelled Venetian glass goblet, with silver cover.	12	0	0
404	Enamelled Venetian glass goblet, 15th century work.	30	0	0
407	Venetian glass gold sprinkled beaker.	18	0	0
1236 to 1258	Twenty-two pieces of ancient painted glass, chiefly German and Flemish, of the 15th and 16th centuries.	19	19	0

DIVISION IV.—WOVEN FABRICS.

Registered No.		Price. £	s.	d.
1168 to 1190	Twenty-three pieces of Irish lace, chiefly imitations of ancient fabrics, produced by the pupils of the Normal Lace School, Dublin. Purchased at.	8	3	10
1095	Pair of crochetwork fronts. Purchased of the Ladies' Industrial Society for Ireland.	0	12	0
1482	Pair of Persian embroidered shoes.	1	0	0
1029	Algerine embroidered scarf.	1	0	0
1033	Piece of ancient Venetian appliqué velvet hanging.	0	8	4
1041, 1042	Two pieces of ancient Guipure.	0	8	4
1030	Embroidered linen table cover, 17th century work.	1	13	4
1036	An embroidered lace flounce. French, 18th century work.	1	10	0
1032	Piece of ancient Lyons raised brocade, silk and silver tissue.	0	16	8
1031	Piece of ancient Lyons silk brocade.	0	10	0
1043 to 1045	Three pieces of ancient Guipure lace.	0	12	6
1034, 1035	Two ancient Guipure curtains, 17th century work.	2	0	0
597	Infant's suit of ancient Spanish point lace.	3	0	0
604	Piece of ancient Dutch lace.	0	7	0
601	Piece of Italian tape point lace.	0	10	0
600	Square piece of Spanish point lace.	1	0	0
598, 599	Two pieces of Spanish point lace.	1	5	0
603	Piece of Portuguese point lace.	1	0	0
602	Piece of "rosepoint" lace.	1	10	0
594	Piece of Italian point lace.	1	0	0
593	Piece of Brussels point lace.	0	13	6
595, 596	Two pieces of ancient point lace, in an unfinished state, on the original parchment grounds, showing the process of working.	3	0	0
541	Pair of point d'Alençon court lappels.	5	10	0
750	Chinese embroidered silk quilt.	3	0	0
792	Piece of Chinese embroidered silk hanging.	4	7	6
	Eleven pieces of carpet, manufactured by and purchased of Messrs. Lapworth.	6	5	0
	An imitation Turkey rug, manufactured by Messrs. Lapworth.	1	12	0
	Axminster rug, manufactured by Messrs. Lapworth.	5	8	0
	Axminster rug, Lapworth and Co.	3	13	0
880 to 887 and 1394 to 1404	Nineteen specimens of recent textile fabrics from Paraguay, chiefly consisting of embroidered articles of costume.	17	18	10
	Piece of ancient Italian appliqué velvet hanging.	3	15	0
1375	Two embroidered Turkish tobacco bags.	1	4	0
736 to 738	Three pieces of modern Turkish silk fabrics.	6	0	0
735	A Damascus silk scarf.	3	0	0
739 to 741	Three Turkish prayer carpets.	0	18	0

DIVISION V.—MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

INCLUDING CARVINGS IN WOOD AND IVORY, LACKERED WORKS, ENAMELS, &c.

1049	Altar-piece in carved oak, 15th century work, from the Cathedral of St. Bavon, at Ghent.	62	10	0
357	Carved and gilded wooden *chasse* or reliquary, 15th century work, from a Franciscan convent at Constance.	37	0	0

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Registered No.		Price. £	s.	d.
582	Carved and painted *chasse* or reliquary, in cypress wood. Byzantine, 11th or 12th century work.	20	0	0
1050	Statuette in box-wood—"Virgin and child." School of Cologne, 15th century work.	5	0	0
1046	"Calvary," or group of the Crucifixion, in carved sandal wood. French or Spanish, 17th century.	5	0	0
1067	Cabinet, in carved ivory. Batavian or Cingalese, 17th century work.	11	11	0
1268	Ivory coffret, 15th century work.	1	10	0
1057	Lid of a coffret, in carved ivory. 13th or 14th century.	4	4	0
620	Carved ivory tablet. German, 16th century.	1	10	0
361	Statuette in carved ivory—"St. Michael." 15th century.	10	0	0
362	Pommel of a knife or dagger, in carved ivory. German, 16th century.	0	7	0
234	Powderflask, in carved stag's horn, mounted in silver gilt. German work, circa 1530.	30	0	0
930	Knife and fork, with carved ivory hilts. 17th century.	3	6	0
950	Two Italian Cinque-cento engraved shell cameos, forming the sides of a powder-flask.	2	10	0
1265	Mediæval coffret, in stamped leather.	1	5	0
1047	Spindle, in carved box-wood. French or Spanish, 17th century work.	12	10	0
400	Marble bas-relief of Italian work, Cinque-cento period.	15	0	0
928	Chinese vase in carved soapstone.	0	12	0
200	Chinese lamp screen, in carved soapstone.	1	5	0
403	Mediæval coffer, in stamped leather, with steel mounts.	7	0	0
402	Casket in ebony, inlaid with ivory. Batavian or Cingalese work.	8	0	0
1480	Carved chest in teak wood, with wrought iron lock. Flemish 17th century.	6	0	0
961, 962	Two Venetian sandalwood candlesticks, 17th century.	1	14	0
994, 995	Two carved oak Gothic tracery panels. French, 15th century.	0	12	0
1092	Florentine wax model, the group of "The Rape of a Sabine," by Giovanni Bologna.	1	0	0
1091	Model in terra cotta.—"Neptune," attributed to Baccio Bandinelli.	0	10	0
172	Tortoise shell snuff-box, ornamented with silver piqué work, 18th century.	1	0	0
584	Tortoise shell piqué work snuff-box, 17th century.	3	0	0
337	Conical hat in cane work. Recent Asiatic.	0	2	6
1262	Oval plateau. Ancient Persian lacquered work.	2	1	8
268	Toilet box, recent Japan lac work.	1	1	0
273	Glove box, ditto ditto.	10	10	0
274	Glove box, ditto ditto.	8	8	0
264	Square box, ditto ditto.	3	3	0
267	Toilet box, ditto ditto.	1	1	0
265	Shawl box, ditto ditto.	6	6	0
278 to 284	Seven recent Japanese bamboo work baskets.	1	9	0
286	Table, in recent Japanese straw Mosaic.	6	6	0
275	Work box, ditto ditto.	1	6	0
276, 277	Two small boxes, ditto ditto.	0	7	0
232	Papier-maché lacquered tray. Manufactured by Messrs. Jennens and Betbridge.	4	10	0
1481	Indian lacquered work tray.	3	0	0
	Etui case, in gold and silver piqué work. Circa 1750.	10	0	0

Registered No.		Price. £	s.	d.
	Tazza in Limoges painted enamel, by I. Laudin. -	2	10	0
	Ancient Chinese bowl and cover, in Cloisonné enamel. - - - - - - -	35	0	0
	"Bonbonnière" in rock crystal, mounted in enamelled gold. French, circa 1700. - - -	20	0	0
	German enamel on copper, "Jupiter." 17th century work. - - - - - -	4	0	0
	Limoges enamel "*Plaque*," "The month of July," by Jean Courtois. - - - -	5	0	0

V.

Donations to the Museum, 1854.

Her Majesty the Queen.—Large ewer and two vases, in oxydized metal, inlaid with silver. Oriental work (India).

Allen & Moore, Messrs. (Birmingham), Manufactured and presented by.—Bronze medal, struck in commemoration of the French and English alliance.

Cole, Henry, Esq., C.B.—Model in plaster of "Amorini Embracing," and a wax model of the same. 2 decanter stoppers in Parian porcelain. Amorini, with grapes. Knife handle in Parian, an Amorino standing on a dolphin. 2 original models, in bas-relief, from designs by Maclise, R.A. Porcelain slab, specimen of transfer printing. Decanter, vase, goblet, and tumbler, in enamelled glass. 2 porcelain mugs, decorated with transfer printing. Wine glass, with vine leaf mountings in metal. Bas-relief in Parian, by John Bell. Knife, with porcelain handle. Porcelain vase and cover. Porcelain vase, decorated with transfer printing.

Papworth, J. W., Esq.—Five clay pipes, manufactured in Belgium.

Westwood, J. O.—Cast of a bone, carved with ancient Irish lacertine patterns.

Winfield, Mesrss. (Birmingham), Manufactured and presented by.—Frame of specimens of stamped brass-work, showing the successive stages of manufacture.

VI.

Loans to the Museum, 1854.

Her Majesty the Queen.—29 pieces of old Sèvres porcelain. 14 pieces of old Oriental porcelain. Florentine Cinque-cento bronze vase. 17th century vase, in carved amber. 8 pieces of Japan lace work, from Buckingham Palace. Collection of ornamental arms and armour, from the royal armoury, Windsor Castle, comprising 20 guns and matchlocks, 5 pikes, halbards, &c., 56 swords, 20 daggers, 29 pairs of pistols, 3 battle-axes, 4 maces, 4 shields, 2 suits of Oriental body armour, 2 helmets, 2 powder flasks, 1 sword hilt. 1 rosewater bottle.

Bedford, Henry, Esq.—Flemish, 17th century. Tankard in carved ivory, mounted in silver gilt.

Brown, Robert J., Esq.—Italian Cinque-cento appliqué gold chasing on lapis lazuli.

Campbell, Sir H. H., Bart.—Three ancient Florentine models, in red wax—"Virgin and Child," "Duke Giuliano," and "Duke Lorenzo de' Medici;" contemporary models for or after the Marble Statues by Michelangelo in the church of San Lorenzo, in Florence.

Cooper, John, Esq.—Ancient painted floor-tile, bearing the arms of Lord Bacon. Found at Gorhambury.

Essam, C., Esq.—Old English earthenware dish. Dated 1668.

De Flahault, Countess.—7 pieces of old Sèvres porcelain, Turquoise ground, and a jewelled Sèvres coffee cup and saucer.

Appendix E. Report of Curator of Museum of Art.

Goldsmid, W., Esq.—Old Sèvres punch bowl. Perforated silver-gilt salver, and a silver parcel-gilt ewer; Spanish, 17th century work. Casket in enamelled gold, set with jewels; 17th century work. Wreath of flowers, in enamelled gold; Cinque-cento. Enamelled gold ear pendant, set with diamonds and pearls. Onyx cameo head of Napoleon. Six Cinque-cento enamelled rings, set with various jewels.

Greaves, Edward, Esq., M.P.—Tray, in carved lime wood. Oriental silver tankard.

Hawkins, Matthew Rohde, Esq.—Four ancient Arabic bronze vessels, encrusted with Damascene work of gold and silver. Venetian, 16th century, enamelled plateau.

Majoribanks, D. C., Esq.—Old Chelsea porcelain vase. Pair of old French Faïence vases.

Moffatt, S., Esq. M.P.—Six chased and embossed old Spanish, 17th century plateaux. Two old Portuguese embossed silver salvers. Silver-gilt chased tankard; 18th century work. German, 17th century, silver-gilt hanap Silver gilt, 18th century, inkstand.

Nesbitt, A., Esq.—Cingalese sword, in chiselled silver mounts.

Newton, C. J., Esq.—Group, carved in boxwood and ivory. Neapolitan *Scaramucci*.

Ray, H. Belward, Esq.—30 pieces of old Sèvres porcelain. 4 pieces of old Wedgwood ware. Three pieces of old Chelsea porcelain. 1 piece of old Vienna porcelain. Old French Faïence vase. 4 pieces old Dresden porcelain. Rouen earthenware tray. Delft ware dish. 2 old English earthenware tiles, decorated with transfer printing.

Ward, Rt. Hon. Lord.—Florentine, 17th century, bronze candalabrum or guéridon.

Westmacott, Sir R., R.A.—Ancient model in red wax. Caryatide, 17th century work.

VII.

Catalogue of a Collection of Models in Wax and Terra Cotta, by various ancient Italian masters, known as the Gherardini Collection, exhibited in the Museum. March 1854. Translated from the Italian MS. catalogue.

Introduction.

The Collection of Models herein described has been, for a very long period, in the possession of the Gherardini, an ancient family of Florence. Particulars of their discovery by the present possessor, a member of that family, will be found in a report by Mr. Dyce, R.A., and Mr. Herbert, R.A., which is appended to this catalogue. A collection of drawings found at the same time was purchased by the Austrian Government, and the models are now offered for sale to Her Majesty's Government for the sum of 3,000*l*. These latter excited great interest in Florence at the period of their discovery, and a document on their authenticity, by the leading artists of the academy of that city, is appended to the "*Catalogue Raisonné*," in the possession of the proprietor. The models are now to be publicly exhibited for the period of one month from this date, with the view of eliciting from the public and the artists of this country such an expression of opinion, as to their value and authenticity, as will justify the purchase or the rejection of the collection by Her Majesty's Government. The proprietress has however, reserved the right to accept any higher offer that may be made to her during this period, subject to a prior right of refusal on the part of the Government to the advanced terms.

The collection consists mainly of figures, groups, &c. in wax and terra cotta, presumed in every case to be original preparatory sketches, or studies, by the great artists whose names are attached to them, and not after-copies from their completed works. They are all more or less mutilated, partly owing to their fragility, and the perishable nature of the materials, and partly to the evident

and long continued neglect which they have suffered; whilst, in some instances, they have a fragmentary appearance, from the models themselves never having been completed, being simply essays, or rapid embodiments of the original motives or ideas of great works ever present and expanding in the artist's mind.

Supposing these models to be really what they are represented to be, they would have claims to consideration in the following points of view:—First, the models attributed to Michelangiolo and Raffaelle, (the other objects being of comparatively little importance, and needing no illustration,) are thought to display much of that elevation of style and intrinsic beauty, which have immortalized the recognised works of these great men; secondly, several of them are held to have a particular value, as being reminiscences of designs projected only, and never actually executed, such as the Hercules and Cacus, or as in the case of the Apollo, the Victory, and also of the Slave, intended for the monument of Pope Julius II.—of works left in an unfinished state, and from which these sketches exhibit interesting deviations, or as in the David, which is presumed to show the germ or first thought of one of the most renowned productions of the artist; whilst the anatomical studies afford actual evidence in confirmation of the peculiar mode of study which Michelangiolo is reputed to have followed; and, lastly, because these models, if authentic, are unique in their way, being deemed to be the only examples of such studies in the round by Michelangiolo now extant.

There is some probability that the Jonah is an original model by the hand of Raffaelle, and if so, it is the only known specimen of sculpture by that great painter.

The descriptions of the several objects which follow are translated from the Italian manuscript catalogue, in the possession of Madame Gherardini.

J. C. Robinson.

Marlborough House, 14*th March* 1854.

Catalogue of Models in Terra Cotta and in Wax, by certain celebrated ancient Masters, which have been preserved by the family Gherardini, of Florence.

Section First. Michelangiolo Buonarroti.

No. 1. *Terra Cotta model in the round*, 16 inches long, the right foot wanting. A recumbent nude figure of a female supporting herself on the right elbow, and in the act of raising the left arm to hold a mantle, which is falling from the back of her head. This figure appears to be one of the numerous essays, which Michelangiolo made, particularly in Carrara, where he procured the marble for the tombs of the Medici family, in the church of San Lorenzo. The figure which he executed in marble preserves the same attitude, only it is better adapted to the pediment upon which it is placed. On due consideration this model has all the appearance of having been a study made from the life.

No. 2. *A Hand in Terra Cotta*, in the round, 9 inches high.

This hand had long been celebrated and studied by artists, the plaster cast being well known, whilst the original was believed to be lost. This being now fortunately discovered, in a better state of preservation than any of the known casts, excites the admiration of all artists and connoisseurs.

No. 3. *Group of Hercules and Cacus.* A model in terra cotta, 14 inches high.

This group was designed by Michelangiolo, as a *pendant* to his "David," and was intended to be placed on the other side of the gate of the Palazzo Vecchio, the position now occupied by the group of the same subject by Bandinelli.

We learn from Vasari, that Buonarroti made various designs and models with this view, but in vain, for Clement VII., who succeeded to Leo. X., and

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who could not love a man so full of patriotism as was the divine sculptor, gave the commission to the envious rival of Buonarroti, whose work, however, ill endures the comparison.

No. 4. "*Telamone.*"—A small sketch, ("Sbozzetto,") in wax, 6 inches high.

One of the "Prisoners," destined to support the tomb of Julius II., according to the grandiose design made by Michelangiolo, but which was never executed. The "terrible style" of this exalted genius manifests itself in every touch of this fine little model.

No. 5. *David.*—Small sketch in wax, 3½ inches high. The arms wanting.

The first idea of the *David,* executed by Michelangiolo for the Gonfaloniere Soderini, now at the entrance of the Palazzo Vecchio. This first conception is a perfect gem; besides its bold and truly masterly execution, it is highly valuable as showing what would have been the idea adopted by Buonarroti, had he been entirely free to regulate the *pose* of his figure, instead of being obliged to adapt it to the block of marble left in an imperfect and deteriorated state by a certain Simone da Fiesole. In this little model, the slayer of Goliah has a more vigorous action than in the marble (*più slanciato che nel marmo*"); at his feet is the head of the Philistine. This exactly corresponds with a drawing with the pen by Michelangiolo, formerly in the possession of Marriette, who cites it in the notes to his life of the great artist.

No 6. *Apollo.*—Small sketch in wax, 9 inches high, the left arm and the right leg from the knee to the foot wanting.

This is the motive upon which Michelangiolo sculptured the celebrated Apollo, intended to conciliate Baccio Valori, then governor of Florence, who was irritated against him for having advocated resistance at the time of the siege. As Valori was soon out of favour, the sculptor left the statue unfinished, and after having been lost for many years it has been recently discovered, and is now placed in the Statue Gallery in Florence. On comparing the two we may see that in many parts this little sketch is more finished than the marble itself.

No. 7. *Victory.*—Small sketch of a group in wax, 7¾ inches high.

The right arm of the female figure is wanting. By the bold and animated execution, by the robust yet not exaggerated grandeur of the forms, there can be no doubt but that this figure of Victory trampling upon a slave is from the hand of the painter of the Sistine Chapel. This group was afterwards executed in marble for the tomb of Pope Julius II., and is now in the great saloon of the Palazzo Vecchio.

No. 8. *Torso of a Female in Wax.*

This is a fragment of a design never wrought out, of which nothing remains but the torse and the thighs down to the knees. It evidently displays the energy of the artist, who sought to reproduce nature as she commonly exists, before adding those idealised forms which he would have desired.

No. 9. *Mask in Terra Cotta,* 3 inches high.

A mask which exhibits, though in small dimensions, the admirable power ("*bravura*") of Michelangiolo in wild and fantastic subjects.

No. 10. *Marsyas* (?) *flayed.*—A model in wax, 6 inches high, wanting an arm.

A figure, thought to represent Marsyas flayed, model of a similar one in bronze, in the Gallery of Statues, believed to be the work of Michelangiolo. It is proper to say, nevertheless, that this wax model is vastly superior in merit to the bronze in question.

No. 11. *Five pieces, anatomical studies in wax:*

1. A right arm, 9 inches long.
2. Another right arm, 8 inches long.
3. A right leg, 9½ inches long.
4. A left leg, 8½ inches long.
5. Another left leg bent, 6½ inches long.

In some of these may be recognized the preparatory studies for the pendent arm of the David, and of the thigh and leg on which the weight of the figure rests; all, however, are modelled with great skill and intelligence, and they may be referred to the time when he studied anatomy, availing himself of the opportunities and the protection afforded him by the Prior of the Monastery of Santo Spirito.

N.B.—No. 5 is recognized as being a study for one of the legs of the Dead Christ, executed in marble in the Cathedral of Florence.

No. 12. *Skeleton, in Wax*, 16½ inches in height, the left arm wanting.

This model of a skeleton, the torse of which he had begun to clothe with the muscles, is somewhat damaged; it appears to be one of the preparatory studies, which Michelangiolo was accustomed to make before the commencement of a work.

Section II. DONATELLO.

No. 13. *A Cow in Terra Cotta.*

A cow lying down, a highly finished model by Donatello. The simplicity and naturalness of the *pose*, the knowledge with which the torsion of the muscles and every detail of the animal is given, and its exquisite execution, render this model a real masterpiece.

Section III. GIOVANNI DI BOLOGNA.

No. 14. *Diana*, terra cotta in the round, 9 inches high.

A nude figure of Diana in a crouching position, in the act of drying herself as if just after bathing. A carefully finished model, which displays all the skill of that celebrated sculptor.

No. 15. *The Sabines.*—Sketch in wax, 4½ inches high.

Fragment of a small model of the so-called "Rape of the Sabines" by Gio. Bologna. It presents some variations when compared with the beautiful group which he executed in marble, and which is now to be seen under the arcade of the Loggia of Orcagna, in the Piazza del Gran Duca.

No. 16. *Hercules with the Centaur.*—Sketch in wax, 4½ inches high.

Another portion of a sketch by the same celebrated statuary, representing a first conception of the other group of Hercules slaying Nessus, now placed under the same Loggia, and a most renowned work.

Section IV.—(Various Authors.)

RAFFAELLE D'URBINO.

No. 17. *Jonah.*—Model in terra cotta, for the statue in marble in the Chigi Chapel, in the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, Rome.

The anonymous author of the Life of Raphael, written before that of Vasari, and consequently only a few years after the death of the illustrious painter of Urbino, was the first to speak of this model of the statue of Jonah by Raphael, which was afterwards executed in marble by the Florentine sculptor, Lorenzotto. The following are the textual words of that author:—"He worked also in sculpture, and executed some statues; I have seen one in the

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REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

hands of Giulio Pippi (Giulio Romano, pupil and heir of Raphael), which represents a child; the model of Jonah, which is in the Church del Popolo, is equally by him.

See unedited Life of Raphael d'Urbino, illustrated with notes by Angelo Comolli, Rome, 1790, pages 76, 77,

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No. 18. "*Architecture.*"—Model in terra cotta, 12 inches high, left arm wanting.

Model of the statue representing Architecture upon the monument of Michelangiolo, in the church of Santa Croce, sculptured, either by Lorenzi or Giovanni dell'Opera, it is not certain which. However, it is by one of that school, the members of which vied with each other in honouring the memory of their master.

No. 19. *Monumental Figure.*—Terra cotta, 15 inches high, male figure, recumbent on the ground in an academic attitude, which probably was accompanied by a corresponding female figure as a *pendant*, that both might serve for architectural ornaments, as is inferred from various similar examples. The style is that of the school of Michelangiolo, but without more certain data it is impossible to ascertain decidedly by whom it was modelled. However, it displays much merit, and will serve as a fine illustration of that school.

DUQUESNOY, called IL FIAMMINGO.

No. 20. *Santa Martina.*—Sketch in wax, 4 inches high.

This conception, although fine, was afterwards very differently executed, and is admired in Rome, in the church dedicated to the Virgin of Loreto, in Trajan's Forum; this statue is generally regarded as the sculptor's masterpiece, and this little model manifests all the spirit of its author.

No. 21. *Child in terra cotta*, $3\frac{2}{4}$ inches high.

Small model representing a child with a book in his hand; the legs mutilated, but in what remains there is the natural style, and it is easy to trace the well-known skill of Francesco Duquesnoy, called *Il Fiammingo.*

No. 22. *Fragment of a model of an Angel or Amorino in wax.*

A little child by the same renowned artist. Although wanting the head, feet, and arms, it is nevertheless very valuable, so fleshy is it, so true and graceful in the movement. On the shoulders may be seen the marks of the wings, so that it is thought to be a model of one of the many little angels, which this most skilful artist executed so admirably as to rival in marble the incarnations of the magic pencil of Titian in the sister art.

No. 23. *Nativity.*—Bas-relief in wax, 9 inches wide, 7 inches high.

This composition of the birth of the Redeemer, though in a more modern style than the others, is nevertheless not devoid of a certain merit, and being found in this collection it is most likely to have been the model of a work of some celebrated artist, since the collector of these ancient works, whoever he might be, was not deficient in knowledge, but on the contrary, sought out all that was rare and meritorious.

No. 24. *Ganymede.*—Medallion in bronze, 3 inches long.

This relievo of Ganymede carried off by the eagle, is derived from a well-known design by Buonarotti, reproduced in ancient engravings on copper. The accuracy with which the present medallion is executed and the artistic knowledge displayed, induce the belief that it was the work of Valerio Vicentino, or some other contemporary artist.

N.B. There are added two little sketches, one of a Madonna, and the other of a kneeling friar, the latter much mutilated; both display a good style, but it is not easy to attribute them to any particular artist of note. Moreover there is

a sketch of one of the Caricatura Statues of the Boboli Gardens; and lastly, a basso-relievo sketch representing the Rape of the Sabines, attributed to Giovanni di Bologna.

N. B. The figure of a friar kneeling is now found to be the model of the statue of St. Luke, by Giovanni di Bologna, now in one of the niches of the church of San Michele in Florence.

Extract from a Report made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Gherardini Collection of Models, by Mr. Dyce, R.A., and Mr. Herbert, R.A.

The existence of this collection was unknown till a few years ago. Along with a large collection of drawings by ancient Italian masters, (recently purchased by the Austrian Government), it remained at Florence, in the hands of a member of the Gherardini family, an aged priest, who appears either to have undervalued it or to have forgotten its existence; and it was not until some time after his death, when his effects were inherited by Signor Gherardini, to whom the collection now belongs, that it was discovered in an obscure corner of his relative's house, where it had long lain neglected.

The collection seems to have excited much interest in Florence when it was brought to light; and it would probably have been purchased by the Tuscan Government, had the price put upon it by Signor Gherardini been more moderate. The leading artists of Florence appear to have entertained no doubt of the genuineness of, at least, the most important objects of which it consists. A catalogue raisonné in the possession of Madame Gherardini, (which we have seen), is subscribed by a number of distinguished painters and sculptors, (members of the Academy of Florence and others), whose subscriptions are for the most part formally attested, and who declare that the works described in the preceding catalogue are, in their opinion, what they profess to be.

The Tuscan Government having declined to purchase the collection, Signor Gherardini was advised by Prince Poniatowsky to offer it for sale to the French Government; and the Prince took an opportuniy of bringing it under the notice of the Emperor. The collection was accordingly removed to Paris by Madame Gherardini; but its arrival having taken place immediately after the expenditure of an unusually large sum on the occasion of the sale of the Soult collection of pictures, the French Government (as we have been given to understand) simply declined, for reasons of economy, to entertain, at least for the time, any question of the purchase of the Gherardini models.

It does not appear that the failure or postponement of the negotiation was in the least owing to any unfavourable judgment on the merits of the collection, which, so far as we can learn, has been universally deemed to be, in its way, of great interest and value. Its value indeed has been greatly enhanced since its removal to Paris. One of the models, a terra cotta, the authorship of which was left undecided by the Italian artists, and by way of conjecture only attributed to Sansovino, has, by common consent in Paris, been assigned to Raffaelle, and considered to be the original model for the statue of the prophet Jonah, executed by Lorenzotto, for the Chigi chapel in the church of S. M. del Popolo, in Rome.

The following is a list of the objects of which the collection consists:—

I. Works attributed to Michael Angelo.

1. Terra cotta model, 13 inches in length, of the recumbent figure termed "La Notte" on the monument of L. de' Medici.

2. A hand in terra cotta, rather above the size of life, supposed to be the original from which the cast still to be found in the shops of Italian formatori has been taken at some former time.

3. Group of "Hercules and Cacus," in wax, 14 inches in height, said to have been intended by Michael Angelo for one of the sides of the gate of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, now occupied by the group by Bandinelli. Vasari mentions the circumstance that Michael Angelo made various designs

Appendix E. and models with that view, but that the commission was ultimately given to Bandinelli by Clement VII.

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4. Study in wax, 6 inches in height, for one of the slaves destined for the tomb of Julius the Second. The statue in marble exists in an unfinished state.

5. "David;" size, 3½ inches. First sketch in wax for the statue executed for the Gonfaloniere Soderini, out of a piece of marble previously worked on by Simone de Fiesole.

6. "Apollo." A model in wax, 9 inches in height. Design for a statue, which has been recently discovered in a less advanced state than the model, and which now exists in the statue gallery at Florence.

7. Sketch of two figures in wax, 7¾ inches in height. This group is termed "La Vittoria" in the catalogue.

8. Torso of a female figure, in wax, about 12 inches in height.

9. A mask in clay, partially baked, about 2½ inches high.

10. An anatomical study, in wax, 5 inches in height, termed "Marsyas."

11. Two arms and two legs, in wax, from 6 to 8 inches in length, representing the anatomy of the muscles.

12. An anatomical figure, about a foot and a half in height, in wax, representing the bones and part of the integuments. These anatomical fragments are supposed, though we think on slight grounds, to have been preparatory studies of the statue of "David."

II. Works by other Artists.

1. Donatello.

1. Model of a cow, in terra cotta.
2. Small bas-relief of St. John, in marble.

2. Giovanni di Bologna.

1. "Diana," a small figure in bronze.
2. Study in wax, about 6 inches in height, for the group of the Rape of the Sabines, now existing in marble in the Piazza del Gran Duca, in Florence.
3. "Hercules and Centaur," in wax, 8 inches in height.

3. Raffaelle d'Urbino.

1. Terra cotta model for the "Jonah," executed by Lorenzotto.

4. Lorenzini.

Terra cotta sketch for one of the three figures on the tomb of Michael Angelo; it represents "Architecture."

5. Fiammingo.

1. Study in wax, about 4 inches in height, for the statue of Susanna, called also S. Martina, in the church of S. Maria, in Foro Trajano, in Rome.

6. School of Michael Angelo.

Recumbent male figure, in terra cotta, about a foot and a quarter in length. Besides these, there are five or six other objects of uncertain authorship, and of little importance.

We have carefully examined the works specified in the foregoing list, and have no hesitation in expressing our belief that of the models attributed to Michael Angelo, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, are genuine productions of that master, and that, in particular, Nos. 3, 5, and 6, are works of great excellence.

No. 2, though less important, bears also every mark of genuineness; nor does there seem to be any great reason to doubt that Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, are from the hand of the same great master; but for the most part they are too incomplete, or possess too little positive character, to enable us to speak of them with certainty.

No. 1. The study for "La Notte" is said to differ slightly from the marble statue in the position of the limbs; but it does not appear to us that the terra cotta bears any distinctive character of originality.

2. The terra cotta, representing a cow, attributed to Donatello, is probably a work of his time; but there is nothing in the taste or style in which it is executed to identify it as the production of Donatello. The same may be said of the small bas-relief of St. John attributed to this master.

3. The small bronze figure of Diana attributed to Gian di Bologna, is a reduced copy of the large bronze existing in Florence. Nos. 2 and 3 are, however, undoubtedly original studies by this master, and, though much mutilated, possess great excellence.

We have already spoken of the terra cotta model attributed by the Italian artists conjecturally to Sansovino, but, in the opinion of French critics, to which we subscribe, to be considered as the undoubted work of Raffaelle. This judgment, it is not unimportant to notice, was unhesitatingly, and at the first glance, pronounced by one of us, who happened to be the first to see the collection, and before learning to whom, either in Italy or France, the model had been attributed And there can be no doubt about the beauty and excellence of this remarkable sketch. Every line of it seems to breathe the spirit of Raffaelle; and it is precisely the sort of sketch which he, as a painter, was likely to have furnished,—beautiful in its conception, comparatively slight and unequal in execution, and, as it would seem, not very well adapted to fill the niche intended to receive it. In this last circumstance, indeed, we may perhaps trace the causes of the difference between the sketch and the finished work. According to the sketch, a greater depth would have been required than the niche allowed; to obviate this, the artist seems first to have tried the effect of cutting off the left foot and part of the leg, the want of which would not have been perceived when the statue was seen in front. These are wanting in the terra cotta. This plan being abandoned, the whole *pose* of the figure was modified, so as to bring its dimensions within the bounds with respect to depth, which the position it was intended to occupy rendered necessary. The consequence of this change has been that the Raffaellesque character of form and attitude so strongly marked in the terra cotta has, to a great degree, evaporated in the marble of the Capella Chigi; and, it may be safely affirmed, that in this terra cotta we not only have the design for the "Jonah," such as Raffaelle intended it to be in its main characteristics, but in reality the only existing specimen of sculpture by his hand.

The remaining works in the collection may be passed without notice, with the exception, perhaps, of the small wax model by Fiammingo for the statue of Susanna, which possesses very considerable beauty.

With respect to extrinsic evidence of the genuineness of the works we have noticed, it must be at once stated that there is none whatever. From time immemorial they have been in the possession of the Gherardini, an ancient family of Florence, and, as has been stated, were, along with a large collection of drawings, until a few years ago, the property of an aged priest, but there are no documents to establish this statement.

Out of the thirty objects contained in the collection, it did not appear to us that more than ten or twelve were really desirable.

10*th January* 1854.

VIII.

Extract from a Report on Collection of Textile Fabrics at Lyons.

In accordance with a Minute (No. 8649) dated 8th July 1854, I beg to report, that I have visited the Museum of Textile Fabrics at Lyons, formed by M. François Bert, "Professeur de Théorie de Tissage," in that city. This collection, which has been in course of formation for thirty years, consists almost exclusively of silk fabrics, chiefly of the manufacture of Lyons, and of designs, drawings, and models of machinery having reference thereto; the collection may indeed be considered as mainly devoted to the local industry. The entire number of specimens, a manuscript descriptive catalogue of which I subjoin, amounts to upwards of 800, a considerable proportion being framed and glazed; there are likewise eighty books (*carnets*) of patterns, each containing several hundred cuttings. The

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REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

specimens, generally speaking, are of ample size and in excellent condition, being, in most cases, apparently, the original reserved manufacturers' pattern pieces. M. Bert offers the entire collection for 60,000 francs.

The Museum does not appear to have been formed on any definite principle, and there has been no attempt at systematic classification. There are few specimens of earlier date than the beginning of the eighteenth century, but from that period to the present time there is probably an ample and complete series, illustrating every phase of the Lyonnese silk manufacture: in the absence of any exact data, however, it would be very difficult to effect a serial arrangement, M. Bert himself being unable to furnish the requisite information.

In examining the collection with the view of forming an opinion as to the desirability of its acquisition for the Museum of Ornamental Art, it seemed requisite to inspect the specimens in detail, in order to ascertain, in the first place, what proportion of them were really desirable in the interests of art, and, secondly, as to its pecuniary value. Accordingly I have passed in review every article described in the catalogue, and made a careful inspection of the average contents of the books of patterns. With respect, then, to the former consideration, that of art, although the collection contains many admirable and interesting tissues, there are few instances of abstractedly good and consistent design; and, on the other hand, a great proportion of the specimens are positively worthless in any but the merest technical point of view. These negative characteristics, indeed, might have been predicted by any one conversant with the average *status* of ornamental design in France during the eighteenth and the early part of the present century; but as it is our object to form historically complete collections, it appears to me, nevertheless, that a certain number of specimens in both these categories would be a desirable acquisition to the Marlborough House Museum. I am of opinion that about 200 specimens, and, say, five books of selected patterns, would be a sufficient selection from this collection. * * * * * * *

1st September 1854. J. C. ROBINSON.

IX.

REPORT on the SUPPLY of PLASTER CASTS from PARIS.

HAVING been instructed to make inquiries in Paris, whilst on my way to Lyons, as to the possibility of obtaining more perfect examples of the ornamental casts, recommended by the Department for use in schools of art, I have to state, that I have visited with that view the two public establishments for the supply of plaster casts in that city, namely, the department "du Moulage" of the Museum of the Louvre, and that of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The former of these establishments, being exclusively confined to the reproduction of the sculpture collections of the Louvre, chiefly antique statues, few if any of which are included in our lists, I shall not further allude to. The "Atelier du Moulage" of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, on the other hand, comprises every description of casts, ornamental and architectural fragments forming a very large proportion of its collection. To this institution we have already, for the last twenty years, been greatly indebted, inasmuch as the greater part of the ornamental casts, in use in our schools of art, have been supplied from moulds made on pieces obtained from its warehouses by the London dealers. As my object was less to inquire into the nature or extent of the establishment, than to form an opinion on the relative excellence, in a technical point of view, of the casts to be obtained directly from its stores, and especially to ascertain whether certain well-known pieces of ornament were to be obtained in Paris in a purer and better condition than they had been habitually supplied to us in London, my attention was imme-

diately directed to the specified objects; and I had here, perhaps, better at once state the general conclusions arrived at, which were, that in reference to the pieces in question there was scarcely any appreciable superiority over those obtained in London, whilst the average prices charged (by tariff) seemed to be very little under the English charges. M. Desachy, the conductor of the establishment, however, assured me that in some articles there would be found considerable difference in this latter respect, whilst recent diminutions of the rate of carriage, (no duty being charged on plaster casts), would allow of their importation into England without any undue augmentation; and as it seemed impossible to decide fairly, particularly as to relative excellence, without actually comparing the several casts together, I thought it best (having been so authorized) to purchase such pieces as seemed desirable, with a view to practically test both these points; this I did, directing them to be sent by the cheapest route. The casts so purchased have since my return arrived at Marlborough House, and it remains for the Keeper of the Casts to report on their relative excellence and cost, as compared with the casts from the same examples currently supplied in London.

It will perhaps not be irrelevant to take this opportunity of recording a few memoranda on the practical management of the "Moulage" of the "Ecole." The origin of the establishment is related by Mr. Wornum, in his Report on French Art Collections, &c., printed in the Report for 1852, and may be briefly stated as having resulted from the acquisition, about the year 1828, of a collection of casts, originally formed by an architect, M. Dufourny. The first collection was rapidly increased by further additions, and it was soon perceived, that the multiplication and distribution of the works so acquired were important ends for which it was requisite to provide facilities. To meet these requirements, the Council of the "Ecole," in the first place, appointed a moulder to the establishment, with whom they made an agreement, which, in its general bearings, still obtains, and, as at present existing with M. Desachy, is as follows. First:—The Academy accords the locality, comprising workshops, warehouses, sale-rooms, and all appliances, free of charge; M. Desachy, on the other hand, undertaking to make the moulds of specimens, providing all requisite workmanship and materials, the Academy paying half the cost of the same. M. Desachy supplies the public with casts from these moulds at a tariff price, fixed upon by joint consent with the "Ecole;" all questions, both of the originating of moulds, and the fixing of prices, being determined by a Committee of Academicians, with whom the moulder is associated. The price of each cast under this arrangement is proposed to the Committee, in the first place, by the moulder, whose estimate appears to be adopted as a matter of course; to this price, however, the Committee add a little extra, intended to cover their share of the first cost of the mould.

In the case of any mould from which not more than twenty casts may be ultimately sold, should that number not be sufficient to cover the first cost, and leave a reasonable profit to the moulder, the Academy undertakes to reimburse him. Finally, of the tariff price of casts, the moulder bearing all expenses of workmanship, materials, and sale, one fourth accrues to the "Ecole." The excellent system I have here sketched out, whilst it has conferred benefits, not only on France, but on Europe at large, has, I am happy to say, always been a source of profit rather than a charge on the Academy.

In conclusion, I have to state that, since my return from France, M. Desachy has visited London, with the view of establishing a depôt for the sale of the casts of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

1st September 1854. J. C. Robinson.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTOR of the MUSEUM of IRISH INDUSTRY and GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin,
16th January 1855.

DURING the past year the construction of the building of the Museum galleries and lecture theatre has been very considerably advanced, and only some details still remain incomplete; and corresponding progress has been made in providing the cases and other internal fitments for the Museum galleries, apparatus rooms, and library. The piers and railings to be erected in front of the Museum still remain, however, unfinished, and the attention of the contractor has been again called to the necessity for having those works completed without further delay.

The officers of the Museum have, since last Report, devoted much attention to the organization and arrangement of the several collections, which had been in some departments much augmented by the contributions obtained from the Industrial Exhibition held in Dublin in the preceding year.

Professors have been appointed in connexion with the Museum for the most important sciences belonging to the Industrial Arts. A commencement has been made of the system of industrial education which is to be carried out in Dublin by this Department. An inaugural address, explanatory of the educational arrangements of the Department, was delivered by Sir Robert Kane, which was followed by a course of Six Lectures by each Professor, as follows:—

On Geology and its applications to the Arts, by Professor Jukes.

On Chemistry as applied to the Arts, by Professor Sullivan.

On Mechanics, as applied to the Arts, by Professor Barker.

On Botany, considered in its relations to the Industrial Arts, by Professor Allman.

The Inaugural Address by Sir Robert Kane was delivered in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, at the request of that body.

The Lectures of the Professors were delivered in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry.

The average attendances on each lecture were,—

Geology, 410,
Chemistry, 380,
Mechanics, 370,
Botany, 140.

It is proper to remark that the extraordinary inclemency of the weather on almost every evening of the Botanical Lectures fully accounts for the average attendance on that course being less than the others.

On the application of Dr. Kirkpatrick, Agricultural School Inspector of the National Board of Education, the pupils of the

Albert Agricultural Model School, at Glasnevin, were enabled to attend the Geological course, and some of the other lectures.

During the past year the Museum galleries have been open every day to the public, so far as was consistent with the progress of the works of construction and arrangement. From 1st January to 31st December inclusive, the galleries were visited during the daytime by 16,344 persons, and during the evenings of lectures, on which the galleries were open and lighted, the number admitted was 31,200; total number, 47,544.

In the chemical department of the Museum, the examination of the chemical constitution of the felspathic and other rocks of the County Wicklow, undertaken, as explained in the last Report, for the purposes of and in conjunction with the officers of the Geological Survey of Ireland, has made considerable progress.

The Municipal Corporation of Dublin having under consideration the procuring improved supplies of water for the city, and having applied to Government for authority to have the waters of the sources proposed examined and reported on by the officers of this institution, the inquiry was undertaken, and twenty-five specimens of water have been analysed. The official report has been prepared, and forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Pipe Water Committee, for the information of the municipal authorities.

A great number of interesting and valuable donations have been made to the Museum of specimens, which have been placed in their proper positions in the several collections. A list of such donations is annexed to this Report.

(Signed) Robert Kane, Director.

List of Donations made to the Museum of Irish Industry, during the Year 1854.

Five samples of lead ore, veinstone, &c., illustrative of the lode recently discovered at Glengola West, near Oughterard, Co. Galway. Presented by G. F. O'Flahertie, Esq., Lemon Field, Co. Galway.

Samples of copper ore from outcrops of new lodes in the Berehaven mining district. Sample of dressed ore, representing the Berehaven ore, sold at Swansea in 1853–54. Sample of copper lode at Berehaven. Large sample of asbestos from Berehaven. Presented by Samuel Hutchins, Esq., Oatlands, Charleville.

Sample of hematite from near Blessington. Presented by the Rev. Ogle Moore, Kilbride.

Sample of hematite from Ironstone Hill, near Mallow; cinder and charcoal pig iron from an ancient working near Tallow, Co. Waterford.

Sample of compact hematite from new locality near Limerick.

Dysartenos hematite, raw and calcined, calcined clay ironstone from Castlecomer. Samples of pig iron and cinder made with raw turf.

Specimens of coal from New Zealand. Presented by Captain Stokes.

Series of specimens illustrative of the process of the destructive distillation of peat, wood naptha, sulphate of ammonia, carbonic acid, oils, paraffine, residual charcoals, pitch, cinder, &c.

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Report of Director of Museum of Irish Industry.

Specimens of wood and metal screws made by M'Cormick's patent. Presented by John Cameron, Esq., Fleet Street.

Eight samples, illustrative of wood engraving, stereotyping, and electrotyping of wood engraving. Presented by John Cameron, Esq., Fleet Street.

Series of samples of plain and satin finished linen thread. Presented by Dunbar, M'Master, and Co., Gilford Mills, near Banbridge.

Large case, illustrative of the stages in the process of the manufacture of sewing and crochet thread, and of all the sizes made. Presented by Jonas Brook Brothers, Meltham Mills, near Huddersfield.

Samples of wheaten starch. Presented by S. Pim, Esq., Mountmellick.

Specimen of copper ore from Clonakilty Bay, Co. Cork. Ditto of dolomite with carbonate of iron, a curiously contorted bed, resembling a lode, in a cove at Killeen Mine, south side of Bantry Bay, Co. Cork:

A fragment of broken lode, recompacted by carbonate of lead, from a mine one mile west of Killeen, Co. Cork.

One specimen of ore from Durode, south side of Dunmanus Bay, Co. Cork.

One specimen of ore from Roosker Mine, near Bantry, Co. Cork.

One specimen of furnace bottom from Ravenhead Silver Lead Works, St. Helen's, Lancashire.

Specimen of anthracite, from lower silurian rocks, Kilnalesk, near Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan. Presented by J. Beete Jukes, Esq., Local Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

Samples of raw and thrown organized weft silk, raw wool, and spun worsted thread, used in the manufacture of poplins. Presented by Pim, Brothers, South Great George's Street.

Specimens of Malta mits, made from the Byssus of the Pinna Marina. Presented by Miss Emily Drevar.

Series of samples, illustrative of the black bar iron stone and coal of Ballycastle, Co. Antrim. Presented by R. W. Townsend, Esq.

Specimens of crystallized iron pyrites.

Series of samples illustrative of the manufacture of plain and plaited cotton candle wicks, raw, corded, and spun cotton, bleached and dyed cotton warps and wefts, and in the manufacture of checks, and samples of the checks, &c. Presented by S. S. Moss, Kilternan Mills, Co. of Dublin.

Report of Librarian.

Report of Mr. Wornum on the Library of Art at Marlborough House.

Progress.

1. The progress of the Library is satisfactory; the great increase of visitors which took place in the closing months of the year 1853, partly owing to the opening of the Library in the evening, has been maintained throughout the year 1854; and the number of subscribers, or visitors unconnected with the schools of the Department, has steadily increased, as is shown by the adjoined tables.

Increase.

2. Though the increase in the Library has not been nearly so great, in point of numbers of volumes, during the past year as in the year 1853, the addition is perhaps substantially as important, as nearly all the great *desiderata* mentioned in previous reports have been now secured, or at least ordered: the arrival from Germany of an important Russian work, on the "Ecclesiastical and other Antiquities of that Empire," has been unavoidably delayed, but the work may be shortly expected. Silvestre's *Paléographie Universelle* will also shortly be added to the Library.

Present state.

3. The Library now contains nearly 5,000 volumes and pamphlets of printed books, and about 100 portfolios, containing about the same number

of prints, lithographs, drawings, and photographs. Of these books and prints, &c., nearly 800 volumes, and upwards of 1,000 prints, &c., belonging chiefly to large illustrated works issued in portfolios, have been added during the past year: many volumes are unimportant, but some of the most valuable European publications are also included in these acquisitions, as detailed below; and this efficiency of the Library is securing its success.

Attendance.

4. The past year may be considered the second only of the present Library, though it commenced in its new character of a Public Art Library in October 1852; but it was then open only in the day-time, and the average number of readers was but five daily; in the latter half of 1853, the Library was opened in the evenings, but the average for the year was still only fifteen: during 1854, the average has attained to nearly forty, the Library being closed on Saturday evenings. The actual numbers for the three years have been,—for 1852, 284; for 1853, 4,425; and for 1854, 7,942,—though the Library was closed during the vacation of 1854, and open during the vacation of 1853. The greatest number attending on a single day has been 65, exceeding by very few the greatest number attending on any day in the previous year—58. The subscribers of the year have been 235, against 170 of 1853; but the greatest number on the books at one time being 33 in the past year, against 43 of 1853: they were more equally spread over the year in 1854.

The Catalogues.

5. The cataloguing of the books has most materially progressed this year, although the ordinary routine business of the Library does not leave much leisure for writing. Besides the alphabetically arranged catalogue in which the new purchases are inserted as soon as practicable after their acquisition, although the arrears are sufficient to cause some inconvenience and delay in procuring the works, I have the satisfaction of reporting the termination of a complete classified catalogue of the whole Library, including even the most recent purchases, in forty-six classes and sub-classes, on a plan described in the catalogue, and already published in the original prospectus of the Library. This catalogue contains about 3,000 titles, with translations when foreign, except in the case of ordinary French works, besides cross references. Some few of the classes, which required it or would admit of it—those of a general character—have been developed into subject as well as nominal catalogues, as, for instance, Architecture, Ornament, Topography, Trades, and a few others; the majority of the classes, owing to their nature, from subdivision, or otherwise, have not required this arrangement. This work, which will make a considerable volume, is now in the hands of the printer, and it is calculated to be of great use to students generally, as well as to visitors in the Library—its chief service: it may be sold for a very moderate price. It was originally intended to add the prices of the several works to the catalogue, but I have found this impracticable, without delaying its publication for some months; for it is extremely difficult to ascertain the price a book was published at, and after a few years the published price is seldom the selling price, and about this booksellers and catalogues differ very much; the prices paid by the Department would be no guide as to what the works may yet be purchased for, as the works in the Library have been mostly procured at sales or supplied by special contract.

The Alphabetical Catalogue.

Classified Catalogue complete.

Scarcity of trade monographs.

6. It has been found that good trade monographs belong to an extremely scarce class of books; though every opportunity has been taken during the year of adding such books to the Library, it is still very poor in that useful department of art-literature.

Previous reports referred to.

7. As the plan and scheme of the Library and its operation have been gone into at considerable length on two previous occasions, I shall

Appendix E.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

not recur to that subject here. About 150 volumes have been bound during the year, and chiefly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Recent purchases.

8. The subjoined list of works comprises the most important acquisitions during the year, omitting the continuations of other important works of which portions were previously purchased.

Bartsch, A.—Le Peintre Graveur, 21 vols. 8vo. Vienna, 1803–21.

Chalmers of Auldbar.—The ancient Sculptured Monuments of the County of Angus. (Privately printed, and presented to the Bannatyne Club.) Large folio. Edinburgh, 1848.

Daly, C.—Architectural Review. Revue générale de l'Architecture et des Travaux publics, 13 vols. 4to. Paris, 1840, *et seq.*

Diedo and Zanotto.—Sepulchral Monuments of Venice. I Fasti della Veneta Repubblica, rappresentati nei novanta monumenti cospicui di Venezia, folio. Milan, 1839.

Gallery of the Florentine Academy.—Galleria dell' I. e Reale Accademia delle Belle Arti di Firenze, folio. Florence, 1846.

Kreutz, G. and L.—The Mosaics of the Basilica of St. Mark, Venice (second series). Mosaici Secondarii non compresi negli speccati geometrici, ma che completano con essi tutto l'Interno della Basilica di San Marco, 4to. Venice, 1854.

Lasinio, Cav. Carlo.—Wall Paintings of the Campo Santo. Pitture a Fresco del Campo Santo di Pisa, large folio. Florence, 1828.

Layard, A. H.—The Monuments of Nineveh, illustrated in 100 Plates, folio. London, 1853.

Lübke, W.—Medieval Art in Westphalia. Die Mittelalterliche Kunst in Westfalen, 8vo., with Atlas in folio. Leipzig, 1853.

Mazois, F.—The Ruins of Pompéii. Les Ruines de Pompéi, dessinées et mesurées par F. Mazois, pendant les années 1809–10–11. Ouvrage continué par M. Gau, &c., 4 vols. folio. Paris, 1812–38.

Merrimee and Seguin.—Wall Paintings of St. Savin. Peintures de l'Eglise de St. Savin, Departement de la Vienne, folio. Paris, 1844.

Meyrick, Sir S. R.—A critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour, as it existed in Europe, particularly in Great Britain, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of King Charles II. Illustrated by a series of illuminated Engravings. 2d edition, 3 vols. folio. London, 1842.

Nagler, Dr. G. K.—New Universal Dictionary of Artists. Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexicon, 22 vols. 8vo. Munich, 1835–52.

Palladio.—Complete Works. Œuvres complètes d'André Palladio, par Chapuy, Alexandre Corréard, et Albert Lenoir, 2 vols. folio. Paris, 1842.

Penrose, F. C.—An Investigation of the Principles of Athenian Architecture, folio. London, 1851.

Raczynski, Le Comte A.—Modern Art in Germany. Histoire de l'Art Moderne en Allemagne, 3 vols. 4to. with Atlas. Paris, 1836–41.

Richa, Giu.—History of the Churches of Florence. Notizie Istoriche delle Chiese Fiorentine, &c. 10 vols. 4to. Florence, 1754–62.

Robertson.—Fifty-five Photographs of Grecian Antiquities, 4to. 1853.

Rosellini, Ip.—The Monuments of Egypt and Nubia, arranged according to their subjects, by the Tuscan Expedition to Egypt, under the direction of Rosellini. I Monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia, disegnati dalla spedizione scientifico-letteraria Toscana in Egitto, distribuiti in ordine di materie, interpretati ed illustrati dal Dottore Ippolito Rosellini, text, 9 vols. 8vo.; plates, 3 vols. folio. Pisa, 1832–44.

Russian Empire.—Ecclesiastical, Imperial, and other Antiquities of the Russian Empire, in several hundred Chromo-lithographic Plates (Russian text.)

Produced under the direction of an Imperial Commission, by S. Stroganov, M. Zagoskin, J. Snegirev, and A. Th. Veltman. 7 vols. folio. St. Petersburg, 1852.

Division 1. Ecclesiastical Antiquities.
„ 2. Imperial Insignia, Dresses, &c.
„ 3. Arms and Armour.
„ 4. Costume, Pictures, and Portraits.
„ 5. Furniture, &c.
„ 6. Ancient Russian Architecture.

Salzenberg, W.—Old Christian Architectural Monuments of Constantinople, from the Fifth to the Twelfth Century: St. Sophia. Alt-Christliche Baudenkmale von Constantinopel vom V. bis XII. jahrhundert. Auf befehl seiner majestät des Königs aufgenommen und historisch erläutert von W. Salzenberg, &c. Published by the Prussian Government, Ministry for Commerce, Trade, and Public Works, folio. Berlin, 1854.

Smith, J.—A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the most eminent Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters, &c., with a Supplement, 9 vols. 8vo. London, 1829–42.

Sommerard, A. Du.—The Arts of the Middle Ages. Les Arts au Moyen Age. (Illustrated chiefly by the Collection of the Hotel Clugny at Paris.) Text, 5 vols. 8vo., plates, 6 vols. folio. Paris, 1838–46.

Zahn, W.—The most beautiful Ornaments, and most remarkable Paintings of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ, &c., from original Drawings made on the spot. Die schönsten Ornamente und merkwürdigsten Gemälde aus Pompeii, Herculanum, und Stabiæ, nebst einigen Grundrissen und Ansichten, nach den an Ort und Stelle gemachten Original-Zeichnungen, von Wilhelm Zahn, 6 vols. large folio. Berlin, 1829–54.

9. The accompanying Tables will show the ordinary business and progress of the Library. Tables.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY.

—	1852.	1853.	1854.	
January	..	153	934	
February	..	120	853	
March	..	181	799	
April	..	197	465(*f*)	(*a*) 19 days only; closed whilst removing.
May	..	121(*a*)	844	
June	..	225(*b*)	774	(*b*) 4 days closed; 10 last days, opened evenings.
July	..	322(*c*)	769	
August	..	215(*d*)	(*g*)	(*c*) Advertised.
September	..	285(*d*)	(*g*)	(*d*) Vacation in schools, &c.
October	76	923	895	(*e*) Closed Christmas Week.
November	83	912	954	(*f*) Easter.
December	125	771(*e*)	655(*e*)	(*g*) Vacation.
Total	284	4,425	7,942	

Total number of visitors from January 1 to December 31,

1853 [292 days]	4,425
1854 [248 days]	7,942
Average daily attendance 1853	15
Ditto 1854	32*

* The Library is uniformly closed on Saturday evenings, and the attendance is nearly exclusively on the first five days of the week, the average for Saturday being seven only; the real average is accordingly now nearly forty.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBRARY.

Month.	1853. Annual.	1853. Monthly.	1853. Weekly.	1853. Total.	1854. Annual.	1854. Monthly.	1854. Weekly.	1854. Total.
January	.	.	3	3	1	11	21	33
February	.	1	1	2	1	7	20	28
March	1	.	4	5	.	3	26	29
April	.	.	3	3	1	3	18	22
May	.	.	4	4	.	7	16	23
June	.	1	4	5	.	4	9	13
July	.	7	14	21	.	3	9	12
August	.	8	7	15	.	closed.		.
September	.	4	7	11	.	closed.		.
October	2	19	16	37	1	2	22	25
November	2	8	33	43	4	7	19	30
December	3	3	15	21	.	4	16	20
	8	51	111	170	8	51	176	235

Total subscribers for 1853 (12 months) . . 170
Ditto 1854 (10 months) . . 235

10. The list of portfolios of prints, &c. was published in detail in the last report. Some slight alterations have been made in the arrangement and mode of enumeration, and the contents of the ninety-six portfolios now constituting the collection, some of which by reason of a separate text appear also in the catalogue as books, show the following results:—

Engravings	1,975
Lithographs	1,322
Drawings	1,413
Photographs	283
Total	4,993

January 1855. R. N. WORNUM, Librarian.

REPORT OF KEEPER OF CASTS.

REPORT of MR. WORNUM on the COLLECTION of CASTS.

Present state.

1. THE collection of casts remains much in the same condition as at the time of the previous report, thirty-five pieces only being added during the year, and these chiefly specimens of casts to be supplied to the provincial schools in connexion with the Department.

The present state of the collection, independent of those constantly in the school-rooms, is therefore as follows:—

Egyptian, Greek, and Roman, or ancient specimens	525
Byzantine, Saracenic, and Gothic, or medieval specimens	225
Renaissance, Cinque-cento, Louis Quatorze	510

State of casts supplied to the schools.

2. As some complaints were made as to the state of casts supplied to the schools, the condition of Mr. Brucciani's moulds of all casts so furnished has been carefully examined, and where it was found that the mould was unsatisfactory, a new mould has been made by Mr. Brucciani. Some new moulds also have been made by Mr. Franchi; and a few, as well as specimen casts, have been supplied by M. Desachy, of Paris.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF KEEPER OF CASTS.

The inspection was not limited to the moulds. I have examined and sealed every cast that has been lately furnished by the Department orders to the schools; and already 882 casts so examined have been forwarded to the provincial schools, and in as good a condition as perhaps they can possibly be supplied.

Catalogue.

3. Since the date of the last report, a complete illustrated catalogue of the Renaissance casts of the Department, with a critical introduction, describing the Renaissance styles, has been published, and is sold in the offices of the Department for the moderate charge of 1*s*.

Repairs.

4. The repairs have been continued, but as the repairs of the more important casts belonging to the Renaissance portion of the collection were completed during the year 1853, comparatively little has been done in this department during the year 1854. The ordinary business of the collection, the lectures in which casts are required, and other occasional work connected with the casts,—as sealing casts forwarded to the provinces, and packing the examples sent to the periodical exhibitions of the students,—completely occupy the time of the attendant for the casts, and accordingly only one workman has been engaged on repairs.

SUMMARY.

Collection	1,260
Repaired	151
Painted	16
Framed	14
New casts made	7
Casts selected and sealed for the provinces	882

R. N. WORNUM,
Keeper of Casts.

January 1855.

Appendix E.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS AT GORE HOUSE, May 1854.

REPORT on the advanced WORKS of the STUDENTS of the various SCHOOLS of ART at the SPRING EXHIBITION of 1854.

Introduction.

I. THE Works exhibited are the productions of the Students of the Schools of Art which have been established in—

Aberdeen.	Manchester.
Belfast.	Metropolis (Normal Training and Female Schools).
Birmingham.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Chester.	Paisley.
Cork.	Potteries.
Coventry.	Sheffield.
Dublin.	Stourbridge.
Durham.	Warrington.
Finsbury.	Worcester.
Glasgow.	York.
Limerick.	
Macclesfield.	

No works have been contributed from the following Schools, the majority of which have not been established one year:—

Bath.	Merthyr Tydvil.
Burslem.	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Bristol.	Norwich.
Carnarvon.	Nottingham.
Cheltenham.	Oxford.
Dudley.	Penzance.
Dunfermline.	Swansea.
Hereford.	Waterford.
Llanelly.	Wolverhampton.
Leeds.	

II. The number of Students in all the Schools is estimated at the present time to exceed 11,000.

SYLLABUS OF THE WORKS EXHIBITED.

The works now exhibited are classed under certain specified stages of instruction, comprising the more advanced and technical studies, the earlier series having been called for in December last. In several of the stages the subjects have been prescribed, and copies or studies in accordance with them were uniformly required from all the schools: the actual number of works to be sent from each being previously regulated in proportion to the attendance of students and the number of masters. The stages represented on this occasion are as follows:—

Stage 9.—Anatomical Studies,

Intended to induce a knowledge of the bones and external muscles of the human body, the surest means of acquiring a power of drawing the human figure correctly. The practice in this stage is to take some well-known antique statue, from which a correct outline is made; the bones are then drawn within this from the articulated skeleton, strung up into a similar position. The muscular development is afterwards represented by the assistance of anatomical prints, casts of dissections, &c., the proper flexion, tension, and necessary foreshortening of the muscles, being carefully sought for and imitated by the pupil.

Stage 9.—Number of Works sent for Inspection from each School, and Number of Prize Drawings from each School included in Local Exhibition.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.
1	Belfast - -	4		Paisley - -	1
	Birmingham -	2	2	Potteries - -	3
1	Cork - -	2		Sheffield - -	4
3	Normal Training, Male.	3		Worcester - -	2

Stage 14.—*Painting (general) direct from Nature,*

Comprises mainly studies from natural flowers, objects of still life, &c., in water and oil colours. In this stage the intention is to inculcate habits of careful observation and exact imitation.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.
	Belfast - -	4	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne	2
	Cork - -	4		Paisley - -	1
	Coventry - -	1	2	Potteries - -	4
1	Dublin - -	4		Stourbridge -	3
2	Durham - -	2	1	Warrington - -	1
3	Glasgow - -	3		Worcester - -	3
4	Normal Training, Male.	4		York - - -	4
1	Metropolitan, Female.	4			

Stage 15.—*Painting Groups of Natural Objects as Compositions of Colour, &c.*

Here the various qualities of colour, light and shade, composition, pictorial effect, &c. are sought to be illustrated, opportunity being afforded for the inculcation of these qualities in a ready way, and with simple materials; whilst there is scope at the same time for the exercise of a certain amount of invention and for the display of artistic feeling generally.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.
	Birmingham -	1	1	Metropolitan, Female.	2
1	Cork - - -	4		Newcastle-on-Tyne	3
	Dublin - -	4		Paisley - -	3
	Durham - -	1	1	Potteries - -	1
1	Glasgow - -	3	1	Sheffield - -	4
	Limerick - -	4	1	Worcester - -	3
2	Normal Training, Male.	3		York - - -	2

Appendix E. EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS AT GORE HOUSE, May 1854.

Stage 16.—*Painting the Human Figure or Animals in Monochrome from Casts.*

The studies in this stage are chiefly useful as demanding minute and careful observation of the facts of form, texture of surface, &c. and in a technical point of view, as inculcating the proper use of the brush, and of pictorial appliances generally.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.
1	Cork - - -	1	1	Metropolitan, Female.	1
	Dublin - -	3		Potteries - -	1
	Durham - -	1		Sheffield - -	2
	Glasgow - -	1		York - - -	2
	Normal Training, Male.	1			

Stage 17 *a.*—*Painting the Human Figure or Animals in Colour from the Flat,*

Illustrates methods of painting, colour, &c.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.
	Birmingham -	1	1	Normal Training, Male.	4
	Coventry - -	1		Worcester - -	2
	Dublin - -	1			
	Glasgow - -	1			

Stage 17 *b.*—*Painting the Human Figure, &c. from Nature.*

This stage is the natural sequence of stages 16 and 17; perfect imitation of the nature, contour, and colour of the human form, in all the variety and conditions of representation, being the end sought in this important section of the course of study. In this stage all the technical qualities previously inculcated are brought to bear.

Belfast - - - 1 | Newcastle-on-Tyne - 2

N.B. No works are exhibited in this stage in local exhibition.

Stage 18.—*Modelling Ornament.*

For correct plastic imitation, and the power of manipulating.

Belfast - - - -	2	Macclesfield - - -	1
Birmingham - - -	4	Normal Training, Male -	7
Coventry - - -	2	Sheffield - - - -	4
Dublin - - - -	2	Worcester - - -	3
Durham - - -	1		

N.B. No works are exhibited in this stage in local exhibition.

Stage 19 *a.*—*Modelling the Human Figure or Animals from Casts,*

May be classed with stage 16, as of similar intention.

Belfast - - - -	2	Potteries - - - -	2
Birmingham - - -	4	Sheffield - - - -	4
Cork - - - -	1	Worcester - - -	2
Dublin - - - -	4		

Stage 19 *c.—Modelling the Human Figure, &c. from Nature.*

Corresponds with stage 17.

Birmingham	1	Dublin	1
Potteries	3		

N.B. No works are exhibited in this Stage in local exhibition.

Stage 20.—*Modelling from Nature,—Flowers, Fruits, Foliage, and Objects of Natural History.*

Corresponds to stage 14 in the painting course.

Potteries	3
Sheffield	1

N.B. No works are exhibited in this stage in local exhibition.

Stage 22 *a.—Elementary Design.*

The main intention of this stage is to give a stimulus to the inventive faculties of the student: on arriving at this period of the course, he is presumed to be reasonably proficient in all the previous stages, or at least those which are requisite to his particular division of art. The utility of this study is presumed from the certainty that the inventive faculties may be developed, or at least improved and stimulated by practice. In this section a natural object is given as a type to be ornamentally displayed and arranged to fill a given form, agreeably as to quantity and contrast, and in accordance with the laws of colour. In this instance the object selected was the wood anemone. Each school being required to send the studies in sets of four.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.
1	Aberdeen	2	4	Normal Training, Female.	4
4	Belfast	5			
	Cork	2	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne	3
	Cove	4	1	Paisley	1
	Dublin	4	1	Potteries	4
4	Durham	4		Sheffield	4
	Finsbury	3	1	Warrington	2
	Glasgow	3		Worcester	1
1	Limerick	2		York	4
5	Normal Training, Male.	6			

Stage 22 *d.—Studies of Historic Styles of Ornament.*

By copying and recombining characteristic examples, as types of styles, their leading peculiarities are sought to be permanently impressed on the mind of the student.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School and Number sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School and Number sent.
	Coventry 1 set of 2.	2	Macclesfield, 2 sets of 2.
	Dublin 3 sets.	1	Paisley 2
3	Glasgow 12 drawings or 6 sets.	2	Sheffield 2 sets, 2 drawings.
1	Limerick 1 set.	1	Stourbridge 1 Worcester 1

Appendix E.

Exhibition of Students' Works at Gore House, May 1854.

Applied Design.

Stage 23. *Sections a to h.—Technical Studies and Applied Designs.*

Here the student makes his first essays to apply his knowledge to practical use: the quality and end of his previous training is now manifested; but it must be observed that such essays should as yet be received with much allowance; practice and experience being necessarily still wanting.

Stage 23.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. sent.
1	Aberdeen - -	5		Limerick - -	1
	Belfast - -	2		Macclesfield -	11
	Birmingham -	2		Newcastle-on-Tyne	1
1	Chester - -	7	2	Paisley - -	8
	Cork - - -	1		Potteries - -	2
	Coventry - -	1	7	Sheffield - -	69
	Dublin - -	4	6	Worcester - -	15
	Glasgow - -	2		York - - -	1

Special Classes at Central Normal Training School.

Stage 23 *c.—Special Class for Surface Decoration;* directed by Mr. Octavius Hudson.

This class affords instruction in historic styles of ornament, both as to the natural sources from which the ornamental details have been derived, and the peculiar laws of arrangement to which, in each style, these details are subjected;—in the general principles of symmetry and arrangement, both of form and colour, as applied to the flat ornamental decoration of surfaces;—in the study of natural objects and the analysis of plants and flowers for the new ornamental details to be derived from them, and in the application of such instruction to designing for fabrics and manufactures.

No. in Local Exhibition.	
10	Analyses of plants, 37 works.
13	Historic styles of ornament, 188 works. Original designs for woven fabrics, &c. 179 works. Drawings from old examples, 37 works.

Porcelain Painting Class.

Established to give increased knowledge of art and executive skill to students who are desirous of becoming enamellers or painters of the higher class of porcelain. The attention of the students has hitherto been principally directed to copying works of art, with a view to increasing their skill in the processes of painting, to obtaining richness of colouring,

and a power of painting flesh; and the works, with one or two exceptions, are of this character.

No. in Local Exhibition.	
3	No. 1 to 5.—From paintings by C. R. Leslie, R.A., in the possession of Mr. Sheepshanks, of Rutland Gate.
1	No. 6 and 7.—From a portrait by Rembrandt, in the collection of the Marquis of Westminster.
1	No. 8.—A repetition of a German copy in the possession of H.R.H. the Princess Alice, after Landseer.
1	No. 9.—Bacchus and Ariadne, after Titian (National Gallery).
1	No. 10.—Poet, after Titian (Hampton Court).
	No. 11.—After Sir J. Reynolds (National Gallery).
	No. 12.—Repetition of a German copy in miniature, by Holder.
1	No. 13.—Our Lord bearing his Cross, coloured, from a French engraving.
1	No. 14.—Cupid and Psyche, after Etty (Sheepshanks Collection).
	No. 15.—After Claude (Dulwich Collection).
	No. 16.—After Etty (National Gallery—Vernon Collection).
	No. 17 and 18.—After Murillo (National Gallery).
	No. 19.—After Sèvres ware.
	No. 20.—Landscape, after Schoevaerdte, painted on a card dish.
	No. 21.—After Rembrandt.
	No. 22.—After a drawing by Varley.
	No. 23.—Landscape, after a Dutch painter.
	No. 24.—Purchased in the Potteries as a specimen of landscape painting, being a copy after Cuyp, rendered from a *print*. This work is presumed to represent the present average excellence attained in landscape painting on porcelain in the Staffordshire Potteries. No. 25 is the same landscape imitated from the picture itself, in the Dulwich Collection, by a student of the Normal School; painted to exemplify the advantage to be derived from the study of good examples.
1	No. 26.—A Study from Nature, on porcelain.
1	No. 27.—A Composition.
	No. 28.—Copy from a German picture.
	Four Miniatures on Enamel, by Mr. Simpson, the teacher of the Class.

Stage 23 *b.—Plastic and Architectural Design;* directed by Professor SEMPER.

Sec. 6 *d.* Includes instruction in architectural construction and details in plastic relief ornament, and in the scientific projection of shadows.

(114 works exhibited.)

Stage 23 *g.—Wood Engraving*, directed by Mr. J. THOMPSON and Miss WATERHOUSE.

This class is confined to female students only.

(Number of works exhibited, 71.)

Stage 23 *f.—Lithography;* directed by Mr. BROOKES and Miss CHANNON.

Confined to female students only.

(43 works exhibited.)

Stage 23 *e.—Moulding and Casting;* directed by Mr. BRUCCIANI.

For male students. (24 models exhibited.)

Appendix E.

Electrotyped Objects.

Exhibition of Students' Works at Gore House, May 1854.

With a view of distributing fine specimens of plastic art, arrangements have been made with Messrs. Elkington to reproduce, by the electro-galvanic process, under the inspection of the Department, certain choice objects of this character, either belonging to the Museum at Marlborough House, or temporarily deposited there for exhibition, the consent of the proprietors to their repetition, in the latter case, being obtained. The Queen has graciously permitted this use to be made of a valuable piece of armour, lent by Her Majesty for exhibition.

Schools of Art connected with the Department are thus enabled to obtain accurate reproductions of such objects, at half the cost paid by the Department, the tendency of which will be to facilitate the establishment of local Museums of Industrial Art, while the public will be enabled to obtain the various works through the usual trade channels, from Messrs. Elkington, of Regent Street and Birmingham. The works already prepared are—

1. Electro-typed repetition of a shield, attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, the property of Her Majesty the Queen.
2. Repetition of an iron shield, by A. Vechte, purchased from the Exhibition of 1851 for the Central Museum at Marlborough House.
3. Renaissance salver, silver gilt, purchased for the Museum at Marlborough House.
4. A portion of the architrave of the gates of the Madeleine, by Triqueti.

Report of the Examiners on the Works sent from the various Schools of Art, and exhibited at Gore House, Kensington.

May 1854.

Report of Examiners.

In compliance with the request of the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, we have examined the works sent up from the various schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, in order to select those which appear to us to be deserving of reward, and we have the honor to submit the following report as the result of our examination:—

Having on a former occasion pointed out the expediency of defining the nature of the works required for inspection and competition, both on account of the convenience for comparison, and as "tending to promote that well-considered system and order so essential in every subject connected with education," it is with much satisfaction that we perceive, in the present exhibition, evidence of the advantages resulting from that suggestion;—1st, as regards the examples requisite to be used;—2d, the uniformity of the works submitted,—and 3d, the course of instruction carried out in the schools connected with the Department.

With reference to the examples to be used for those works required in competition, while we have found our labours much facilitated by the means of comparison ensured by the adoption of like copies in the several "stages," we think it further desirable that each school should be furnished with at least one *standard specimen* of every such example. This is the more particularly necessary in the modelling classes. Many of the fine examples of ancient ornament are more or less injured by time; but they are far more frequently defective from the practice of casting from over-used and imperfect moulds; an authenticated set of standard specimens in each school is therefore necessary to assure us that faults in the works submitted are not attributable to defective specimens. We would recommend to the special notice of the Department, the preparation of such standard examples, in order that each school may be supplied with them—and that, on all future examinations, a set may be at hand to which the Examiners may refer, with a certainty that others of like

excellence are open to each student whose works are sent up in competition. Nor do we regard this as necessary only in the modelling classes; in the other stages of the course of instruction uniform examples should be provided, which will set before the students the most approved methods of execution in drawing and painting, not for the purpose of fettering either the teacher or scholar, but as a means of reference open to both, to correct any defective methods, or any false tendency that may prevail. Of this nature were the admirable drawings by Mr. Mulready, kindly lent by him last year for the instruction of the students. Such examples would be extremely valuable in those schools where the instruction is necessarily of a high character. Before quitting this part of our subject we would remark on the assistance derived from the students in technical classes, (such as wood engraving and lithography) in the production of examples; we may instance the useful set of coloured lithographs, as a series of ornamental examples for flat-washing; and in the wood engraving class by those prepared for elementary instruction in drawing; this application of the labours of the students is obviously a healthy stimulus also to exertion on their part. As regards a requisite uniformity in the works submitted for examination, the regulations that have been adopted by the Department to secure this uniformity as far as possible, particularly in the form and mode in which the works are sent up for exhibition, seem well adapted to ensure a more perfect equality in competition, and might hereafter be more fully systematized.

It remains for us to notice the improved system which is evident in the course of instruction. This is seen in the methods which have been adopted to give the students, as they advance in technical power, a knowledge of the characteristic styles of ornament with reference to different periods, and in the methods by which they are led to exercise the inventive faculty, both in form and colour, according to definite laws of arrangement, quantity, space, &c. The results of this system of instruction seem to warrant the conclusion that laws of arrangement judiciously defined for the student rather increase than limit the sources of variety. The fact that in more than two hundred studies in this class the same geometrical figure has been filled, more or less agreeably, by a varied arrangement of the same simple flower, shows the infinite variety that may be obtained while conforming to certain rules and principles of composition, and that the inventive faculty is stimulated rather than checked by means of such rules. Nor should we neglect to notice, in the technical class for surface decoration, that natural history is made auxiliary to the cultivation of art, as is shown by the drawings containing analyses of plants, in order to derive from them new elements of ornamental detail.

As to the proportionate number of medals awarded on this and on former occasions, we would remark, that the progress expected from all schools has this year induced us to assume a higher standard of excellence in imitation and execution, and this, in some instances, particularly in stage 15, "groups as compositions of colour," has led to the award of fewer medals.

We cannot conclude without expressing our sense of the very satisfactory manner in which the teaching of the school is seen to influence the taste in design for manufactures in the case of Sheffield; and we would suggest to their Lordships the propriety on this occasion of acknowledging the exertions of the Head Master of that school.

(Signed) C. L. Eastlake.
D. Maclise.
R. Redgrave.

Appendix E. Exhibition of Students' Works at Gore House, May 1854.

LIST of the AWARD of Money Prizes offered by the Department for Designs in the Prize List for advanced Studies, 1854.

		£	s.	d.
XIX.	For a set of four designs for printed garment fabrics. Florence Collins (Normal Training School) -	8	0	0
	For a second set, Walter Yuill (Paisley) - -	6	0	0
	For a third set, Christopher Dresser (Normal School)	4	0	0
XXI.	For a design for an Axminster carpet, woven in one piece, William Andrew (Normal School) - -	8	0	0
	For a design for a carpet, to be woven in breadths, Eliza Law (Normal School) - - -	4	0	0
	For a second design, Ch. J. Gibbs (Normal School) -	2	0	0
XXIV.	For a modelled design for a panel of bronze gates for a school of art, accompanied by a drawing of the whole, Godfrey Sykes (Sheffield) - - -	10	0	0
	For models of the frieze and pilasters of a chimney piece, accompanied by a drawing, C. Green (Sheffield) -	6	0	0
	For a model of a portion of a flower vase, P. Turner (Sheffield) - - - - -	4	0	0
XXV.	For a design for the decoration of a compartment of a wall, S. le Resche (Birmingham) - - -	4	0	0
XXVI.	For a design for an embroidered table cover, James Baird (Paisley) - - - - -	2	0	0

LIST of the Names of the Students to whom MEDALS were awarded at the Spring Exhibition, 1854.

[The Works of those Students which have been selected for exhibition in the Local Schools are marked.*]

Names of Students to whom Medals have been awarded.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Allen, J. - - - -	Normal - - -	23 h
Alldridge, William -	Normal - - -	23 e.
Anderson, Henry Thomas -	Normal - - -	23 e.
*Andrew, Frederick William -	Normal - - -	23 c.†
*Ashworth, Susan Annie -	Normal - - -	23 c.
Baines, Catherina - -	Normal - - -	23 h.
*Baird, James - - -	Paisley - - -	22 a.
*Baker, Edwin - - -	Worcester - - -	15, 23 h.
*Bales, George - - -	Potteries - - -	14
*Beggs, James - - -	Belfast - - -	22 a.
*Bentley, John - - -	Macclesfield - -	22 d.
Berry, Thomas - -	Normal - - -	23 e.
Birks, Arthur - - -	Potteries - - -	20, 23 e.
*Bott, Thomas - - -	Worcester - - -	23 c, h.
*Bradley, Sarah - -	Metropolitan, Female -	14
*Brennan, John Joseph -	Normal - - -	23 b.
*Broom, John - - -	Paisley - - -	22 d.
Brown, Thomas - -	Worcester - - -	19 a.
Brown, Walter - -	Worcester - - -	18.
Budd, Edward - - -	Normal - - -	23 e.
*Carbutt, Hugh L. - -	York - - -	14
Cashmore, George - -	Birmingham - -	19 a.
Cole, Archibald - -	Normal - - -	23 e.
Collins, Florence - -	Normal - - -	23 c.
Colls, Henry - - -	Birmingham - -	19 a.
Cosser, Frederick - -	Normal - - -	23 e.

† A series of ten drawings of plants and flowers from nature, accompanied with a botanical analysis of each plant, by F. W. Andrews, of the Normal School, is exhibited along with the rewarded drawings.

Appendix E.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS AT GORE HOUSE, May 1854.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
*Craig, Anna	Dublin	14
*Crawford, Ebenezer	Normal	9
*Crooks, Isabella	Glasgow	14
*Crux, Arthur	Normal	23 b.
Darke, Helen	Worcester	14
Dingwall, John	Glasgow	22 a.
Doherty, William J.	Dublin	19 c.
*Donnelly, Thomas	Limerick	22 d.
*Dresser, Christopher	Normal	23 c. & f.
*Durham, Amelia	Durham	22 a.
*Eadie, Eliza	Glasgow	14
*Edgley, Sarah Jane	Normal	14, 23 c.
*Elden, M. R.	Potteries	22 a.
Ellis, William	Sheffield	19 a.
*Fell, William	Warrington	22 a.
*Fish, John	Sheffield	23 e.
*Fisher, Alexander	Potteries	9
Follen, Charles	Normal	23 b.
*Foot, Edward	Normal	22 a.
*Ford, William	Normal	23 h.
*Fotheringham, William	Normal	22 a.
*Freed, Adelaide Mary	Normal	14, 23 c.
*Gibbs, Charlotte Isabella	Normal	23 c.
Gleaves, William	Potteries	18
*Grant, William	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	22 a.
*Gray, George	Normal	23 h.
*Green, Charles	Sheffield	19 a. 23 f.
*Green, Mary Ann	Metropolitan Female	22 a.
*Greig, Mary Jane	Metropolitan Female	22 a.
*Greenaway, Frederick William	Normal	22 a.
*Gregory, Thomas	Sheffield	23 e.
*Hagreen, Henry Brown	Normal	23 c.
*Hammersley, Henry	Potteries	15.
*Hammersley, William	Potteries	9.
Hanks, William	Normal	23 h.
Harold, Henry	Finsbury	22 a.
*Hays, Eleanor	Durham	14
*Hays, Elizabeth	Durham	22 a.
*Hays, Jane	Durham	14
*Hardess, Maria	Metropolitan, Female	22 a.
Hassall, Richard	Macclesfield	18
Heath, William	Potteries	19 a.
*Heazle, William	Cork	9
*Holden, Samuel	Warrington	14
Howard, Vernon	Normal	22 a.
*Hoyles, Henry	Sheffield	23 e.
Hunt, Jane Ann	Normal	23 f.
James, Charlotte	Metropolitan, Female	14
*Law, Eliza Ann	Normal	23 c.
*Lawton, Stephen	Worcester	23 c, h.
*Ledger, James	Limerick	22 a.
Legge, John Wilson	Aberdeen	22 a.
*Legge, Lionel	Normal	22 a.
Le Resche, Samuel	Birmingham	23 c.
Lock, Henry	Normal	23 c.
*Long, Samuel John	Normal	22 a.
*McDowell, James	Glasgow	22 f.
*McGivney, Patrick	Belfast	22 a
*Mackenzie, John	Sheffield	22 d.

Appendix E.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS AT GORE HOUSE, May 1854.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
*Marshall, John	Potteries	14
*Meadows, Lucy	Metropolitan, Female	22 a.
*Mills, Eliza	Normal	23 h.
*Mitchison, George	Newcastle-on-Tyne	14
*Morgan, Alfred	Normal	14, 15, 17
*Morgan, John Spiers	Cork	15, 16
*Muckley, Josiah Fairfax	Stourbridge	22 d.
*Nisbet, Thos.	Sheffield	23 e.
Pairpoint, Thomas Joseph	Normal	18, 23 e.
*Park, William	Glasgow	22 d.
*Patrick, Elizabeth	Glasgow	15
*Phillips, Thos.	Chester	23 a.
Pilbeam, Alexander	Normal	23 b.
*Powell, William	Normal	14, 23 c.
*Rees, Charlotte	Normal	23 f.
Renwick, George Robert	Normal	18
Ridge, William	Potteries	20, 23 e.
*Robbinson, Margaret	Metropolitan, Female	16
*Robinson, Mark	Durham	22 a.
*Semper, Manfred	Normal	23 b.
*Sherwin, Robert William	Normal	9
*Smeal, Richard	Glasgow	22 d.
Smith, Walter	Normal	18, 23 e.
*Smith, Margaret W.	Glasgow	14
*Smith, Robert G.	Sheffield	22 d.
Souns, Henry	Potteries	19 a. & 19 c.
Southall, Frances Mary	Birmingham	19 c.
Stedman, William	Normal School	18
*Stubbs, George Andrew	Normal	23 b.
Sturtevant, E. T.	Normal	23 c.
*Sykes, Godfrey	Sheffield	15, 23 e.
Till, Arthur	Potteries	18
Townroe, Reuben	Sheffield	18
Turner, Edwin P.	Sheffield	23 e.
*Urie, Daniel	Paisley	23 c.
*Vernon, John Richard	Normal	15
*Walker, William Alexander	Belfast	9, 22 a.
Walshe, Nicholas	Dublin	19 a.
*Wardlow, Alexander	Belfast	22 a.
*Wardle, George	Macclesfield	22 d.
*Waugh, Ann Margaret	Durham	22 a.
*Williams, Alfred	Worcester	23 a.
*Wilson, Catherine	Metropolitan, Female	15
*Wood, Robert	Aberdeen	23 a.
*Wrigley, Wm.	Aberdeen	22 a.
*Wyon, Henry	Normal	9
*Yuill, Walter	Paisley	23 c.

To Mr. D. W. Raimbach, master of Government School at Limerick, for 2 designs—a book.

To Miss Channon, superintendent of the Lithographic Class, for works exhibited—a book.

Report of the Art Superintendent on the Works of the Students in the various Schools of Art. Exhibited May 1854.

1. The present exhibition contains the works of the students in the advanced stages of the course of instruction—viz., stages 9, and 14 to 23 inclusive. It must be noticed that the quantity is necessarily small, since, with the exception of stage 23 ("applied design"), the works to be forwarded by each school are exactly defined both as to their nature and number. Moreover, the stricter rules required by the Department as to the course of instruction, the examples to be used, and the mode of sending up the works of the students for annual inspection and exhibition, have had a tendency to diminish the number of advanced works forwarded, inasmuch as they lead to a more healthy action in all schools, prevent every undue preparation of works merely for competition, and provide for the transmission of those only which are produced by the students as part of their usual routine of study, rather than those obtained by forced and intermittent efforts for show and competition.

2. With a view to securing these results by defining the *examples* to be used in each stage, care has been taken to name those which ought to form a part of the usual course of teaching in such stages in all schools. The master is thus enabled, on each recurrence of the seasons of exhibition, without any interference with the usual studies, to select the best works executed during the year in each stage, and forward them for inspection.

3. In requiring works for inspection, the object is, that such works should not be specially prepared, but that a selection should be made from the best current studies in each stage actually taught in each school. The inspection is intended to test the *general* working of each school, and the medals are offered, less to stimulate individual merit, than to raise the character of the whole instruction in each school, and in all the schools throughout the country as compared with each other, by encouraging the most successful efforts of the students, made in the regular prosecution of their studies.

4. A list appended to the Report shows the schools which have contributed works to the present exhibition, and the time of the foundation of each school. The letter S preceding the date indicates those schools in which at the present time, or up to the date of the transmission of the works for examination, the master or masters have, according to the old system, received salaries from Government varying from 120*l.* to 250*l.* per annum, such masters not having as yet obtained any certificate from the Department. The letter C before the date marks those schools under the new system conducted by masters trained in the Normal School; these have obtained the first certificate, which entitles them to Government grants of 10*l.* per annum in aid of their income, and this, at present, forms their only fixed charge on the State.

5. A certain number of works were *required* for inspection in each of the before-mentioned stages, which was regulated by the number of masters attached to the school. This number will be found in a separate column. In order, however, to stimulate healthy emulation, all the schools taught by one or two masters are *allowed* to transmit three works in each stage, although such works are not positively required from them; these will also be found in a separate column, whilst a third column gives the works actually sent from each school in answer to such *requisition* and invitation.

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Exhibition of Students' Works at Gore House, May 1854.

Report of Art Superintendent.

6. It will be perceived that those schools wherein the masters are in the receipt of fixed salaries, have been in operation for periods varying from sixteen years in the case of London, and twelve of Manchester, to three years, as in those of Stourbridge and Worcester, while the schools under the charge of certificated masters have mostly commenced within the last twelve months. It was not to be expected, therefore, that these latter schools could, as yet, largely respond to the invitation of the Department in the advanced stages of instruction.

7. In the case of the former class of schools, wherein the masters have been paid by high fixed salaries, with one or two honourable exceptions, even the number of works *required* has not been forwarded, while in some less exertion has evidently been made to comply with the *demands* of the Department than in the schools taught by certified masters, to send those works, which are rather permitted than demanded.

From three of the older schools, namely Leeds, Norwich, and Nottingham, no works of any kind have been transmitted, and those from Manchester, eleven in number, from local causes, did not arrive until all the other works had been arranged, and the medals awarded.

8. That so few works in the advanced stages have been produced has, no doubt, partly arisen from the regulation which provides for the continuous *progress* of the students, by preventing the same person from having his works exhibited, or being again rewarded in the same stage. But the facts also lead to the inference either that the general instruction had hitherto been less systematic than it ought to be, or that, in the great majority of instances, it had as yet advanced little beyond the earlier elementary stages. This being the case, it is not surprising that the works in stage 23 ("applied design"), from time to time sent up for exhibition, works which should manifest the training which the student has received in the previous stages of the course, should so rarely have proved satisfactory; or, that this year, with the prominent exception of Sheffield, so few provincial schools have responded to the liberal invitation contained in the prize list of the Department by competing in this stage of original design.

9. In reference to the general progress shown in those stages in which the student is led to acquire accurate imitation and skilful execution ere he enters upon the exercise of his inventive powers, it may be remarked, that while all such studies should necessarily be of an earnest and severe character, it may not be desirable to enforce too rigid a style of execution as the student advances in artistic power. Nevertheless, looseness and careless execution is equally to be guarded against. This fault is observable, in some degree, in the anatomical drawings from Birmingham, but is still more evident in those from Sheffield. Vicious modes of execution should also be avoided, such as the overloading of the lights in painting. An extreme instance of this vice is seen in stage 15, in a painting (otherwise of some merit) from Dublin.

10. Although the advanced stages in which the student is trained in imitative execution, both in drawing, painting, and modelling, in many schools, are very imperfectly represented in the present exhibition, it should be remarked that the methods adopted in stage 22 (elementary design) to stimulate the inventive powers of the students, and to teach them the laws of ornamental arrangement, have this year been thoroughly appreciated in most schools, the results, as seen in the works exhibited in Stage 22, thoroughly evidence the value of this mode of teaching. In this stage the student is taught the simplest mode of treating a plant or flower, with a view to its symmetrical arrangement as ornament. He studies also the laws of growth and botanical structure of plants, and the principles

of contrast and quantity, and of the agreeable distribution of form, light and dark, and colour over given spaces. In these studies the student is not trammelled by the necessities of manufacture, of which the works in this stage are wholly independent, being intended to provide for the systematic teaching of ornament apart from its special application. The works exhibited give ample proof of the great value of method and rules, as evidently stimulating any inherent power of invention in the students, and giving them the best means for its expression. In another section of the stage, thus enlarged at the suggestion of the Head Master at Glasgow, a series of studies are called for to test the knowledge imparted to the students of the various historic styles of ornament. Here also evidence is supplied of a future successful result, and the benefits of system and order seem to be understood and appreciated. With this steady advance, and the successful results in the studies which are preliminary to the application of design to manufactures, there is less reason to regret that from the provincial schools, with the exception of Sheffield, the show of works in class 23, applied design, are neither numerous nor particularly excellent, since it is to be hoped that the systematic teaching of ornament which is being more generally introduced, will tend satisfactorily to supply this deficiency in future years. The positive effect which may be produced on the staple manufactures of a locality, when the teaching of the school is brought properly and practically to bear on them, is seen in the applied designs from Sheffield. The approbation of these works expressed by the examiners is a proof how highly they estimate the labours of the master, and the results of his teaching.

11. The want hitherto felt of a course for the teaching of ornament has this year been supplied in the special classes at Marlborough House. In changing the central school into a normal school for training masters for Schools of Art, it became evident that means must be provided for giving them systematic instruction,—in the characteristics of the various historic styles,—in the principles governing the application of ornament either to plastic or surface decoration,—and the methods of examining Nature with a view to new elemental details. For these reasons the instruction in the special classes this year has rather taken this direction than that of the study of applied design ; and the works exhibited give satisfactory proofs of the benefits being derived therefrom. The analyses of the various historic styles, as well as those of plants and flowers, exhibited in the class for surface decoration, are proofs that what has so long been a desideratum in the schools, the sytematic teaching of ornament, is now being at last practically carried out. Each master who in future obtains an advanced certificate will have to show that he has acquired some definite knowledge of the principles of ornament, to be afforded to the students under his charge.

12. While this valuable result has been obtained, the application of Art to manufactures has not been entirely neglected, and several designs for carpets, garment fabrics, and lace, executed generally on sound ornamental principles, are exhibited, and have received rewards. The class for painting on porcelain continues to show a progressive improvement, and that a large amount of executive power has been obtained ; it only remains to stimulate the invention of the students, and it is to be expected that the class for studying the draped model, lately commenced, will be highly beneficial in this respect.

13. In the class for plastic decoration, while the improvement of the students in the higher branches of study has not been disregarded, means have been provided for giving instruction to the masters in training in the details of architectural construction, the general principles of architectural proportion, and the scientific projection of shadows ; besides

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Report of Art Superintendent.

which a valuable series of studies from the ancient furniture exhibited last year have been produced by the students in this class.

14. The class for wood engraving has been principally occupied on the completion of the wood blocks for the catalogue of renaissance ornament, just published for the Department, together with various elementary examples and illustrations. These works, while they give satisfactory proofs of the character of the instruction afforded, show how the labours of the class are made to aid the general business of the Department.

15. The same may be said of the teaching of the lithographic class, which is not only affording valuable instruction to the pupils, but aiding the Department at the same time in the production of examples so much wanted for the use of the various schools.

16. The result of the inspection of the works as a whole is satisfactory; 1st, from the evidence it affords of improved system and method in the mode of imparting instruction, both as to the examples to be used, and the general course to be followed; 2nd, that ancient ornament is seen to be systematically studied, and progress is making towards a long desired end, the thorough dissemination of a knowledge of the principles of Art; and, 3rd, Nature is at the same time more earnestly examined and studied with a view to new Art products. Finally, these results are being attained through systematic and methodic arrangements common in all schools, and therefore seem especially calculated to be permanent in their influence upon the industrial Art of the country.

Richard Redgrave,
Art Superintendent.

A TABLE showing the NUMBER of WORKS "REQUIRED," the NUMBER "ALLOWED," and the NUMBER SENT FOR INSPECTION, from the various SCHOOLS OF ART, May 1854.

A TABLE showing the Number of Works "required," the Number "allowed," and the Number sen in each school in each Stage, together with the Number of Medals awarded in each Stage. I per annum; in those marked "C." the master, under the new system, obtains 10*l.* a year in a

Names of the various Schools.		Date of foundation.	Stage 9. Anatomical Studies.				Stage 14. Painting from Nature.				Stage 15. Painting Compositions as Studies of Colour.				Stage 16. Painting the Human Figure, &c. from Casts.				Stage 17. Painting the Human Figure, &c. in Colour.				Stage 18. Modelling Ornament.			
			No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.
Aberdeen	C.	1853	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Belfast	S.	1850	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	3	2	–
Birmingham	S.	1842	4	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	4	–
Chester	C.	1853	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Cork	S.	1849	4	–	2	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Coventry	S.	1844	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	–	–
Dublin	S.	1849	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	3	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	2	–
Durham	C.	1853	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	3	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–
Finsbury	C.	1853	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Glasgow	S.	1845	4	–	–	–	4	–	3	3	4	–	3	1	4	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Limerick	S.	1852	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–
Macclesfield	S.	1850	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–
Manchester	S.	1842	4	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Metropolitan, Female.	S.	1842	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	4	–	2	1	4	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	S.	1844	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	3	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	3	–	–
Paisley	S.	1848	–	3	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Potteries	S.	1847	4	–	3	2	4	–	4	1	4	3	1	1	4	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	3	–
Sheffield	S.	1843	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–
Stourbridge	S.	1851	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Warrington	C.	1853	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Worcester	S.	1851	–	3	2	–	–	3	3	1	–	3	3	1	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	3	3	–
York	S.	1843	–	3	–	–	–	3	4	1	–	3	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
* Normal Training, London.			4	–	3	3	4	–	3	3	4	–	4	2	4	–	1	–	4	–	4	1	8	–	7	–

* The Normal School being especially devoted to training and to technical teaching, offers so few corre points of comparison with the other schools that its results are placed somewhat separate.

The following schools forwarded no works for inspection, namely:—

Bath,	Dunfermline,	Nottingham,
Bristol,	Exeter,	Oxford,
Carlisle,	Hereford,	Penzance,
Carnarvon,	Leeds,	Burslem,
Caermarthen,	Llanelly,	Newcastle-under-Lyme,
Cheltenham,	Merthyr Tydvil,	Swansea,
Dudley,	Norwich,	Waterford.

Manchester forwarded its works after the awards were finally made, and therefore has no medals.

for Inspection from the various Schools of Art, May 1854, showing also the Number of Works those schools marked "S." the master has hitherto had a fixed salary, varying from 120*l.* to 250*l.* of his income.

Stage 19. Modelling the Figure or Animals.				Stage 20. Modelling Flowers, &c. from Nature.				Stage 21. The Human Figure or Animals from Nature.				Stage 22. Elementary Design.				Totals of Works.		Stage 23. Applied Design and Technical Studies.		Total No. of Medals awarded.	Names of the various Schools.	Number of Works exhibited in Local Exhibitions.
No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.†	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.			
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	2	–	2	5	1	3	Aberdeen	2
–	3	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	5	4	36	18	2	2	5	Belfast	5
4	–	4	3	4	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	16	8	–	–	48	13	2	1	4	Birmingham	
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	7	1	1	Chester	1
–	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	2	–	36	14	1	–	3	Cork	3
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	5	–	–	7	1	–	–	Coventry	
4	–	5	2	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	16	8	7	–	48	26	4	–	3	Dublin	1
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4	4	–	9	–	–	6	Durham	6
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	1	–	3	–	–	1	Finsbury	
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	4	48	17	2	–	8	Glasgow	7
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	16	8	3	2	–	7	1	–	2	Limerick	2
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	2	–	3	11	–	3	Macclesfield	2
–	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	–	48	11	2	–	–	Manchester	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	4	4	28	11	9	1	9	Metropolitan, Female.	7
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	3	1	–	10	10	–	2	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	2
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	1	–	8	8	3	4	Paisley	4
4	–	2	2	4	–	3	2	–	4	3	1	16	8	4	1	48	23	2	2	14	Potteries	6
4	–	4	2	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	16	8	6	2	48	24	69	7	13	Sheffield	10
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	1	–	4	–	–	1	Stourbridge	1
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	1	–	3	–	–	2	Warrington	2
–	3	2	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	1	–	18	15	3	7	Worcester	7
–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4	–	–	10	1	–	1	York	1
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	8	6	6	48	27	728‡	30	49	Normal Training, London.	46§
																Grand Total				141	Total	115

† The total works "required" and works sent are compared before adding Stage 23, since in that Stage no works are "required" from the various schools.

‡ 728. This number contains all the works in Stage 23 in the Technical Classes of the Central School. They are thus distributed:—

Class for surface design—	
Porcelain painting	32
Life studies, china class	3
Designs for carpets, garment fabrics, &c.	179
Analyses of plants	37
Styles of ornament	188
Studies of fabrics from furniture	37
Class of plastic design—	
Studies of furniture	33
Studies of buildings, projection of shadows, &c.	81
Class for moulding and casting	24
Class for wood engraving	71
Class for lithography	43
Total	728

§ Amongst the works exhibited in the local exhibitions from the Normal School are many to which medals were not awarded, such drawings have been added as illustrations of methods of instruction not yet generally practised in provincial schools.

Appendix E.

Report of Art Superintendent on Elementary Works.

The Art Superintendent's Report on Works in the Elementary Stages, sent for Inspection from the various Schools of Art connected with the Department of Science and Art.

December 1854.

The Board of Trade having adopted the suggestions of the Examiners in their last Report, (December 1853,) Mr. Young Mitchell, the head master of the Sheffield School, was invited to assist Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hudson in awarding the medals to these works. On careful examination and inspection by the Art Superintendent, there is satisfactory evidence afforded, 1st, of general progress and improvement; 2d, of a greatly increased diffusion of Art-teaching; and 3d, of a stricter conformity than heretofore to the general regulations required by the Department, and to the course of study approved of for these schools.

1st. The general progress made by the various schools is best shown by the increased number of medals awarded by the Examiners. Last year, in the same number of stages, the awards amounted to 125, on the drawings, &c. from thirty-three schools, being rather less than an average of five per school. On this occasion, it will be seen by the accompanying tables, that 413 medals have been awarded on the works from forty-five schools, being above nine awards per school.

Moreover, in view of the increased general merit of the works, the examiners have recommended that there should be a superior reward, and that in certain stages of the course one silver medal shall be given in each such stage for the best work, in competition among all the schools. This appears to be the result of a feeling which they entertain, that so many works having attained the standard of merit to deserve the bronze medal of the Department, it has become necessary to point the aim of the student to some higher excellence.

2d. The extension of art teaching is shown in the greatly increased number of schools which have contributed works to the present exhibition, as compared with those that sent up works for inspection and exhibition at the corresponding period last year. That exhibition contained works from thirty-three schools of Art, while the present comprises works from forty-five schools; and it must be remembered that in the foundation of all new schools provision is made for parochial teaching, not in all cases provided for in the older schools, so that the diffusion of instruction is even wider than is evidenced by the increased number of central schools exhibiting.

Moreover, the contributions last year, from many of the new schools, were confined to the early stages of the elementary course, while, on the present occasion, they range over all the stages which are included in the group.

3dly. A stricter conformity to general rules and regulations is apparent throughout the exhibition; with one or two exceptions, not only have the prescribed examples been used, and the restricted number of works been forwarded, but the regulated size and the mode of mounting the works, have been far more strictly adhered to than formerly.

While giving general commendation to the increased order and regularity, and to the stricter adherence to the general course of instruction, it is yet necessary to advert to certain practices that must be regarded as extremely objectionable, and to notice them, in order that they may be discontinued in future. The report of the examiners alludes to the habit, evident in some schools, of squaring the work, with a view to its more easy execution; and in others, to a system of transferring (perhaps where the first draught was careless or dirty). There is even evidence that in some cases one side of a piece of symmetrical ornament has been executed, and has then been turned over and transferred to the other. Now as the object of teaching is to improve the eye, and to give power to

the hand of the student, this course, besides either being dishonest, or leading to dishonest competition, is simply so much time wasted; the practice, moreover, is easily detected, and defeats itself, as the works are invariably weaker, more timid and feeble than those produced by the more student-like and straightforward method, and cannot stand in competition with them. It must be recollected, moreover, that the labour of the first stages of the course bears ample fruit in the increased power of the student in the advanced stages,—a power not likely to be arrived at where the student makes use of this false assistance.

In the last report, great stress was laid on the necessity of giving increased instruction in the schools in the form of class-teaching. This mode of instruction becomes more and more desirable as Art-teaching is spread wider and afforded to the whole public as a part of the education of all classes. Even for those who propose to remain for an extended course of Art instruction, class-teaching seems the most advantageous mode, since it affords the surest means of inculcating alike to all, those precepts and principles which all alike should understand, and which may, in many cases, be omitted or neglected when teaching is conducted individually. But in the case of pupils with whom instruction in Art is merely to be supplementary to their general education, class-teaching is more especially to be desired, not only as economizing the time and labour of the master, but as ensuring that in the necessarily limited time to be given by the pupil to this division of his education, as much is done as it is possible to do. Such students, especially in the poorer schools, should have an arrangement made so as to take them sessionally through a complete course. Thus in a parochial school, instead of remaining for months at outline drawing, and going from the black-board practice to labour through Dyce's ornament, it would be better to give a short black-board course of outline from the flat of objects. A course of outline from solid models on the black-board, and a course of practical geometry also on the black-board. Next session it would be proper to give an advanced course of the same three subjects, the masters teaching from the black-board, the students working on paper, viz., free-hand outline, model-drawing in outline, and practical geometry. A third session would be occupied by drawing and shading from models; a short course of linear perspective, and drawing and shading from objects. Thus in three sessions of five months each, the student would obtain an entire course of drawing; short it is true, but complete in its kind, and wholly accomplished by means of class-teaching, for even the free-hand outline drawing should be taught by this means, the master drawing the example on the black-board and explaining to the whole class the various proportions, balance of parts, structural forms. &c., together with the continuity of curves, the peculiarites of foliation, &c. The methods of shading also should be explained by the same means.

One advantage of class-teaching has yet to be noticed. In giving instruction individually, the master is insensibly led on from a line or two to improve the whole form or to show the treatment of shadow, (at first, perhaps, on the margin of the drawing,) and to explain then his meaning by actually working on the drawing of the pupil, a practice open to much abuse, since the limits of such assistance cannot be defined with accuracy. Complaint has even been made by those masters who strictly refrain from touching on the student's work, that the practice is hardly confined to explanatory instruction. Now if all such explanations were given, as they should be, *to the whole class*, the best methods pointed out, the bad methods reprobated, and the errors into which the student is likely to fall guarded against, by premonitory admonition, not only would a sounder general instruction be ensured to all, but all cause of complaint would be entirely obviated.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

With so many schools of Art in full operation, and such an extended diffusion of Art-teaching causing a largely increased competition for the Medals of the Department, it becomes necessary to consider the conditions which should regulate their award. Hitherto it has been understood that a medal was not to be given to the same student twice in the same stage—or in a more elementary, after one has been obtained in a more advanced stage.

These provisions were made under the then existing arrangement, with a view to secure a fair competition to all, and that junior students should not have to compete at a disadvantage against those far advanced in the course of instruction.

With regard to the first condition, partly in consequence of the teaching of these schools being now afforded to the whole public as a part of general education, and partly from a change in the arrangement of the stages, sectional divisions of many stages have been found convenient. Hence it becomes necessary to alter the application of the rule that a medal cannot be taken twice in the same stage, and rather to determine that the same student cannot take a medal twice in the same section of any stage, as it would be manifestly unjust that one who has obtained a prize in practical geometry, a section of Stage 1, should thus be prevented from being rewarded for perspective, an advanced section of the same stage, or that having obtained a medal for outline drawing of the figure from the cast, he should be prevented from obtaining an award for a drawing from the life, because both are included in Stage 8.

With regard to the second condition, there has always been a difficulty in determining which are necessarily the more advanced and which the more elementary stages of the course. Besides, in consequence of the wide extension of Art teaching, and the opening of the schools of the Department to the general public, many now enter, after much previous instruction elsewhere, who are not sufficiently grounded in geometry and perspective; to such every inducement should be offered to recur to these studies. The same may be said with respect to the study of ornament, which it is extremely desirable to encourage, and more especially that sincere and severe training included in the four or five stages which are nominally the earliest of the course. Again, it is proper that students who enter the schools to be taught modelling should learn to draw, and even for the painter the drier practice of drawing the figure in chalk, and the study of anatomy by the same means is often a source of greater improvement, and needs encouragement rather than the nominally more advanced stages of painting. In view of all these circumstances, and considering the stringent regulations which have been adopted to define the examples to be used for those works which are allowed to compete, and to confine the competition within stricter limits than heretofore, it has been determined in future to place no other restriction on the award of the bronze medal of the Department than that the student cannot receive it a second time for a work in the same section of the same stage of the course.

In conclusion, it is desirable that the drawings in Stage 8 should in future come up to the Spring Exhibition, so as to be shown at the same time as the drawings in Stage 9, and in future this will be the case. As, however, the interval would be too long to wait for the Spring of 1856, and as the schools would hardly be prepared for sending up the full number to the Spring Exhibition of 1855, all schools are *permitted* to send two works in Stage 8, if able, in April 1855, and all those usually sending drawings in Stage 8 will be *required* to send 4 works to the Spring Exhibition of 1856.

RICHARD REDGRAVE.

REPORT on the WORKS in the ELEMENTARY STAGES of INSTRUCTION sent up for Inspection, November 1854.

In accordance with a suggestion in the last Report (December 1853), it was determined to associate one of the provincial masters in the commission of three appointed to award the prizes in the earlier stages of instruction; and at a meeting of the masters afterwards held at Marlborough House, Mr. Young Mitchell, head master of the Sheffield school, was deputed by them to fulfil this duty for the present year (1854).

In the Report alluded to mention was further made of the change of practice, in respect to the sending up works for inspection, a limited number of drawings in specified stages, from examples prescribed by the Department, being then for the first time required. We have now to state that the experience of two years has confirmed the successful working of these regulations, and we are anxious to see them, if possible, still more closely defined and scrupulously enforced.

The uniformity of copies appears to have induced a spirit of emulation amongst the competing pupils in each school, which has obviously raised the standard of the schools collectively, and in numerous cases it was found very difficult to decide betwixt the respective claims of drawings from the same school, the identity of subject and almost equal excellence of the several works rendering the selection of any one in particular almost a speculative art. These circumstances, we apprehend it will be found, have caused a greater number of medals to be awarded on this than on any previous occasion; and for this reason we would here suggest that some more marked distinction in favour of those necessarily few works which display great and indisputable superiority should be made, and we should be glad to see a silver medal, or other special reward given to such works. One result of this would be to carry out more fully the admitted principle of the competition of schools with each other; at the same time, in order to uphold the value of these medals, it would perhaps be better to give one such medal only in a stage, and that only in certain specified advanced stages, withholding them altogether in the elementary or preparatory sections of each of the main classes or groups of studies. In accordance with these views we have marked several drawings which we think entitled to special reward, and beg to submit them for further consideration.

With respect to the general relative excellence of the drawings submitted on this occasion, we have already stated that there is a marked improvement, better methods of manipulation, and more careful teaching being very generally perceptible. We think it right, however, to state that there are some serious exceptions to this rule, and that in several instances it is evident most objectionable processes have been allowed to prevail in the various stages of outline drawing, particularly in Stage 2 (ornament outlined from the flat), the drawings from several schools have been *transferred* from previous rough outlines, whilst in other instances the still more reprehensible practice of *squaring* the drawing, and probably also the copy, has been permitted, and in a few cases even we have had reason to fear that actual tracing and transferring, *i.e.* of one side of a regularly balanced piece of ornament, has been practised. The two latter proceedings are clearly unjustifiable, indeed fraudulent, whilst the former practice we think very unadvisable, and calculated to lead to careless and incorrect habits of drawing, by no means atoned for by the superior neatness which seems to be the end sought for by transferring.

In the sections of geometry and perspective great difficulty was found in arriving at just conclusions, owing to the diversity of the copies in use, and the latitude allowed, as to the number, or rather the quality of work allowed to be submitted by the several schools; some further specific regulations in these sections seem to be required.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Lastly, we have to suggest that it would greatly facilitate the labours of the examiners on future occasions if the masters of the schools followed the instruction of numbering their drawings according to their own opinion of their respective merits. This has been done in one or two cases; but we should gladly see the practice made imperative on all. We believe a rule to that effect was formerly instituted, and it has probably fallen into desuetude only from inadvertence.

(Signed) J. C. ROBINSON,
Curator of the Musuem.

YOUNG MITCHELL,
Head Master at Sheffield School of Art.

OCTAVIUS HUDSON,
Superintendent of Surface Decoration.

LIST of the NAMES of the STUDENTS to whom MEDALS were awarded at the Autumn Exhibition, 1854.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Adams, Thomas	Worcester	8 b.
Allan, J. B.	Normal, Marlborough House	5 b.
Allsop, John	Birmingham	2 b. 3 b. 13 a.
Anderson, John	Aberdeen	8 b.
Anderson, John	Newcastle-under-Lyme	4 b.
Andrews, Willliam	Coventry	1 c. 3 b. 5 b. 10 b.
Armstrong, C.	Normal, Marlborough House	8 c.
Armstrong, M.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1 c. 6 a. 13 a.
Aspin, Joshua	Macclesfield	1 c.
Aspley, James	St. Martin's, Long Acre, District	3 b.
Atkinson, George M.	Cork	1 c. 3 b. 5 b.
Bagshaw, John	Coventry	11 a.
Baird, James	Paisley	11 b.
Balfour, Margaret	Dunfermline	7 b.
Barret, Alexander	Manchester	11 b.
Bassitt, Richard	Waterford	6 a.
Bayley, Sarah Jane	Warrington	7 b.
Beadan, James	Hereford	3 b.
Bellati, Antonio	Spitalfields	5 b.
Bennett, William Hassall	Macclesfield	2 b.
Berry, T.	Normal, for Flower Drawing	10
Bickerton, Thomas A.	Worcester	10 A. 12 A.
Bird, George O.	Manchester	1 c.
Birchley, Evan	Worcester	1 a.
Birkes, Thomas	Warrington	7 a.
Blair, John	Paisley	3 b. 4 b.
Blizard, Edward	Spitalfields	5 b.
Bompas, Selina	Metropolitan Female	2 b.
Boon, William	Potteries, Stoke	10 a.
Bott, Thomas	Worcester	8 b.
Boulter, James	Cheltenham	6 a.
Bowen, Thomas	Swansea	4 b.
Bowlt, Bartholomew	Newcastle-on-Tyne	13 a.
Burchett, E.	Normal, Marlborough House	6 a.
Burnet, Robert	Chester	1 a.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Bradley, T. A.	Sheffield	1 b.
Brenan, James	Dublin	5 b.
Brew, Benjamin M.	Limerick	1 a.
Brogan, George	Glasgow	5 b.
Brook, S. N.	Chester	3 a.
Brown, John	Glasgow	12 a.
Brownlow, W.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3 b.
Caddick, Isaac	Dudley	3 b.
Caldwell, George	Hereford	2 b.
Campbell, A.	Glasgow	1 b. 13 a.
Carmichael, M.	Metropolitan Female	10A. 10 B.
Carroll, Joseph	York	8 b.
Carter, W. A.	Tavistock	1 b.
Cartwright, John	Stourbridge	2 b. 5 b.
Challands, Joseph	Nottingham	1 c.
Chalmers, Elizabeth	Aberdeen	10 b. 13 a.
Chambers, Micah	Durham	2 b. 6 a.
Cherrey, William	Glasgow	1 b.
Clarke, T. C.	Normal, Marlborough House	2 b.
Clarke, Charles McDonald*	Manchester	8 b. 12 a.
Cleghorn, Theodore	Finsbury	5 b. 10 b.
Clement, Leonard	Chester	1 c.
Cook, Thornhill J.	Bristol	2 b.
Cowell, Helen	Metropolitan Female	2 b.
Cristall, Harry	Rotherhithe	2 b.
Crookston, D.	Glasgow	1 a.
Couner, Robert	Glasgow	5 b.
Currans, G.	Normal, Marlborough House	6 a.
Dangerfield, Edward	Cheltenham	3 b.
Davies, Thomas	Manchester	3 b. 8 a.
Davies, William	Manchester	3 b.
Davis, Edwin J.	Worcester	5 b.
Dawson, John	Potteries, Stoke	2 b. 3 b
Dixon, Daniel	Manchester	10 A.
Dobell, Isabella	Cheltenham	10 a.
Donnel, Thomas Charles	Manchester	7 B.
Donnelly, Thomas	Limerick	6 a.
Downing, William	Manchester	4 b. 5 b.
Duffield, John	Norwich	10 b.
Dunbar, Elizabeth	Glasgow	3 a.
Dracass, John	Worcester	1 c.
Drake, William	Potteries, Stoke	7 b.
Earl, E.	Potteries, Newcastle under Lyme	1 a.
Edward, John	Dunfermline	1 a.
Edwards, John	Potteries, Burslem	3 b.
Edwards, Maria	Metropolitan Female	4 b.
Eliwart, Esther	Metropolitan Female	13 a.
Elliot, Rebecca	Metropolitan Female	3 b. 4 b.
Emslie, John Philips	Finsbury	1 c.
Evans, Richard	Chester	6 a.

* Silver Medal, Stage 8 b.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Evans, Charles	Manchester	1 a.
Evers, Charles	Stourbridge	4 b.
Fielding, Robert	Manchester	13 a.
Fillans, W.	Glasgow	10 a
Fisher, Alexander	Potteries, Stoke	8 b. 11 b.
Ford, G.	Normal, Marlborough House	3 b.
Foster, John	St. Martin's District, London	1 a.
Foster, William	Spitalfields	2 b.
Fotheringham, W.	Normal, Marlborough House	11 b.
Franks, William	Nottingham	1 b.
Gallimore, Samuel	Potteries, Stoke	4 b. 6 a.
Gaskell, Agnes	Warrington	10 a.
Gibbon, Henry	Durham	1 c. 2 b.
Glass, A.	Potteries, Burslem	2 b.
Goggin, James	Limerick	1 a.
Good, W.	Charterhouse District School	1 a.
Goodall, Alfred	Spitalfields	1 c. 6 a.
Gordon, Joseph	Carlisle	1 a.
Griffiths, Thomas	Chester	7 a.
Griffiths, Richard	Carnarvon	1 c. 2 b. 5 a.
Greanes, William	Manchester	6 a.
Green, M. A.	Metropolitan, Female	11 b.
Greenaway, F. W.	Normal, Marlborough House	6 a. 10 a.
Greenough, W.	Sheffield	2 b.
Grimes, Francis	Coventry	5 b.
Grose, Ann	Metropolitan Female	3 b.
Grubb, Eliza L. W.	Waterford	1 a.
Gummery, Henry	Worcester	10 b.
Guthrie, M.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4 b.
Hadley, James	Worcester	6 a.
Hamer, Rothwell	Manchester	8 b.
Hammersley, H.	Potteries, Stoke	13 a.
Hammersley, William	Potteries, Stoke	13 a.
Hampshire, ——	Cheltenham	2 b.
Hancock, Henry	Potteries, Stoke	12 a. 13 a.
Hardy, M. E.	Warrington	2 b. 6 a.
Harman, Harriet	Cork	10 a. 11 b. 13 a.
Harman, Hester	Cork	10 a.
Harold, Henry	Finsbury	5 a. 10 a. 2 b. 5 b.
Harris, John	Nottingham	2 b.
Harris, R. H.	Limerick	1 c. 2 b.
Harrison, Edwin	Potteries, Newcastle-under-Lyme	3 b. 6 a.
Hart, W.	Potteries, Burslem	1 a.
Hawkins, Caroline	Metropolitan Female	7 b.
Hay, Isabella	Paisley	13 a.
Hays, Elizabeth	Durham	1 c. 12 a. 13 a.
Hays, Margaret	Durham	12 a.
Hay, Charles	Paisley	2 b.
Heald, Alfred	Nottingham	7 b.
Heath, Maria	Birmingham	4 b.
Heaviside, Thomas	Durham	2 b. 4 b. 5 b. 10 a.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Higgs, Mary	Metropolitan Female	3 b. 4 b.
Hill, John	Warrington	2 b. 6 a.
Hill, Louisa	Glasgow	8 a.
Hingley, Jabez	Dudley	5 b.
Holden, Samuel	Warrington	3 b. 4 b.
Hollinshead, J.	Potteries, Newcastle-under Lyme	3 b.
Holmes, Mary Ann	Warrington	4 b. 5 a. 7 b.
Holyoake, William	Birmingham	8 b.
Hoole, C.	Sheffield	12 a.
Horn, J.	Normal, Marlborough House	8 c.
Howston, Mary	Paisley	13 a.
Howard, Margaret	Metropolitan Female	3 b.
Humphries, Robert	Cheltenham	1 c.
Hunt, Emily	Spitalfields	2 b.
Hutchison, J. G.	Aberdeen	1 a.
Hyndman, Robert	Dublin	2 b.
James, Jane	Metropolitan Female	1 c. 5 a.
Jefferson, Richard	Spitalfields	10 a.
Jennings, John	Worcester	5 a.
Jewsbury, T.	Normal, Marlborough House	8 b.
Johnson, John	Warrington	2 b. 3 b. 13 b.
Johnson, Margaret	Metropolitan Female	6 a.
Johnson, Richard	Chester	5 a.
Johnston, Emma	Metropolitan Female	6 a.
Jones, Fanny	Hereford	5 b. 6 a.
Jones, Picton	Swansea	1 b.
Kelly, Mary	Glasgow	13 a.
Kennedy, John	Dublin	1 a. 1 c. 3 b. 5 b. 11 b. 13 a.
King, T. B.	Normal, Marlborough House	4 b.
Kinsey, W. B.	Birmingham	1 a.
Knight, Anne	Spitalfields	2 b.
Knight, M. S.	Metropolitan Female	13 a.
Laxon, George	Coventry	7 b. 13 a.
Lawrence, Robert	Cork	2 b.
Legge, J.	Normal, Marlborough House	10 a.
Legge, J. W.	Aberdeen	3 b. 6 a.
Leech, William	Wolverhampton	4 b.
Leese, Ruben	Potteries, Burslem	10 a.
Lockwood, Thomas	Chester	1 b.
Long, S. J.	Normal, Marlborough House	13 a.
Louel, Thomas	Spitalfields	7 a.
Lower, Wm. Henry	Coventry	2 b.
Lynex, Richard	Birmingham	6 a.
Lynch, Thomas	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 a.
MacCloy, John P.	Waterford	2 b.
McDonnell, F. A. C.	Dublin	8 b.
MacDougall, A. B.	Spitalfields	5 a.
MacDowell, James	Glasgow	11 b.
MacKechnie, John	Paisley	12 a.
McKinlay, M.	Glasgow	13 a.
MacLaren, Walter	Potteries, Burslem	8 a.
Marsh, James	Glasgow	2 b.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Maybury, Maria	Worcester	13 a.
Mead, D.	Normal, Marlborough House	2 b.
Millward, Benjamin	Birmingham	2 b.
Mitcheson, G.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	11 b. 12 a.
Moore, Maria	Waterford	1 c.
Moore, Ada	Birmingham	12 a.
Morgan, John S.	Cork	3 B. 12 a.
Mosley, Samuel	Nottingham	3 b.
Moyes, Henry	Cheltenham	2 b.
Muckley, J. F.	Stourbridge	6 a.
Murray, William	Paisley	11 b.
Nash, Theodosia	Bristol	1 c.
Neal, Henry J.	Worcester	4 b.
Needham, John	Warrington	1 a.
Neilson, Thomas	Glasgow	4 b.
Northwood, John	Stourbridge	4 b.
O'Hallaran, Patrick	Limerick	3 b.
Ollis, George	Limerick	6 a.
Osborne, S.	Sheffield	2 b.
O'Shea, Henry	Cork	6 a.
Owen, Samuel	Coventry	12 a.
Packwood, George	Cheltenham	1 a.
Paddock, William	Birmingham	1 b.
Park, William	Glasgow	10 a.
Partridge, Edmund	Dudley	1 c.
Pattison, William	Cork	1 a. 1 c. 4 b.
Paul, James	Glasgow	3 b.
Pedley, George	Potteries, Hanley	6 a.
Peet, Octavia	Waterford	1 c.
Penny, George	Cheltenham	10 a.
Penow, James	Penzance	1 a.
Penrose, Maria	Waterford	5 b.
Phillips, Thomas	Chester	1 a. 1 c.
Plum, Robert P.	Worcester	2 b.
Pilkington, Francis	Manchester	13 a.
Pincott, James	Cheltenham	4 b. 7 a.
Pilsbury, R.	Potteries, Burslem	1 c. 2 b. 6 a. 10 a. 11 b. 13 a.
Porteous, William	Paisley	12 a.
Poole, Hezekiah	Potteries, Hanley	2 b.
Powell, Charles	Finsbury	10 a.
Preston, John	Manchester	8 b.
Preston, Mary A.	Birmingham	10 a.
Pritchard, Zachariah	Macclesfield	5 b.
Richards, Charles*	Birmingham	11 b. 12 a.
Roberts, George	Manchester	2 b.
Roberts, John	Potteries, Stoke	11 b.
Robinson, J.	Charterhouse	2 b.
Robinson, Charles	Finsbury	1 c. 8 b.
Robinson, William	Manchester	12 a.
Rogerson, James	Glasgow	6 a.

* Silver Medal, Stage 12 a.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Routledge, Robert	Manchester	1 c. 1 a.
Row, Frederick	Stourbridge	10 a.
Rowe, John	Penzance	1 c. 2 b. 3b. 4 b. 5 a. 6 a. 13 a.
Roylance, George	Macclesfield	1 a.
Rushton, Josiah	Worcester	6 a. 11 b.
Ryan, Charles	Dublin	6 a.
Salmon, Alexander	Bristol	2 b. 13 a.
Sawkins, Isabel	Metropolitan Female	1 a.
Seymour, Kate F.	Dublin	1 c.
Scott, William	Birmingham	4 b.
Scrivener, Robert	Potteries, Stoke	5 b.
Sharpley, Joseph	Macclesfield	5 b.
Sheldrick, Agnes	Camden Town District School	2 b.
Shepherd, James	Aberdeen	2 b.
Sherwood, John	Macclesfield	4 b.
Shufflebotham, W.	Newcastle under-Lyme	2 b.
Simpkins, ——	Nottingham	6 a.
Slinn, W. H.	Sheffield	1 b.
Smart, Thomas	Dudley	10 a.
Smith, Henry	York	2 b.
Smith, Mary	Metropolitan Female	2 b.
Smith, Charles	Manchester	10 a.
Smith, R. G.	Sheffield	3 b. 6 a. 13 a.
Speight, Arthur	Potteries Stoke	10 a.
Stanley, Jas. G.	Worcester	1 a. 3 b.
Stanway, David	Macclesfield	4 b. 10 a.
Stanyer, Frederick	Chester	2 b. 3 b.
Stevenson, Thomas	Birmingham	3 b. 4 b.
Stock, Fanny	Metropolitan Female	1 a.
Strangman, Eliza W.	Waterford	5 b. 1 c
Strathdee, Alexander	Aberdeen	3 b.
Stubbs, Edwin	Wolverhampton	5 a.
Stubbs, G. A.	Normal, Marlborough House	11 b. 12 a. 13 a.
Stubbs, Samuel	Macclesfield	4 b.
Taylor, Edward	Potteries, Burslem	4 b.
Taylor, John	Glasgow	6 a.
Tennant, Ann A.	Camden Town	2 b.
Theaker, G.	Sheffield	8 b. 10 b.
Thompson, Sarah Ann	Manchester	5 b.
Thorpe, Robert	Manchester	2 b.
Thwaites, James	Spitalfields	10 a.
Todhunter, Jane*	Metropolitan Female	10 b. 12 a.
Townroe, R.	Sheffield	8 b.
Tudor, Samuel F.	Warrington	1 c.
Tunbridge, Emma	Metropolitan Female	7 b.
Turner, E. P.	Sheffield	8 a. 8 b. 10 b.
Turner, W.	Sheffield	12 a.
Turton, W.	Sheffield	3 b.
Trewby, G. C.	Normal, Marlborough House	5 b. 12 a. 2 b.

* Silver Medal.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Urie, Robert	Paisley	1 c.
Vernon, J. R.	Normal, Marlborough House	8 b.
Wagstaff, J.	Normal, Marlborough House	3 b. 4 b.
Wakefield, Charles	York	4 b.
Walker, Joseph B.	Potteries, Burslem	3 b. 6 a.
Walter, John H.	Dudley	4 b. 6 a.
Wardle, George*	Macclesfield	5 b. 6 a. 7 b. 8 b.
Webb, Joseph	Wolverhampton	5 b.
Wells, Christopher	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	5 b.
West, Adam	Manchester	7 a.
Westbury, H.	Charter-house District School	1 b.
White, Edward	Paisley	3 b.
White, Jane	Cork	11 b.
Whitelaw, J.	Glasgow	1 c. 2 b.
Whitham, Thomas	Leeds	6 a.
Whitman, James	Saint Martin's District	1 a.
Wilcox, William	Coventry	1 c.
Wilson, Helena	Metropolitan Female	5 b. 12 a.
Wilson, Thomas	Macclesfield	4 b. 10 a.
Woodcock, Mary Jane	Penzance	7 b.
Wright, J. G.	Wolverhampton	1 b.
Wyme, John	Carnarvon	5 a.
Yates, H	Nottingham	10 a.
Young, Hugh	Glasgow	2 b.

* Silver Medal.

BOARD of TRADE,—Department of Science and Art.—Local Exhibition of Students' Prize Drawings.

SCHOOL of ART.	Exhibition opened.	Number of Visitors.			REMARKS.
		Morn.	Even.	Total.	
Nottingham	July 25	554	8,765	9,319	
Coventry	Aug. 1	1,952	1,923	3,878	
Sheffield	,, 8	930	4,296	5,226	
Warrington	,, 15	967	1,891	2,858	On two days a charge for admission; morning, 1*d.*; evening, 2*d.*
York	,, 22	367	337	704	Open only three days, and till 11 A.M. the fourth day.
Chester	,, 29	446	2,074	2,520	A charge of 6*d.* made to those who came without tickets.
Manchester	Sept. 4	about		4,500	Open four days and five evenings.
Birmingham	,, 12	2,300	1,582	3,882	Of this number, 314 paid 6*d.* each for admission.
Norwich	,, 18	1,089	1,875	2,964	
Newcastle	,, 26	888	1,952	2,840	
Durham	Oct. 3	689	696	1,385	Committee's receipts for admissions, 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
Dunfermline	,, 10	1,760	2,737	4,497	
Paisley	,, 17	592	2,104	2,696	
Glasgow	,, 23	2,416	3,197	5,613	Open only three days, the 26th being a Fast-day.
Aberdeen	,, 31	137	1,316	1,453	
Worcester	Nov. 15	1,639	1,071	2,710	Open only three days.
Wolverhampton	,, 21	317	2,463	2,780	
Dudley	,, 28	990	508	1,498	
Stourbridge	Dec. 5	803	876	1,679	
Cheltenham	,, 12	1,004	414	1,418	
Hereford	,, 19	258	192	450	
Swansea	,, 26	762	676	1,438	
Total number of visitors		20,860	40,948	66,308	

Names of the various Schools.		Stage I.												Stage II.				Stage III.				Sec	
		Section A.				Section B.				Section C.				—				Section A.					
		No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.
Aberdeen	1853	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Birmingham	1842	4	.	4	1	.	.	2	1	4	.	1	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.
Bristol	. .	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.
Carlisle	. .	4	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	4	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Carnarvon	. .	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Cheltenham	. .	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.
Chester	1853	4	.	5	2	.	.	2	1	4	.	5	2	4	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	4	.
Cork	1849	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	2	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Coventry	1844	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	2	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Dublin	1849	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Dudley	. .	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Dunfermline	. .	4	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	4	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Durham	1853	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	4	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	4	.
Glasgow	1845	4	.	4	1	.	.	5	2	4	.	4	1	4	.	4	2	.	.	3	1	4	.
Hereford	. .	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Leeds	. .	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Limerick	1852	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Macclesfield	1850	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Manchester	1842	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.
Metropolitan, including—																							
Training and Normal, Male.	. .	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	.
Central, Female	1842	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Saint Martin's	. .	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Camden Town	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rotherhithe	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Charter House	. .	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spitalfields	. .	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Finsbury	1853	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1844	4	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Norwich	. .	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Nottingham	. .	4	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	4	.	3	1	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Paisley	1848	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Penzance	. .	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Potteries:																							
Stoke	1847	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Hanley	. .	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Burslem	. .	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	1	4	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	.
Newcastle under-Lyme.	. .	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Sheffield	1843	4	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	4	.	2	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.
Stourbridge	1851	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Swansea	. .	4	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Tavistock	. .	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Warrington	1853	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	3	3	.	.	2	.	4	.
Waterford	. .	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	3	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Wolverhampton	. .	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
Worcester	1851	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
York	1843	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	.

Stage IV.								Stage V.								Stage VI.				Stage VII.				Stage VIII.								Stage X.				Stage XI.				Stage XII.				Stage XIII.				Totals of Works.		Total Number of Medals awarded.
Section A.				Section B.				Section A.				Section B.				—				—				Section A. B.				Section C. D.				—				—				Section A.				Section B.				Section A.				Section B.						
No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	3	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	44	29	8
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	3	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	4	1	4	.	4	2	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	60	44	16
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	44	20	4
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	7	1
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	4	.	3	2	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	12	4
.	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	4	.	1	1	4	.	2	1	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	44	28	10
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	.	4	.	3	2	.	3	4	2	.	3	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	44	38	15
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	1	1	4	.	7	1	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	3	4	1	.	3	4	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	44	54	11
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	4	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	38	10
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	29	6
.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	5	1	.	3	2	.	.	3	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	44	10	2
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	4	.	4	2	4	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	3	1	1	.	3	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	44	38	12
.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	4	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	52	22
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	13	4
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.	.	.	.	4	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	3	4	.	3	1	4	.	1	1	4	.	8	4	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	60	42	7
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.	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	3	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	44	26	11
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	1	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	2	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	44	25	9
.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	3	1	4	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	2	4	.	2	2	4	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	60	24	15
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	3	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	16	2
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	44	23	14
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	2	.	3	3	1	.	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	16	6
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	2	1	4	.	4	1	4	.	8	4	.	2	.	.	4	.	5	2	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	3	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	60	53	18
.	1	.	.	4	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	44	17	6
.	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	13	2
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.	.	.	.	4	.	3	2	4	.	2	1	4	.	4	2	4	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	44	37	17
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	4	2	4	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	2	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	44	30	8
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	4	1	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	18	4
.	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	4	2	4	.	1	2	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	4	.	3	1	4	.	3	1	4	.	4	1	4	.	3	1	4	.	3	1	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	60	48	17
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	44	17	3
Grand Total																																																			13

APPENDIX F.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Registrar of Designs for the year 1854.

Designs Office, 1, Whitehall,
17 January 1855.

Sir,

In forwarding the Tables of Registrations and Fees for the year 1854 it will be apparent, that very little comment if any will be required. I last year entered into an elaborate report of all the details connected with this office, including a summary of the various Acts of Parliament regarding registration, a history of the proceedings of the office for ten years under the various changes which have taken place in the law, and a detailed statement of the effects which, in my opinion, had been and were likely to be produced by those changes.

Any report sent in this year would be merely a recapitulation of the statements of last year, as nothing has occurred since that report which at all induces me to change or modify the opinions or assertions contained in it.

There has been, in fact, hardly any variation in the routine connected with the office, except a very slight falling off in the receipts, which, as I stated last year, may be expected exactly in proportion as the Acts are effective in repressing Piracy.

Tradesmen will not register ornamental designs if the healthy habit of each house, producing its own designs, has been effectively encouraged by former proceedings under the Registration Acts; in fact, as piracy becomes difficult and unprofitable, we must expect a decline in registrations, as persons will not persist in adopting a costly precaution after the necessity for it has ceased.

In my mind the increase of registration to any very remarkable extent, would be anything but a symptom of a healthy state of trade.

In proof of the truth of the view taken above, I may mention that within the last year litigation upon the subject of pirating registered designs has nearly ceased, and in no one instance have we been called on to produce our books, either in the Superior or County Courts, for the purpose of proving a registration, while the statements made by master manufacturers themselves is, that in almost all cases a letter of notification signifying that a design is protected by a registration, is quite sufficient to make the pirate discontinue the sale, without having recourse to ulterior proceedings.

These remarks, of course, refer more particularly to ornamental designs, and in reference to the useful department. I have simply to remark, that the number of registrations continue to be affected by the new Patent Laws, but not to the extent I had anticipated, the decline on the year only amounting to *eleven* registrations.

On the whole I have to report that the business of the office continues very much in its usual state, and, in proof that the system works well, that litigation has almost ceased.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Clement Johnson,
Registrar.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.
Board of Trade.

NUMBER of REGISTRATIONS of ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS in the year ended 31 December 1854, showing the Classes under which they have been registered.

Total Provisional Registrations.			COMPLETE REGISTRATIONS.													Total Complete Registrations.
			CLASSES													
Copyright Fee . .	1 year. 1*s.*	Copyright Fee - -	I. 3 years. 3*l.*	II. 3 years. 1*l.*	III. 3 years. 1*l.*	IV. 3 years. 1*l.*	V. 3 years. 10*s.*	VI. 3 years. 1*l.*	VII. *	VIII. 3 years. 1*l.*	IX. 9 months. 1*s.*	X. 9 months. 1*s.*	XI. 3 years. 5*s.*	XII. †	XIII. 1 year. 5*s.*	
	253		231	8	31	65	532	262	258 *a*	12	3	2,939	162	198 *b*	143	4,844

		s.	*d.*
* Class VII.	9 months copyright	1	0
,,	Extended term of 9 months	6	0
,,	Whole term of 18 months	7	0
a 19 ,,	were registered for 18 months.		

		s.	*d.*
† Class XII.	1 year	5	0
,,	Damasks, 1 year	5	0
,, ,,	Extended term of 2 years	16	0
,, ,,	Whole term of 3 years	20	0
b 23 ,, ,,	were registered for 3 years.		

AMOUNT of FEES and the CLASSES under which they have been received during the year ended 31 December 1854.

PROVISIONAL.			COMPLETE.															Total Receipts.
			CLASSES															
Registration Fees.	Transfers, Searches, Inspections, &c.	Total Fees.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	Registration Fees.	Transfers, Searches, Inspections, &c.	Total Fees.	
£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*
12 13	0 4	12 17	693 0	8 0	31 0	65 0	266 0	262 0	18 12	12 0	0 3	146 19	40 10	66 15	35 15	1,645 14	9 16	1,655 10	1,668 7

Number of Non-ornamental Designs Registered, together with the Amount of Fees and Stamps received in the Year ended 31 December 1854.

Provisional.				Complete.					Total Amount of Fees and Stamps, for Provisional and Complete Registrations.
Number of Registrations.	Registration Fees.	Transfers, Searchers, &c.	Total Fees.	Number of Registration.	Registration Fees.	Stamps, including Stamps on Transfers.	Transfers, Searches, &c.	Total Fees, Stamps, Searches, &c.	
77	£ s. 38 10	£ s. 3 15	£ s. 42 5	129	£ s. 645 0	£ s. 650 0	£ s. 11 6	£ s. 1306 6	£ s. 1348 11

Sculpture.

One Design . . . . . Fee £5 0 0.

Total Receipts and Expenses during the year ending December 31, 1854.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Expenses.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fees for registering, &c., ornamental designs .	1,668 7 0		Salaries, after deductions on account of superannuation fund and income-tax, amounting to 126*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*	1,501 8 2	
,, ,, useful designs . .	698 11 0		Incidental expenses, less 6*s.* 7*d.* income tax on wages	143 14 10	
,, ,, sculpture . . .	5 0 0				
		2,371 18 0			1,645 3 0
Stamps		650 0 0	Stamps (useful designs)		650 0 0
			Excess of income over expenditure		726 15 0
		£3,021 18 0			£3,021 18 0

Total excess of income over expenditure, including stamps, 1,376*l.* 15*s.*

Receipts on account of fees are paid into the Bank of England weekly to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General; receipts on account of stamps are paid to the Inland Revenue Department.

Payments on account of salaries and incidental expenses are paid by Her Majesty's Paymaster General, on a list furnished by this office to the Department of Science and Art.

Clement Johnson, Registrar.

Appendix F.

COPY OF PROVISIONAL REGISTER FOR 1854.

COPY of the REGISTER of NON-ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS provisionally registered during the Year ended 31st December 1854.

Date.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1854. Jan. 7	554	The daily indicator -	James Duffett, jun.	At Messrs. Garton and Stone's, railway carriers, St. Thomas' Street, Bristol, and 7, Dean St., Bedminster.
„ 16	555	Domestic oscillating cinder sifter.	Thomas Lavender -	Ratcliffe Terrace, Goswell Road.
„ 19	556	Invisible catch or fastening for miniature and other cases.	Carl V on Berg -	10, Bath Street, Newgate Street, manufacturer.
„ 20	557	Signal break - -	John Stoker -	Doncaster.
„ 31	558	The angle trisector -	Charles Jules Recordon.	At present staying at 6, New Buildings, Barnstaple, Devon, (Swiss).
Feb. 2	559	The Raglan surtout -	Thomas Geoghegan	94, Jermyn Street, St. James', tailor.
„ 8	560	Improved machine for nicking screws.	George Grace -	Granville Street, Birmingham.
„ 8	561	A cramp - -	Elijah Aldis -	31, North St., Manchester Sq., London.
„ 23	562	File for filing papers, bills, &c. &c.	Steph n Noris -	New Peter Street, Horseferry Road, Middlesex.
„ 24	563	Anti-friction regulating draught hames.	James Killmister -	20, Portland Road, London, saddler and harness maker.
Mar. 2	564	The angle quintsector	Charles Jules Recordon.	Braintree, Essex.
„ 3	565	Watch box - -	Alfred Hely - -	13A, Cannon Row, Westminster, civil engineer.
„ 4	566	The Abd-ul-Mejid cigar casing.	Michael Hyams & Co.	79, Long Lane, Smithfield.
„ 9	567	Seamless lady's shoe -	Walter Hart -	Horns Lane, King St., Norwich.
„ 11	568	Improved stair rod, with invisible eye.	Charles Rowley -	Newhall Street, Birmingham.
„ 16	569	Part of a bonnet -	Mary Ann Townsend	57, Walnut Tree Walk Lambeth, milliner.
„ 20	570	Improved clarionet -	Henry Distin -	Cranbourne St., Leicester Sq., London.
„ 24	571	A letter damper and stamper	Hardy and Jolly -	Denbigh Road, Westbourne Grove.
„ 25	572	Fowler and Minton's level and angle indicator.	Benjamin Fowler, pattern maker, and Henry Minton, roller turner.	both of Liverpool.
„ 25	573	Fowler and Minton's combination level and angle measurer.	Benjamin Fowler, pattern maker, and Henry Minton, roller turner.	both of Liverpool.
„ 28	574	Kane's field portmanteau.	Gregory Kane -	69, Dame Street, Dublin.
April 1	575	Duplex meat-hook -	John Poupard -	12, Maberly Terrace, Ball's Pond Road.
„ 7	576	The alliance shawl -	Alexander Ross -	4, Brunswick Place, Brixton Hill.
„ 10	577	Funeral carriage -	James Ball - -	20, New Quebec St., Portman Sq., carpenter and undertaker.
„ 11	578	Registered barrow or truck wheel & plank	John Foord & Sons	Rochester, Kent, builders.
„ 20	579	Emmett's chimney-top for the prevention of smoky chimnies, &c.	Alfred Emmett -	13, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

Date.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1854.				
May 8	580	Apparatus for forming cane into ribs for umbrellas, and such like purposes.	Frederick Peich and David Seligson.	6, Prince's Square, St. George's-in-the East, manufacturers of artificial whalebone.
„ 11	581	Purse or porte monnaie, denominated the "Equisite."	Thos. Pacey Keene	13, Furnival's Inn, barrister-at-law.
„ 17	582	Sherrard's railway train arrester.	John Sherrard	3, Meadow Pl., South Lambeth.
„ 17	583	Sherrard's ladies' pocket protector.	John Sherrard	3, Meadow Pl., South Lambeth.
June 7	584	A garden, water, and rolling engine.	Samuel Starkey	Holland House, Clapton, Middlesex.
„ 9	585	Improved stereoscope cosmorama lens.	Knight and Co.	Foster Lane, Cheapside, London.
„ 15	586	Self lubricating and cleansing cartridge.	Charles Crickmay	Lozells, Birmingham, gun and pistol manufacturer.
„ 15	587	Self-tilting cask or beer stand.	Thomas Rudd	10, St. Michael's Terrace, Pimlico.
„ 26	588	Poultry feeder	Barnard and Bishop	Norwich, iron founders.
„ 28	589	Chadburn's stereoscopic camera.	Chas. Hen. Chadburn	71, Lord St., Liverpool, manufacturing optician.
July 7	590	Extractor of square and cubic boots.	Chas. Jules Recordon	Henry St., Avenue Rd., Regent's Park.
„ 17	591	Improvement in gun cases.	Geo. Gibson Bussey	173, High Holborn, London.
„ 17	592	An iron arm-chair-bedstead, and couch.	Henry Brown	1, Farnham Pl., Gravel Lane, Southwark.
Aug. 9	593	Anatomical coatee shirt	Joshua James	30, Edward Terrace, Caledonian Road.
„ 11	594	Derrick beam	Thomas Neave	Nicholas Street, St. Peter's Road, Mile End.
„ 18	595	Perforated polisher and sharpener.	Richard Edwards	12, Fairfield Place, Bow, Middlesex.
„ 31	596	Urinal and privy for the public streets.	John Classon	Northumberland Buildings, Dublin, merchant.
Sept. 9	597	Walking boot	H. Marshall	The Green, Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturer.
„ 12	598	Smoke consumer	G. Wharton	Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
„ 18	599	Transparent watch dial	John Anstey	Coventry, watch jeweller.
„ 19	600	Sub-auriga carriage	G. J. Walker	White Lion Street, Norton Folgate.
„ 21	601	Portable closet receptacle.	Joseph Victor	Wadebridge, zinc worker, &c.
„ 23	602	Reference book edging	Francis Palling	Lambeth.
„ 23	603	Gas stove	Benjamin Wheeler	Albert Street, Nottingham.
„ 29	604	The Portland gum or damper vase.	John Relfe	Old Montague Glass Works, Old Montague Street, Brick Lane, Whitechapel, glassmanufacturer.
„ 30	605	The noiseless railway metallic grooved lath.	Charles Davis	40, Castle St. East, Oxford St., London, window blind maker.
Oct. 4	606	The portable sketching stool, easel, and folio, or box.	Jas. Renshaw Cooper	1, Bridge St., Manchester, bookseller.
„ 4	607	New fastener for studs, buttons, and bracelets, in gold, silver, or other metals.	William Williams	William Street, New North Road, Islington.
„ 9	608	A camp tent	Edward Mudd and Austen Perkins	Dartford, sail maker; Erith, sailmaker, both in county of Kent.

Appendix F.

COPY OF PROVISIONAL REGISTER FOR 1854.

Date.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1854. Oct. 9	609	Robson's registered chimney pots & caps	Charles Oswald Robson.	Belmont Wharf, York Road, King's Cross, London.
„ 10	610	Midwifery torniquet	Walter Sandell Mappin.	Birmingham.
„ 12	611	Whip socket mounting	James Septimus Cockings.	26, Ann Street, Birmingham.
„ 13	612	Improved postage stamp and label attacher.	Bennett Heywood -	Dalkey, Co. Dublin, Esquire.
„ 17	613	Piatti's compass -	Thomas Piatti -	Paris.
„ 25	614	Pen, pencil, and knife holder.	Hare and Co. - -	31, Essex St., Strand, London.
„ 25	615	Bullet - - -	Frederick Hinton -	Lyme.
„ 27	616	Grass plot edge chipping machine.	Thomas Dyke -	Long Newton, Darlington.
„ 27	617	Shot charger - -	Holden & Nicholas	Brook St., St. Paul's, Birmingham.
Nov. 10	618	Double barrelled quadruple purchase crab.	John Green - -	11, Lower Fisher Gate, Nottingham.
„ 20	619	Archery glove - -	Joseph Feltham -	2, Barbican, glove maker.
„ 24	620	Protecting cannon -	David Stephens Brown.	2, Alexandrian Lodge, Old Kent Road, London.
„ 25	621	Steam pump - -	Carrett, Marshall, and Co.	Sun foundry, Leeds.
„ 25	622	Deep water lift engine	Carrett, Marshall, and Co.	Sun foundry, Leeds.
„ 27	623	Penholder - -	Edward David Robinson.	Birmingham.
„ 29	624	Improved ink bottle -	Nathan Dickins -	22, Chester Gate., Stockport.
„ 30	625	A biseau showcard -	F. & W. Collins -	Peterborough Court, Fleet Street.
Dec. 4	626	Grove's showcard stiffener.	Daniel Bond Grove	11, Icknield Street West, Birmingham.
„ 9	627	Elasticated stock -	T. J. Mason and Co.	9, Huggin Lane, Wood St., wholesale stock manufacturers.
„ 9	628	Double-acting taper planing apparatus.	James Wilson - -	6, Downham Road, Islington.
„ 11	629	The cottage or camp stove: "The Economist."	Charles Alfred Gardner and Robert Smith.	38, Surrey Row, Blackfriars Road, Surrey, manufacturers.
„ 11	630	The cottage or camp stove: "The Economist."	Charles Alfred Gardner and Robert Smith.	38, Surrey Row, Blackfriars Road, Surrey, manufacturers.

COPY of the REGISTER of NON-ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS registered during the Year ended 31st December 1854.

Date.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1854.				
Jan. 2	3545	A shot charger - -	Holden and Nicholas	Brook Street, St. Paul's, Birmingham.
,, 2	3546	Reversible sofa bed -	Wm. Meyerstein -	47, Friday St., City, London.
,, 5	3547	An adjusting arm for reclining chairs.	Henry Hill and Richard Millard.	7, Duncannon Street, London.
,, 6	3548	The Windsor cravat -	Dent, Allcroft, & Co.	Wood St., Cheapside, warehousemen.
,, 7	3549	Captain Field's impd. parallel rule.	J. D. Potter - -	31, Poultry.
,, 7	3550	Button - - -	Hammond, Turner, and Sons.	Birmingham.
,, 7	3551	Metal button - -	Hammond, Turner, and Sons.	Birmingham.
,, 10	3552	Water-closet - -	Stock and Son -	Birmingham.
,, 19	3553	A plugged jar and cover.	Batty and Co. - -	101 and 102, Leadenhall St., City.
,, 20	3554	Portmanteau - -	Henry Greaves -	Birmingham.
,, 23	3555	American envelope -	Waterlow and Sons	London Wall, manufacturing stationers.
,, 23	3556	A dispatch writing case.	Henry Hill and Richard Millard.	7, Duncannon Street, London.
,, 28	3557	A manger - -	Peter Arkell -	16, Elizabeth Place, Brixton Hill.
,, 31	3558	A lamp - - -	Paul Wagenmann -	Bonn, Rhenish Prussia.
Feb. 2	3559	A spring hook spinning bait.	John Cheek -	132, Oxford St., London, fishing-tackle manufacturer.
,, 3	3560	Ladies' waistband clasp.	Walsh and Brierley	Halifax, manufacturers.
,, 4	3561	Machine for washing flyers and other articles.	Wm. Oxley and Co.	City of Manchester.
,, 7	3562	A tooth-brush -	Henry Thos. Boden	Birmingham.
,, 13	3563	The paragon four-hole button.	Wm. Aston - -	Princip St. Works, Birmingham.
,, 16	3564	Church hassock or footstool.	Stephen Plummer -	The Factory, back of the Post Office, Upper Holloway.
,, 17	3565	Marine safety lanthorn	John Willcox -	Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmonger.
,, 18	3566	The Raglan surtout -	Thomas Geoghegan	94, Jermyn Street, St. James', tailor.
,, 20	3567	Fagan's universal linen marker.	Michael Fagan -	Paradise St., Sheffield, merchant.
,, 21	3568	Tooth-brush guard -	Gay and Son -	113, High Holborn, dressing case makers.
,, 23	3569	A base coin detector -	Fawcett and Butterworth.	Manchester.
,, 24	3570	Portable folding camera.	Fred. Scott Archer -	105, Great Russell St., Bloomsbury, photographer.
,, 25	3571	Fuller's ice pail, for refrigerating liquids.	Wm. Fuller - -	60, Jermyn Street, St. James'.
,, 27	3572	Impd. double-action syringe or garden engine.	Wm. Streeton, sen.	4, Hackney Rd., London, brass founder.
Mar. 2	3573	Letter clip and bill file	John Allday -	Birmingham.
,, 4	3574	Lady's mantle -	Nicoll, Haynes, and Simes.	Warwick House, Regent Street.
,, 10	3575	Hill's new camp bedstead.	John Hill - -	212, Piccadilly, London.
,, 10	3576	Surface draining plough.	Thomas Jenner -	High St., Southover, Lewes, Sussex.
,, 18	3577	An artiste's cornet à piston.	Henry Distin -	Cranbourne St., Leicester Sq London.

Appendix F.

COPY OF REGISTER OF DESIGNS FOR 1854.

Date.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1854. Mar. 21	3578	Seamless lady's shoe -	Walter Hart -	Horns Lane, King St., Norwich.
„ 25	3579	A levigator - -	William Wahler - and Peter Hooker -	22, Middleton Street, Clerkenwell. 12, Pump Row, Old Street Road, St. Luke's.
„ 28	3580	The sling action beer-engine.	Thomas Frederick Hale.	Narrow Wine Street, Bristol, brass founder.
„ 29	3581	The Albert star fire-lighter.	George Marriott -	Spa Rd., Bermondsey, manufacturer.
„ 29	3582	Adjustable tilt-rest for beer barrels.	Deane, Dray & Deane	London Bridge, manufacturers.
„ 30	3583	Table Knife - -	Charles Ward -	69, Eccleshall Road, Sheffield.
„ 31	3584	Lath, with grove and sliding balls for carrying curtains.	Thomas Taylor -	49, Coney St., York.
„ 31	3585	Door shutter - -	William Conrads -	5, Southbank Street, St. John's Wood, London.
April 6	3586	Oil-cake mill - -	Robert Lane -	Cirencester, Gloucestershire, machinist.
„ 7	3587	Fastening for pocket-books and leather cases.	Abel Holloway -	Birmingham.
„ 10	3588	Teeth used in bone mills or machines.	R. & J. Rankin -	Liverpool.
„ 10	3589	Form of certain parts of machines used for wringing & mangling clothes and other articles.	Williamson, Bros. -	Stainton, nr. Kendal, Westmoreland.
„ 13	3590	Improved clod crusher	Thos. Wm. Wedlake & Richard Drudy.	Hornchurch, Essex, agricultural implement makers.
May 10	3591	Spring fastener for porte monnaies, cigar cases, &c.	Christian Weintrand, jun.	Offenbach, O.M., Grand Duchy of Hesse, and 4, King Street, Cheapside, London, manufacturer.
„ 12	3592	The tout à tait travelling bag or portmanteau.	Geo. Langford Williams.	41, New Bond St., London, trunk & camp equipage maker.
„ 15	3593	Impd. kitchen range, or economical cooking apparatus.	George John Calvert	York, ironmonger.
„ 23	3594	Metallic scroll guard -	Thomas Trotman -	Gloucester Place, Camden Town.
„ 25	3595	The Josephine glove -	Foster, Porter, & Co.	Wood St., Cheapside, manufacturers.
„ 26	3596	The safety promenour carriage.	Thomas Trotman -	Gloucester Place, Camden Town.
June 1	3597	Cotton-reel brooch -	Hill and Sandland -	Birmingham and London.
„ 1	3598	Noiseless carriage spring.	Benjamin Newnham	19, Broad St., Bath, coach builder.
„ 9	3599	A thread hoop -	J. P. & E. Westhead and Co.	Manchester.
„ 12	3600	The Blankney harrow	John Greenham -	Blankney, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
„ 15	3601	The manopla, or double wristband.	Frederick Lack -	90, Strand, London, general outfitter.
„ 19	3602	Postage damper -	Thomas, John, & Joseph Smith.	Queen St., Cheapside, London.
„ 22	3603	A compound oscillating safety valve and vacuum valve for steam boilers.	Thomas Cowburn -	Manager of the Eagley Bank Foundry, near Bolton-le-Moors, in the county of Lancaster.
„ 24	3604	The registered crown brace.	Fred. John Jones -	Addle St., London, manufacturer.
„ 29	3605	Teapot - - -	William Andrews -	Dublin.

Date.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1854.				
June 29	3606	Pencil-knife, with "reserve" for leads.	John Howell and Sons.	Meadow St., Sheffield.
„ 30	3607	Double-action sliding nozzle sock.	Phillip & Frederick Schafer.	12, Brewer Street, Golden Square, manufacturers.
„ 30	3608	A camera, by which portability and compactness are obtained.	Bland and Long -	153, Fleet Street, London.
July 1	3609	Part of a lawn rake -	Sir Thomas Fletcher Fenton Boughey, Bart.	Aqualate Hall, Staffordshire.
„ 5	3610	A lanthorn, to be called "Price's Government emigrant ship lanthorn."	Price's Patent Candle Company.	Belmont, Vauxhall.
„ 7	3611	A self-acting stopper, suitable for ships' cables, to be fixed either before or abaft the windlass.	James C. Hall -	Monk Wearmouth, County of Durham, shipowner.
„ 7	3612	Improved steering apparatus (the wheel placed either horizontal or vertical), suitable for ships of large and small sizes, (horizontal for large and vertical for small ships).	James C. Hall -	Monk Wearmouth, County of Durham, shipowner.
„ 8	3613	Railway buffer -	Joseph Wright and Sons.	Saltley Works, near Birmingham, railway carriage builders.
„ 8	3614	A hot-water warming-pan.	William Young -	33 and 34, Queen St., Cheapside.
„ 8	3615	A reversible neck tie	Thomas Toms -	55, Aldermanbury.
„ 15	3616	Sack holder - -	Oliver Maggs -	Bourton, Dorset.
„ 19	3617	Clapp and Fast's tourniquet and compress, for medical and surgical purposes in cases of aneurisms, amputations, and bleedings, &c.	Wm. John Clapp - and George Fast -	12, Clifton Pl., Newport, Monmouthshire, medical student. 18, Shaftesbury Crescent, Pimlico, London, surgeon, &c.
„ 19	3618	Belt clasp - -	Alexander Grant, Brothers.	Clement's Court, Wood Street.
„ 20	3619	A washing, wringing, and mangling machine.	George Graham -	New Meadow Lane, Leeds.
„ 21	3620	Locomotive and self-adjusting centring, for sewers, drains, culverts, &c., of any shape or size.	Joseph Jeffery Bennett.	11, Saxon St., Dover.
„ 22	3621	Sea chest - -	Joseph J. Galt -	Portsmouth, outfitter.
„ 25	3622	Sinclair's railway information.	John Sinclair -	South Road, Waterloo, near Liverpool, Superintendent on the Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway.
„ 28	3623	Improved telegraph pipe.	James Voile -	Manchester, agent.
Aug. 1	3624	The Amempton sociable (carriage).	Edwin Kesterton -	Long Acre, London, carriage builder.
„ 3	3625	Preservative needle wrapper.	Joseph Mogg & Co.	Adelaide Works, Queen Street, Redditch.
„ 10	3626	Impd. crochet needle and holder.	John Thompson -	Redditch, Worcestershire.
„ 15	3627	The metallic tessera type slip.	William Howlett -	Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch St., London.
„ 16	3628	A garden, water, and rolling engine.	Samuel Starkey -	Holland House, Clapton, Middlesex.

Appendix F.

COPY OF REGISTER OF DESIGNS FOR 1854.

Date.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1854.				
Aug. 22	3629	Brim of a waterproof hat.	William Jacobs -	Dorchester.
,, 24	3630	Appendage or addition to a pen or pen-holder.	Baker & Finnemore	Birmingham.
,, 29	3631	The double-fronted shirt.	Charles Paris Poole	7, Compton Pl., Canonbury, Sq., warehouseman.
Sept. 1	3632	An elastic gore, to be inserted in and form part of the front of a boot.	John Holme - and William Peplon -	Manchester, boot maker. Stafford, shoemaker.
,, 2	3633	Self-acting cricket stumps.	Aquila Clapshaw -	3, Upper Fountain Place, City Road, manufacturer.
,, 7	3634	Soyer's baking-stewing pan.	Alexis Soyer -	8, Great Russell St., Covent Garden, gentleman.
,, 11	3635	Water guage for steam boilers.	Henry Rawson -	Leicester.
,, 12	3636	Portable label case and damper.	Henry Moore Naylor	Birmingham.
,, 15	3637	Naval chest - -	E. & W. Seagrove -	22 and 23, Hard, Portsea, tailors and general outfitters.
,, 15	3638	Improved stereoscope cosmorama lens.	Knight and Co. -	Foster Lane, Cheapside, London.
,, 25	3639	The flexibility regulating pen.	Chas. Henry Wagner	73, Cambridge Street, Birmingham, merchant.
,, 26	3640	Button - - -	Rogers & Whateley	Warstone Lane, Birmingham.
,, 29	3641	Shirt - - -	John Edward Smith	26, Wood St., Cheapside, London.
,, 29	3642	Walking boot -	H. Marshall -	The Green, Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturer.
,, 30	3643	The alarm signal walking stick.	Leopold Cohen -	37, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 4	3644	Double-lipped sewer or drain trap, with double grating.	Henry Rogers -	43, Upper Thames Street.
,, 5	3645	Round edge cross cut wheel roller.	Hugh Carson -	Wiltshire Foundry, Warminster.
,, 10	3646	The Portland gum or damper vase.	John Relfe - -	Carrying on business at the Old Montague Glass Works, Old Montague St., Brick Lane, Whitechapel, glass manufacturer.
,, 13	3647	A double-action valve stench trap.	William Bradshaw and John Sansom.	Meadow Foundry, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.
,, 21	3648	Stamp and label box -	Thos. Wharton and Sons.	Birmingham.
,, 24	3649	Bit - - -	Edward Coulan -	Bloxwich.
,, 25	3650	Pencil-case - -	Burgess and Son -	Birmingham.
,, 26	3651	Impd. seating for valves	John Gregory -	3, Suffolk Place, East India Road.
,, 27	3652	Duplex meat-hook -	Stephen Plummer -	Upper Holloway.
,, 31	3653	The Devonshire collar	Dent, Allcroft, & Co.	97, Wood St., Cheapside, warehousemen.
Nov. 1	3654	Improved hand railway lamp.	Parrott and Pickin	32 and 33, Easy Row, Birmingham.
,, 9	3655	Jar neck and stopper	W. Powell and Son	Temple Gate Pottery, Bristol.
,, 10	3656	Carriage lamp - -	Robathan and Son -	Birmingham.
,, 14	3657	Sacking of bedstead -	Thomas Bryan -	Wolverhampton.
,, 18	3658	Wain's improved pulley block.	George Henry Wain	Britannia Terrace, High St., Liverpool, block maker.
,, 18	3659	Elbow for gas, water, and other pipes	Samuel Bentley -	Birmingham.

Date.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1854.				
Nov. 18	3660	Improved cricket bat handle.	Wm. Jas. Page and Edw. Joseph Page.	Kennington Common, Surrey, cricket bat manufacturers.
,, 18	3661	Gloves - - -	Brochier, Pere et Fils	Grenoble, France.
,, 27	3662	Chaff-cutting engine frame.	Smith and Ashby -	Stamford, Lincolnshire, agricultural implement makers.
,, 27	3663	The Alma chess and draught-board, case, and instructions.	James Grove - -	11, Icknield Street West, Birmingham.
,, 27	3664	Settings for centres of buttons and similar dress ornaments.	Twigg and Silvester	Powell Street, and Birmingham.
,, 29	3665	Wren's self-acting invalid iron chair bedstead.	John Wren - -	232, Tottenham Court Road, London.
,, 30	3666	Portable bedstead -	Edmund Brown Bishop Wren.	232, Tottenham Court Road, London, iron bedstead manufacturer.
Dec. 1	3667	Improved fastening for porte monnaies, cigar cases, and other similar articles.	Christian Weintrand, junior. -	Offenbach, and 4, King St. Cheapside, London, manufacturer.
,, 7	3668	The turn-out bedstead	Theodore Jones -	17, Clement's Lane, City, London.
,, 9	3669	An improved tongued elastic boot.	William Collinson and Henry Penketh Mather.	Liverpool, boot maker Stafford, boot maker.
,, 18	3670	Screw jack - -	William Dicks -	Floore, Weedon, Northamptonshire, smith.
,, 19	3671	Price's Crimean army stove.	Price's Patent Candle Company.	Belmont, Vauxhall.
,, 23	3672	Steerage horse hoe -	John Revell - -	Wellington Foundry, Newark.
,, 28	3673	Russell's self-ventilating air tube coach roof lamp.	Wm. Russell -	23 and 24, Blackwellgate, Darlington, Durham, plumber, brassfounders and lamp maker.

Appendix F.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY for the Year 1854.

To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade.

MY LORD,

IN compliance with the desire of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, as conveyed in their Minute of the 11th April 1854, to the effect that it is desirable that Parliament should receive full annual reports from the Society, I have the honour to transmit, by direction of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, the following Report on their condition and progress during the year 1854.

Many important changes have taken place in the functions of the Society, consequent upon the adoption of the Minute of the Board of Trade, dated April 11th 1854, which, while it narrowed the sphere of their labours as an educational institution, enabled them somewhat to extend more freely to the public the advantages of certain of their exhibitional departments.

The brief period of time that has elapsed since the introduction of these changes renders it manifestly impossible to draw any certain conclusion as to their ultimate success. But the Council desire to express their assurance that they shall spare no efforts to give all due effect to the public objects thus contemplated by their Lordships, and to promote by every means in their power the extension of the useful arts and sciences in Ireland.

The first of these modifications of the ancient practice of the Society consists in the removal of the educational staff from their immediate supervision.

For a long period of years the Society had been entrusted by the Legislature, not only with the control, but with the election of professors of the natural and experimental sciences.

According to the arrangements introduced by the Minute in question, the appointment of the professors, as well as their responsibility in regard to the discharge of their duties, is vested in the Board of Trade, their services as lecturers being in part available to the Society.

The same medium which announced that the Society was to be relieved from all control over the professors, also conveyed the intelligence that they were no longer to receive a grant in aid of their existing drawing schools, a department which they had administered for upwards of a century, and for which they had been honoured with the approval of successive Chief Governors of Ireland.

Another important function of the administration of which the Society has been deprived, is the distribution of the grant of 500*l.* for the systematic delivery of lectures in the provincial towns of Ireland; an object the suggestion of which first emanated from the Society, and which the Legislature then charged them unrestrictedly with the duty of carrying into effect.

Upon the receipt of the Minute which announced the introduction of these changes, the Society appointed a deputation to wait upon the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, in order to represent to them their views thereon; and the result of that interview was so far satisfactory that on the report of the deputation being presented to the Society, embodying some important modifications in which their Lordships had expressed their readiness to acquiesce, the Minute of the 11th April was frankly and unanimously adopted.

The principal modification thus conceded consists in the appointment of a joint committee, composed of representatives nominated by the Government and by the Society, to whom the duty of regulating the lectures

to be delivered in the theatre of the Society, and in the Museum of Irish Industry, as well as those given in the provincial towns, is entrusted. This Committee since its appointment has met on several occasions, and organized courses of instruction in both these institutions, which are now being carried into effect, and which the Council have the satisfaction of observing differ in no respect from those which have hitherto been delivered under the immediate auspices of the Society.

The educational arrangements contemplated by their Lordships were, on the 9th November, inaugurated by Sir Robert Kane, Director of the Museum of Irish Industry, in an address which at the request of the Council was delivered in the theatre of the Society, before an auditory consisting of 345, among whom were many of the most distinguished persons whose presence on that occasion was upon the special invitation of the Council.

This address was succeeded by courses of lectures in the Museum of Irish Industry, delivered by the newly appointed professors in the Department of Science and Art, the result of which will, no doubt, be fully set forth in the report from that institution.

It should here be observed that the following statement of the working of the different departments of the Society embraces a portion of the year antecedent to the introduction of the changes above referred to.

1.—Department of Practical Science.

1.—*Botany and Horticulture.*

Lectures.

During the absence of Professor Harvey, who is now engaged in exploring the marine flora of the Southern Pacific, Dr. George J. Allman, Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin, delivered two courses of lectures, one on structural and physiological botany in the theatre of the Society, consisting of twelve lectures, attended by 1,268 persons, and one course of similar length on systematic botany, at the Botanic Garden, attended by 559 persons.

Botanic Garden.

This Department continues in an efficient state. The new stove aquarium, in course of erection last year, was not completed nor ready for the reception of plants sooner than the last week in May, when at least two months of the growing season had passed; that delay prevented the principal water plant, the *Victoria regia*, from acquiring sufficient strength to bloom; but it grew freely, and afforded proof that the house is well adapted for the purpose for which it was intended. The Nelumbiums and Nymphæas, which occupy the corner tanks, flourished well. Two species of the latter genus, new to British collections, were sent from Jamaica under the names of *Nymphæa blanda* and *Nymphæa nocturna*, by a valuable member of the society, Richard A. O'Reilly, Esq., both of which possess the peculiar property of opening their flowers only during the night. Another aquatic, new to Europe, reached the garden from the same source, *Limnanthemum Humboldtii*, and is now growing in the aquarium.

In consequence of it being in contemplation to take down the old range of houses, and build a more suitable structure in their place, nothing has been done to them but that which could not possibly be avoided. A plan and rough estimate of the proposed new conservatory

Appendix F.

Report of Royal Dublin Society.

Department of Practical Science.

has been prepared, which when erected will form one of the principal features in the garden, and be of much public utility.

The Museum of Economic Botany, though in a very imperfect state, has proved a great source of additional interest to the public, no other department of the garden having been so much frequented by visitors.

In the portions of the garden set apart for horticultural and agricultural experiments, trials have been again made on the growing of root crops at different distances, the result of which were in favour of moderately thick sowings. Plots of ground 18 yards wide, by 12 long, were sown with mangel wurzel. In one the drills were eighteen inches apart, the plants standing at a distance of nine inches. The produce weighed 1 ton 2 cwt. 1 qr. Another of same dimensions, on which the drills werethree feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches in the drills, only produced 16 cwt.; both spaces lying side by side were manured alike. Several experiments were tried with different kinds of manures, the results of which have been reported to the Society.

The growing of seedling potatoes has been particularly attended to this year. Last April 115 kinds of seedlings, raised by Mr. Anderson, of Fermoy, at ages varying from two to four years, were sent to the Society, all of which had either names attached or notes describing their merits. It was stated that Mr. Anderson desired to have them tried and proved in the botanic garden. They were accordingly planted with much care, and samples of the produce of 109 of the kinds were placed in the exhibition of farm produce in November. Amongst the varieties some are excellent, both as regards quality and prolific yield, and promise soon to take their places as standard varieties for general cultivation; but, as to their being proof against blight, such is not the case; the haulm of every one of them was cut down in common with the ordinary varieties when the blight prevailed in August, but when dug out in October, whilst the tubers of several of the kinds were quite sound, others had about one-half of them diseased.

Considerable accessions of new and rare plants, both British and exotic, have been made to all departments of the garden. In a hasty excursion made by the curator to the Island of Arran, County of Galway, during last May, good supplies were brought of the rare plants which grow there. Professor Melville, of Queen's College, Galway, accompanied him, and pointed out the localities of the rare species. One British plant was discovered there which had not previously been found in Ireland, namely, the pyramidal bugle-wort, *Ajuga pyramidalis*, an interesting addition to the Irish Flora. Again, in the month of July they made a hasty run to Benbulben, County of Sligo, for the purpose of collecting plants and specimens of some very rare kinds, for English and Scotch correspondents, in which they were successful, bringing also a good many desiderata to the garden. During the autumn the committee sent the curator for the purpose of selecting plants for the different classes in the botanical arrangements, as well as to get information relative to the proposed new buildings. Supplies of plants were obtained from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, the Botanic Gardens of Glasgow and Belfast, and also from some of the principal nurseries, most of which have already come to hand. Contributions of plants and seeds continue to be steadily made by friends both at home and abroad. Mr. March, Clerk of the Crown at Jamaica, and Richard A. O'Reilly, Esq., have been indefatigable in their exertions in sending donations during the past summer. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir W. Jeffcott, of Penang, have both been liberal donors, as well as many others, whose contributions have been duly reported to the Society. A large and interesting

collection of seeds and seed vessels, gathered on the Western Coast of Africa, was made by Staff Assistant Surgeon Brien, for the Museum of Economic Botany. The entries in the plant and seed book show that during the year 352 species of plants have been received and 221 kinds of seeds; during the same period 607 species of plants have been given from the garden, principally to public establishments.

Department of Practical Science.

Supplies of plants and flowers have been regularly sent twice in each week to the Schools of Art; 750 examples from the conservatories, and 2,533 from the outside grounds, besides private supplies to pupils who visited the garden and selected for themselves. The Professors of the Royal College of Surgeons and Peter Street School of Medicine have been supplied with specimens for illustrating their lectures; and plants and flowers were freely sent to the Museum of Irish Industry, for Dr. Allman's lectures in that institution.

The garden is now open on three days in the week, free of charge, and on two at 6*d.* for adults, and 3*d.* for children. From 31st December 1854, 37,638 persons visited the garden, exclusive of nearly 3,000 who attended the Horticultural Fete.

Chemistry.

Lectures.

Chemistry.

Edmund Davy, Esq., F.R.S., R.I.A., Professor of Chemistry, delivered in the Society's Theatre, three courses of public lectures on Experimental Chemistry, and on Chemistry applied to Agriculture. These lectures were attended by 1,966 persons.

Laboratory.

The following original inquiries have been conducted in the Society's Laboratory:—

1. Additional experiments on making steel in a few hours from iron, by cementation with turf mould.
2. Experiments on some new compounds of manganese.
3. Experiments on a new desiccator.
4. Analysis of a number of yellow and red ochres, from county of Cork, to ascertain their commercial value.
5. Analyses of clays from the county of Cork.
6. Analyses of sewage water from workhouse, Londonderry, to ascertain its value as a manure.
7. Analyses of samples of Peruvian and Chilian guanos, to ascertain their commercial value.
8. Analyses of a black slate from Bantry, suggested as a substitute for black slate or chalk used by artists.
9. Analysis of an iron ore, from county of Wicklow.
10. Analysis to ascertain the quantity of silver in two specimens of lead ores, from the north of Ireland, and in a sample of gold.
11. Examination of water used in the North Dublin Union workhouse.
12. Examination of sulphureous water from the County of Donegal.
13. Examination of limestone and trap rocks from county of Tipperary.
14. Examination of teeth, from a skull found in a bog in Ireland.
15. Examination of different kinds of urinary and other calculi.
16. Examination of different samples of urine.
17. A series of experiments on urine, with a view to its preservation from decomposition, and its application as a manure.
18. Examination of samples of vinegar made from heath.

The Council take this opportunity of urging upon the Legislature the inexpediency of continuing to withhold the support hitherto afforded to this important department of the Society, trusting that, upon reconsideration, they

Appendix F.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Chemistry.

may be disposed to acquiesce in its restoration. The reason stated by their Lordships for this step, namely, the impropriety of applying money to the support of two chemical laboratories in Dublin, is one the soundness of which the Council cannot but admit. It is hoped, however, that by the investigations of the professor being confined to one important branch of the science, which will not conflict with researches prosecuted in the laboratory of the Museum of Irish Industry, the grounds of this objection will be removed.

Their Lordships are aware that this Society was incorporated chiefly for the promotion of husbandry, to which object its efforts have always been energetically, and, they believe, successfully directed. Ireland being almost exclusively an agricultural country, the importance of such an institution is manifest; and when it is considered that the improvement of agriculture, as well as of most other branches of industry, depends chiefly upon the skilful application of philosophical principles, it is not too much to say that an institution, one of whose principal objects is to encourage scientific agriculture, is incomplete and powerless for all the good it might possibly effect, without the aid of a liberally supported chemical department, presided over by a professor of agricultural chemistry and an assistant chemist, whose duties should be exclusively devoted to this branch of applied science. With this conviction the Council, as well as the committees of agriculture and chemistry, are so deeply impressed that they feel they could not too strongly urge the necessity, not only for restoring to the Society the means heretofore annually supplied for the support of its chemical department, but for increasing those means, so as to enable the Society, as trustees for the public, more efficiently to fulfil in this particular the objects of their incorporation.

In support of this view the Council cannot refrain from quoting the following extracts from a recent Report of the Committee of Agriculture, setting forth the importance of such a department:—

"The Committee cannot but express their satisfaction at observing, that in the new arrangements contemplated by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, a professorship of agricultural chemistry is likely to be attached to the Society, whose services, devoted to the analysis of soils, manures, and agricultural produce, promise to be of incalculable advantages to the interests of agriculture in this country."

The committee of chemistry have also reported on the same subject, as follows:

"As the Royal Dublin Society was founded chiefly 'for the promotion of husbandry,' and its attention has ever been directed to advance agriculture, it appears to this Committee a most desirable and legitimate object specially to attach to the Society, in its altered circumstances, a professorship of agricultural chemistry. The Society's chemical laboratory and apparatus, its botanic garden, agricultural museum, museum of natural history, and the shows of cattle and agricultural produce, afford peculiar facilities and most valuable aids to such a department, which must be considered as of equal importance to any other branch of practical science, and cannot fail to be of great public utility, if carried out in an efficient manner. It is important also to observe, that there is no professorship of agricultural chemistry, either in this metropolis or in any part of Ireland, and such an appointment does not interfere with the late arrangements of the Board of Trade (Department of Science and Art), by which agriculture is left intact to the Society.

"The professorship of agricultural chemistry should, we conceive, embrace the following objects:—

"1. Short courses of popular lectures on chemistry applied to agriculture, *free* to the public, as heretofore.

"2. Extended courses of practical lectures and demonstrations on that subject, in the lecture room and laboratory, for which a small fee should be paid by students, who, at the close of the session, should receive certificates of attendance. There should also be examinations, and certificates and other awards made for marked proficiency.

Chemistry.

"3. Examinations and analysis of soils, subsoils, limestones, marls, sands, rocks, ores, manures, waters, agricultural produce, &c. should be made in the Society's laboratory, for which small fees should be paid, according to a regulated scale of charges to be fixed by the Committee of Chemistry and the Professor.

"To carry out these objects in an efficient manner, it is indispensably necessary to attach to the department an assistant chemist, whose duty it shall be to take a prominent part in the practical demonstrations, in the examinations and analysis, to make preparations for and assist at all lectures.

"As the present Professor's duties would be materially increased, it is recommended (in the event of his being appointed the new Professor) that his salary should approximate to that of the Professors nominated by the Board of Trade."

The Council, impressed with the importance of this measure, at once confirmed the report, and referred it to the Committee of Agriculture to inquire and report whether it might not be still further extended, so as to make it ancillary to the formation of a school of agriculture, under the immediate auspices of the Society.

Natural History.

Natural History.

Lectures.

John Scouler, M.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, delivered two courses of lectures in the Society's theatre, attended by 1,322 persons.

Museum.

Although much has been accomplished in arranging and naming the specimens, yet until the new building intended for the Museum shall have been erected, a thoroughly good and permanent classification cannot be effected. The Council have much pleasure in stating that the preliminary arrangements for this most desirable object are in such a state of forwardness, as that they can confidently reckon upon the commencement of the building in Spring, the plans merely awaiting the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, previous to the advertisements for contracts being issued.

The purchase of the entomological cabinets made last summer, has enabled the director, with the kind assistance and liberality of the Reverend Joseph Green, to commence a very valuable collection of British Lepidoptera, a catalogue of which has been prepared, which when circulated will tend to the dissemination of much valuable information in this particular branch of zoology.

The director has been engaged during the past year in re-arranging, removing, and classifying a separate collection of the British Mollusca, which, when complete, will prove of high interest and value; the specimens have been arranged in conformity with the classification adopted in Professor Forbes and Hanley's work on the Mollusca, and a systematic catalogue has been prepared, which when printed and circulated will prove of mutual advantage both to those members of the Society who wish to pursue this branch of zoology, and to students engaged in forming private collections.

The director has also been engaged in re-arranging, classifying, and naming the collection of crustacea, distinguishing those of the British

Appendix F. Report of Royal Dublin Society.

Islands from the general collection; these have been named according to Professor Bell's monograph, and must necessarily be of great utility to students following this particular branch of natural science.

Natural History.

The general collection has been enriched by several very valuable donations during the past year; to mention all in detail would be unnecessary, but the Council cannot refrain from calling attention to the following, as evidencing the interest taken in the welfare of the Society by gentlemen resident in the most distant parts of the world:—

The Hon. Sir William Jeffcott, Recorder of Penang, by whose liberality this department has been so enriched, sent this year a collection of rare bird skins from the Indian Archipelago.

Mr. Attorney-General Stawell, of Melbourne, presented some valuable specimens of gold from the diggings of Mount Alexander.

Captains M'Clintock and Kellett, commanders in the late expedition to the Arctic Regions, presented the skeletons of the musk ox (*ovibos moschatus*), both male and female, in addition to which the former gentleman gave the skins of a musk ox bull, cow and calf, and the skins of other Arctic mammalia, and a highly interesting collection of fossils from those high northern latitudes. To which may be added some rare fossils from Greenland, presented by Philip H. Colomb, Esq., R.N.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year 1854 amounted to 21,427.

Physics.

Physics.

Lectures.

William Barker, M.D,, M.R.I.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, delivered two courses of lectures in the Society's theatre, which were attended by 8,178 persons.

Dr. Barker being now Professor of Physics in the Department of Science and Art, the Society, at the recommendation of the Committee of Natural Philosphy, requested him to continue as curator of the Society's large collection of philosophical instruments and mechanical models, and in accordance with the Minute of their Lordships of the 11th April 1854, have permitted the use of the apparatus for his lectures, whether delivered in the Museum of Irish Industry, or in the theatre of the Society, on the understanding of their being kept in perfect order by the Board of Trade, and returned, when used for illustrating the lectures at the Museum of Irish Industry, to the Society.

The Council desire to express their earnest hope that when the building intended for the Natural History Museum of the Society is erected, their Lordships will consent to the instruments purchased for the use of the lectures in the theatre of the Society, and the Museum of Irish Industry, being deposited therein along with the Society's collection, a gallery of models and instruments thus formed which would afford considerable instruction to the public. The entire suite of apparatus being placed in the same building, facilities would be thereby afforded to the Professor for prosecuting investigations in physics and mechanics, which could not be obtained were the apparatus kept in distinct localities. The extensive and valuable collection on the Society's premises would suggest the desirableness of making them the depository of the future as they are of the present series.

Evening Meetings.

Evening Meetings

For the Discussion of Subjects connected with Practical Science and Art.

During the year 1854, seven meetings were held. At the meeting in January 1854, *Professor Davy* read an important communication on some new and simple methods of detecting manganese in natural and artificial compounds, and of obtaining its combinations for economical

and other uses. The methods for detecting the presence of this metal proposed, are—1st, by an aqueous solution of pure potash, a drop of which, heated with the matter to be tested either in a solid form or in solution on a slip of silver, will exhibit the green manganese of potash; this test is so delicate, that by its means one grain of sulphate of manganese may be detected in solution with 10,000 grains of water. Hydrate of soda in solution was also stated to be hardly less delicate than potash: 2nd, by sulphur, which when heated with an ore containing oxide of manganese on platina foil, a small quantity of sulphate of manganese will be formed, which yields a white precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium, without giving a trace of iron, should any have been present in the ore. This method suggested many means of obtaining pure sulphate of manganese, a salt of much importance in dying and calico-printing.

Mr. David Moore, the Curator of the Botanic Gardens of the Society, read a communication on the "argan tree" (*argania sideroxylon*) of Western Barbary, specimens of the seeds of which had been forwarded to the Society by the Earl of Clarendon, and exhibited several young plants raised from the seeds.

Mr. Cheyne Brady read a paper on the improvement of the residences of the working classes, in which the method proposed by him of supplying each family with a small cottage, together with a garden and yard attached, at a small rent, was earnestly advocated.

At the meeting held in February, *Mr. Thomas A. Dillon* brought forward a hydrostatic railway signal, which possessed considerable ingenuity.

Dr. Edmund W. Davy introduced to the meeting the suitableness of a variety of slate rocks of the upper Devonian formation, occurring in Whiddy Island, situate in Bantry Bay, as a substitute for black chalk used by artists, and exhibited several drawings executed by means of this slate, which, contrasted with similar drawings in Italian chalk, were in many respects superior to the latter.

Mr. Watkinshaw read a paper on the blight of the potatoe, and suggested means for its prevention.

At the meeting held in March, *Professor Allman* made an interesting communication on the artificial propagation of salmon, giving detailed account of the process.

Mr. J. Knight Boswell communicated a method of preparing straw for thatch, so as to render it completely fireproof, which consists in steeping the straw in cream of lime, mixed with fine washed sand. Experiments were shown which demonstrated the satisfactory nature of hte method proposed.

At the meeting held in April, *Dr. Edmund W. Davy* read a paper on a new and simple method of ascertaining the amount of urea in the urinary secretion, founded on the fact that urea is readily decomposed by the chlorides or rather hypochlorites of soda, potash, or lime, its constituent nitrogen being evolved in the gaseous state, and from the quantity of this gas evolved estimating the amount of urea.

Mr. E. P. Gribbon exhibited and explained a patent window sash of his invention.

At the meeting in May a communication was read explanatory of a new mode of slating farm buildings, invented by *Mr. Thomas George Stoney*, which excited considerable interest.

Mr. George B. Lee, steward to the Marquis of hDrogeda, read a report on the successful drainage of a tract of land at Moore Abbey, which presented many and peculiar difficulties.

The entire attendance at these meetings numbered 840, being an average of 120 each.

Appendix F.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Library.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

The Library is, in ordinary, open 311 days in each year; but from its requiring some repair, it was during the past year open on 295 days only. The average daily number of readers (exclusive of members of the Society) being 36; total for the year, 10,562.

The additions to the library during the year ending December 31, 1854, were—

Books presented	165	volumes.
Books purchased	640	„
	805	„

Periodicals and journals 100; and the Parliamentary papers of both Houses for the Session.

Admission to this library is as free as to that of the British Museum: and an arrangement has been adopted which enables the librarian to lay on the table a *printed catalogue* in a *single alphabetical series* brought *up to the day* (in March, June, and November) in every year.

The testimony of the public readers and of literary visitors from foreign countries, may be confidently appealed to by the Society as sufficient evidence of this library having obtained a character for public utility and convenience not surpassed by that of any other library, however more extensive or more liberally endowed.

The Council refer to the Report of December 1853, in which is stated the requirements of the library, for the supply of which no fund exists.

Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Spring Cattle Show.

This important national exhibition was held on Tuesday, April 18th, 1854, and three following days, the charge for admission being 1*s.*

By a comparison of the return of this show with those of its predecessors, it will be seen how greatly superior in point of numbers were the cattle entered for competition; while the eminent judges who so kindly attended from England pronounced the quality of the stock to be equal to that of any show they had witnessed in the sister kingdom.

The following Table exhibits the result, of the exhibition:—

		Entries or Lots.	Prizes.		
			Money.	Medals.	Certificates.
1	Bulls	188	38	3	4
2	Milch cows	55	5	12	3
3	Heifers	76	–	13	1
4	Fat stock	50	–	17	2
5	Sheep (lots)	35	41	–	–
6	Swine (lots)	146	23	–	3
7	Horses, &c.	38	13	–	–
8	Poultry	302	20	–	19
9	Implements	20	–	12	–
	Total	910	140	57	32

In addition to the foregoing prizes, the Irish Farmers' Gazette Challenge Cup, value 120 guineas, presented by the Messrs Purdon, the proprietors of that journal, was won the second time by Charles Towneley, Esq.,

and the Tenant Farmers' Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. Towneley, was won by Mr. John Christie, of Adair.

The number of persons admitted to the show, not including members of the Society and herds attending with the cattle, amounted to 11,699.

The prizes were announced at a meeting at which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant presided, the number of individuals present being 397.

Exhibition of Farm and Dairy Produce.

This exhibition was opened to the public on the 17th November, without any charge.

The number of exhibitors and quality of the specimens evinced a decided superiority over former shows in both respects.

The following Table exhibits the results of the show:—

Description.	Entries or Lots.	Prizes.		
		Money.	Medals.	Certificates.
		£ s. d.		
Green crops	289	28 10 0	2	4
Cereals, pulse, and seeds	98	- - -	18	3
Butter and honey	12	5 0 0	–	2
Cheese	1	- - -	2	–
Frieze	12	- - -	1	1
Mountain produce	1	- - -	1	–
General collections	6	- - -	2	1
Flax and hemp fibres	-	2 0 0	–	–
Total	419	35 10 0	26	11

In addition to the prizes offered by the Society, a fund was raised by subscription amongst the members of the Society for founding additional prizes for collections of green crops, cereals, and pulse, mangel wurzel, turnip seed, and butter cured for the foreign market.

Professor Wilson, on the part of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, attended for several days at the exhibition, and selected numerous specimens of roots and other examples from which to obtain models in wax, together with samples of cereals, oleiferous seeds, &c. for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, which the Society undertook to collect for that object.

Agricultural Museum.

The Curator has commenced and partly completed a classified arrangement of the contents of the museum, which it is hoped will be attended with beneficial results. The visits which the Society enabled him to make to agricultural exhibitions and establishments in other parts of the United Kingdom have suggested various improvements which are in course of adoption,

A very useful series of British indigenous grasses has been added to the collection. To each specimen a label is attached giving its scientific, English, and Irish names, and the soil best adapted for its successful cultivation.

Six models have been added to the machine department; and twenty-two contributions of farm produce, manures and minerals, making a total of 36 donations.

The Agricultural Museum was visited during the year by 14,563 persons.

Appendix F.

Report of Royal Dublin Society.

Department of Manufactures.

Department of Manufactures.

The Society having entrusted the Committee of Manufactures with the duty of securing a proper representation of the industry of the City of Dublin in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, the committee took active steps in order to attain this desirable object. The Council regret that these exertions have not met with a more general response from the manufacturers, a result to be attributed to several causes, the chief of which were the anticipated expense and risk attending the transport of goods from Dublin to France, and the general indifference felt by manufacturers towards industrial exhibitions, consequent upon their too frequent occurrence in late years.

The number of firms who have applied for space amounts to 43.

Department of Art.

Department of Art.

Lectures.

Robert D. Lyons, Esq., M.B., Honorary Professor of Anatomy in connexion with the Fine Arts, delivered the annual course of thirteen lectures, which was attended by 1,040 persons.

Mr. Henry Macmanus, the head master, delivered, in addition to his class lectures, three lectures in the Society's theatre, on Form, which were attended by 547 persons.

School of Art.

The annual exhibition of the students' works, in competition for the prizes offered by the Society, was held in the Statue Gallery, and being opened to the public in the evening as well as in the day time, the attendance amounted to upwards of 500 persons. The several drawings, paintings, and models were arranged in the south transept. The Society's fine collection of casts occupied the centre and north transept; the entire forming an instructive and attractive exhibition.

The prizes, which consisted of—

69 volumes of books,
3 cases of mathematical instruments,
4 boxes of oil colours,
9 bronze medals,
6 silver medals and honorary certificates,

were as usual presented to the successful male students by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at a public meeting held on the 27th March, and those obtained by the female pupils, by her Excellency the Countess St. Germans on the 29th of the same month; the number of persons present on both occasions amounted to 605.

The silver medals were awarded for proficiency in science applied to art, after the lectures of, and on examination by, the several professors of the Society, namely, two for anatomy, two for mechanics, and one each for chemistry and zoology.

During the past year the pupils of this school took thirteen medals at the competition exhibitions at Gore House, three in May, and ten in November.

The following are the names of the pupils to whom these prizes were awarded.

Messrs. Nicholas Walsh.
„ William J. Doherty.
„ John Kennedy.
„ Robert Hyndman.
„ James Brennan.
„ Charles Ryan.
„ Fredk. A. Macdonnell.

Misses Anna S. Craig.
„ Kate F. Seymour.

The recent arrangements of the Board of Trade, as detailed in their Lordships' Minute of April 11th, by which the grant in aid of the schools which had been supported by Government since 1785, was withdrawn, of necessity compelled the Society to dispense with their staff of Assistant Masters; this took place at the end of October, at which period the arrangements for rendering the schools self-supporting came into operation. In consequence of the insufficiency of the funds under this arrangement, the Society has been obliged to dispense with a teacher of Water Colour Landscape Drawing; a Master of Architectural Drawing, and a Master of Modelling: and thus instruction in those branches of Art, from which the public hitherto derived considerable advantage, no longer continues to be afforded to the same extent as heretofore. The rate of remuneration sanctioned by their Lordships is manifestly insufficient to secure the services of *first-class* teachers; while their rule, which obliges any so employed to possess the certificate of qualification of the Department of Art, must necessarily operate to the exclusion of such. The Council, according to their experience, find that teachers of high standing in their profession will not submit themselves to the course of study and examination required, and therefore conceive that the class of teachers must consist, for many years, of persons who have not sufficient experience as instructors, nor characters as artists, to inspire the public with that confidence which is essential to the success of an institution dependent for its support upon the estimation in which it is held by the public.

The number of students whose names were on the books on 31st December, was 182 males, and 144 females.

The Statue Gallery, open free to the public on one day in each week, was visited during the year, by 2,374 persons.

The Society continue to afford to kindred societies the accommodation of their premises for holding their meetings; of these, the Statistical Society, the Photographical Society, the Sanitary Association, and Art Unions, held their meetings regularly in the Society's rooms during the past year.

In conclusion, the Council beg leave to submit the following as the summary of the attendance of the public (exclusive of members) on the several departments of the Society during the past year.

Botanic Gardens	40,638
Museum of Natural History	21,427
Agricultural Museum	14,563
Library (readers)	10,562
Statue Gallery	2,374
Schools of Art (individuals instructed)	550
Evening Meetings, monthly	840
Distribution of Prizes, Agricultural Show	397
——————— School of Art	605
Sir Robert Kane's Inaugural Address	345
Lectures on Natural Philosophy	8,178
——————— Chemistry	1,966
——————— Natural History	1,322
——————— Botany	1,827
——————— Fine Arts	1,585
Total attendance of the public on the departments of the Society during the year 1854	107,179

By order of Council,
(Signed) Wm. Edwd Steele, M.B.
Assistant Secretary.

Appendix F.

COMMITTEE OF LECTURES.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

REGULATIONS to be observed in APPLICATIONS for the DELIVERY of COURSES of LECTURES on SCIENCE in PROVINCIAL TOWNS in IRELAND.

Committee of Lectures.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor,
The Chief Secretary, or the Under Secretary in his absence,
Richard Griffith, LL.D., F.R.S., and
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., on the part of Government;
Lord Talbot de Malahide,
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne.
Frederick J. Sidney, LL.D., and
William Fry, Esq., on the part of the Royal Dublin Society.

THE Committee appointed for administering the Parliamentary grant for lectures in provincial towns in Ireland will receive and consider applications for the delivery of such courses, from local bodies or institutions, under the following regulations: —

1. All applications to be sent in to the committee on or before the 31st day of March in each year.

2. It is desirable that the provincial lectures should be delivered, as far as possible, between the months of May and November.

3. The application is to specify the subject or subjects of the proposed course of lectures—the number of lectures to be delivered—the estimated number of persons expected to attend—the place where, and the time at or about which it is desired that the lectures should be given. A printed form, which will be supplied on application to the Secretary, is to be filled up, and forwarded to the committee along with the application.

4. In order to manifest the interest taken by the locality in the proposed course, a local subscription of ten pounds is required to be deposited to the credit of the committee before the delivery of the course is authorized. This sum will be paid over by the committee to the lecturer along with the Government grant on the due delivery of the lectures being certified to the satisfaction of the committee.

5. The amount and appropriation of the fees received for attendance on the lectures shall be decided by the locality.

6. All expenses of local arrangements for the delivery of the lectures are to be defrayed by the locality.

7. All apparatus and diagrams which may be requisite, in addition to those which may be furnished by the locality, are to be supplied by the lecturer. The committee will deem it right to inquire into the nature of the apparatus and means of illustration provided for the course previous to authorizing its delivery.

8. Every course of provincial lectures shall consist of at least nine, and not more than twelve lectures, and shall extend over a period of three weeks, each lecture being about one hour's duration.

9. In order to provide for the free admission of the pupils of National schools, and of the working classes, arrangements may be made by the applicants, with the sanction of the lecturer, for a certain number of free admissions to each course of lectures.

10. On the completion of each course of lectures a full report shall be sent to the committee by the body from whom the application came, stating the number of lectures delivered, the average attendance, a list of the donations received in aid, and the amount received for admission fees, the number of free admissions, and any other information likely to be useful to the committee.

11. A report will also be required from the lecturer on the conclusion of the course, containing such information on the foregoing points as he may be able to give, and also informing the committee as to the facilities afforded by the locality for lectures.

12. The committee reserve to themselves exclusively the nomination of the lecturer, and will not under any circumstances sanction any previous engagement with a lecturer.

13. In no case shall any lecturer be called on to deliver more than two courses of provincial lectures in one year.

14. The lecturer will be selected by the committee out of the following list, according to the subject of the course, the committee reserving to themselves the power of adding from time to time the names of such other gentlemen as they may deem desirable :—

List of Lecturers available for year ending 1*st November* 1855.

George J. Allman, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin, and Acting Professor of Natural History in the Department of Science and Art.

John Barker, A.B., M.B., T.C.D., M.R.I.A., late a Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics.

William Barker, M.D., Professor of Physical Science in the Department of Science and Art.

John Blyth, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Cork.

Edmund Davy, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., M.C.S.L., Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society.

Edmund William Davy, A.B., M.B.

George Dickie, M.D., Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Belfast.

Robert Harkness, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Queen's College, Cork.

John F. Hodges, M.D., Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Belfast.

J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Professor of Geology in the Department of Science and Art.

William King, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, Queen's College, Galway.

Alexander G. Melville, M.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Galway.

Edmund Murphy, A.B., T.C.D., Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Cork.

William Lover, M.D., Lecturer on Natural Philosophy.

Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Galway.

George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Cork.

Rev. William Smith, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Cork.

John Stevelly, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Belfast.

G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Galway.

W. K. Sullivan, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry in the Department of Science and Art.

Wyville Thompson, LL.D., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Queen's College, Belfast.

15. All communications are to be addressed to "The Secretary to the Committee of Lectures, Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle."

Subjects for Lectures.

LECTURES.

NATURAL HISTORY:
1. Geology (Physical).
„ (Palæontological).
2. Physical Geography.
3. Mineralogy.
4. Botany (Physiological).
„ (Agricultural).
„ (Systematic and Introductory).
5. Zoology.

CHEMISTRY:
1. Elements of Chemical Philosophy.
2. Experimental Chemistry.
3. Applied to Agriculture.
4. „ Arts.
5. „ Manufactures.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:
1. Mechanics.
2. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
3. Heat and the Steam Engine.
4. Optics and Acoustics.
5. Electricity and Magnetism.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

QUERIES to be answered by APPLICANTS for LECTURES in PROVINCIAL TOWNS, and returned as soon as possible.

No engagement or negociation with a Lecturer on the part of Applicants will be sanctioned by the Committee.

1. Name of town for which application is made and the computed number of its inhabitants.

2. State whether the application proceeds simply from the inhabitants or from an institution. In the latter case, state the name of it.

3. In order to give the committee an alternative, in case of need, please to state upon which two of the following courses of practical science are lectures most desired, viz.:—
NATURAL HISTORY:
1. Geology (Physical).
„ (Palæontological).
2. Physical Geography.
3. Mineralogy.
4. Botany (Physiological).
„ (Agricultural).
„ (Systematic and Introductory).
5. Zoology.

CHEMISTRY:
1. Elements of Chemical Philosophy.
2. Experimental Chemistry.
3. Applied to Agriculture.
4. „ Arts.
5. „ Manufactures.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:
1. Mechanics.
2. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
3. Heat and the Steam Engine.
4. Optics and Accoustics.
5. Electricity and Magnetism.

4. Will any and what apparatus or illustrations for the proposed course be placed at the disposal of the lecturer by the district?
5. Are Applicants prepared to lodge the sum of 10*l.* to the credit of the committee as required by the Rules?
6. At what time is it desired that the course should be delivered, and number of lectures?
7. What charges are intended to be made for admission, and what arrangements, if any, for free admission?
8. General observations to be stated on the other side.

request the committee of lectures will appoint a lecturer to deliver one of the courses above-mentioned, and at the period stated, or as nearly thereto as may be practicable and convenient; and engage to lodge forthwith the sum of 10*l.* to the credit of the committee.

Dated this day of 185 .

Signatures of Applicants _____

To the Secretary to the Committee of Lectures,
Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX G.

A STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, ENDING 31st MARCH 1855.

No. 1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	4,947	19	4
Travelling and incidental Expenses	596	18	1½
	5,544	17	5½

No. 2. DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.

Heads of Service.	Jermyn Street.			Marlborough House.			Museum, Ireland.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal Officers	2,919	18	5	1,530	0	0	513	11	8	4,963	10	1
Wages of subordinate Officers	488	0	10	1,456	11	4	226	9	5½	2,171	1	7½
Salaries of Professors	1,616	6	0	530	0	0	876	1	10	3,022	7	10
Special Lectures	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	0	0	500	0	0
Museums and Libraries	854	6	11	2,999	19	6	369	14	8½	4,224	1	1½
Laboratories	42	11	2	-	-	-	96	17	3	139	8	5
Guarantee Fund for occasional Exhibitions.	-	-	-	200	0	0	-	-	-	200	0	0
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	7	0	429	7	0
Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	15	0½	482	15	0½
Police Attendance	28	14	0	56	19	6	-	-	-	85	13	6
Fuel and Light for general purposes	162	8	0	290	13	6	101	6	2½	554	7	8½
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	60	19	8	19	3	3	13	10	7½	93	13	6½
Uniforms for Attendants	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	5	0	46	5	0
Advertisements and Printing	121	11	6	488	9	2	49	14	6	659	15	2
Travelling Expenses	68	17	0	93	9	6	29	16	6½	192	3	0½
Incidents and various small disbursements.	260	5	7	223	12	2	47	13	0	531	10	9
Illustration for Catalogues	-	-	-	80	12	0	-	-	-	80	12	0
Rent of College of Chemistry	105	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	18	1
Purchase and construction of Mining Models.	115	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	10	1
Outfit and illustration for Lectures	550	2	11	-	-	-	329	7	7¾	879	10	6¾
	7,395	10	2	7,969	9	11	4,112	10	5¾	19,477	10	6¾

No. 3. SCHOOLS throughout the Kingdom in connexion with the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1855.		
	£	s.	d.
Salary of Inspector	500	0	0
Aid to Schools by means of Examples	6,119	5	9½
Salaries and Aid to Masters, &c.	9,798	10	6
Guarantee Fund and Aid for Instruction	1,883	14	5
Normal Lace School in Ireland	500	0	0
Studentships and Scholarships	422	10	0
Prizes and Examinations	305	19	10
Prizes to Teachers of Public Schools	450	0	0
Travelling and incidental Expenses	741	14	8½
	20,721	15	3

Appendix G.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

No. 4. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Great Britain and Ireland.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1855.
	£ s. d.
Salaries of Officers, Surveyors, &c.	2,958 0 10
Travelling Expenses	810 16 2
Incidents and various small Disbursements	275 13 3
	4,044 10 3

No. 5. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS at Sea.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1855.
	£ s. d.
Promoting and Recording Meteorological Observations at Sea.	932 16 7

No. 6. ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1855.
	£ s. d.
General Objects of the Society	6,000 0 0
New Buildings in the Botanic Gardens	190 0 0
	6,190 0 0

TOTAL ABSTRACT of the above.

	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1855.
	£ s. d.
No 1. General Management	5,544 17 5½
„ 2. Department of Science and Art	19,477 10 6¾
„ 3. Schools throughout the kingdom in connexion with the Department.	20,721 15 3
„ 4. Geological Survey. (Great Britain and Ireland)	4,044 10 3
„ 5. Meteorological Observations	932 16 7
„ 6. Royal Dublin Society	6,190 0 0
	56,911 10 1¼

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LUNACY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 May 1855;—*for*,

"COPY

OF THE

NINTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR."

(*Mr. Vernon Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *May* 1855.

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THE NINTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31*st March* 1855.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

Introductory. It will be in your Lordship's recollection that our last Report, for the reasons therein given, embraced the period of 18 months, from the 30th June 1852 to 31st December 1853. We have now the honour to report on the various matters placed under our charge, for the 12 months ending the 31st December 1854.

Number Patient Asylum 1 Jan. 18 Appendi According to our previous practice, we annex a Tabular Statement (Appendix A.) of the numbers of insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, on the 1st January 1855.

Change License Houses new Lic Since the date of our last Report, the following changes have taken place in the private Establishments licensed for the reception of Lunatics; viz.:

(1.) Met litan. In the Metropolitan District, Sussex House and Brandenburgh House have been united under one License.

Miss Mary Fleming is now included with her mother in the License for Warwick House, Chelsea.

Mrs. Stilwell's name has been withdrawn from the License for Moorcroft House, Hillingdon.

(2.) Pro In the Provinces, the following Licensed Houses have been closed; viz.:

1. Hook Norton, in the county of Oxford, formerly licensed to Mr. Richard Mallam, surgeon;
2. Ringmer, near Lewes, in the county of Sussex, formerly licensed to the late Mrs. Ivory;
3. Northfield House, near Calne, in the county of Wilts, formerly licensed to Mr. James Pownall, surgeon.

A new License has been granted to Dr. James George Atkinson, for the reception of private patients at a House known as Rook Nest, Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe, near Wakefield, in the West Riding of the county of York.

Licenses for the following Houses have been granted to new Proprietors; viz.:

1. Billington Retreat, Whalley, near Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, to Mr. William Pinder, surgeon, *vice* Mr. Richard Hindle, surgeon;
2. Broom House, in the county of Nottingham, to Mr. Booth Eddison, surgeon, and Miss Bakewell, *vice* Mrs. Robinson;
3. Longwood House, near Bristol, to Mr. William Henry Hugo, apothecary, *vice* Dr. Rogers;
4. Grove House, Acomb, near York, to Mr. Robert Pearson, *vice* Mrs. Taylor.

The following changes have also occurred in the undernentioned Licensed Houses during the year:

At Heigham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Dr. Ranking has become one of the Proprietors;

Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, in the county of Warwick, is now kept by Mr. William Joiner, he having married Mrs. Hebert, to whom the House is licensed;

In consequence of the death of Mr. John Pemberton, late a co-proprietor, the license for the Droitwich Asylum is now granted to Mr. Ricketts and Sir Charles Hastings only;

Belle Vue House, near Devizes, is no longer licensed for Paupers;

Grindon Hall, near Sunderland, has ceased to be licensed for Pauper Patients.

TY ASY-
TIONS AND
RATIONS.

In several counties steps are being taken to provide additional accommodation for pauper patients.

alop and
gomery.

Notwithstanding the recent additions to the Salop and Montgomery Asylum, the gradual increase in the number of its inmates had led to its becoming seriously overcrowded. Plans for two additional wings, capable of accommodating, on the men's side, 57, and on the women's side, 77 patients, were submitted by the Visitors, and, upon the Report of this Board, approved by the Secretary of State in December last.

The expense of the proposed additions, including certain alterations in the main building, is estimated at 11,500 *l.*

Plans

Plans have been approved by the Secretary of State for the erection of a new washhouse and laundry at the Suffolk Asylum. (2.) Suffol

Plans for a new washhouse and laundry at the Leicester and Rutland County Asylum, together with day and sleeping accommodation for the laundress, and the patients usually working under her charge, have been approved by the Secretary of State, and the buildings are in progress. (3.) Leices and Rutla

The estimated cost of the work is 2,000 *l.*

The accommodation provided for Pauper Lunatics in the Asylum at Littlemore, for the United Counties of Oxford and Berks, having been found to be insufficient, plans for additional wards, together with workshops and other conveniences, were submitted in the month of March 1854; the cost of erection being estimated at 8,459 *l.* (4.) Oxfor Berks.

After some correspondence with the Committee of Visitors relative to certain suggested alterations and improvements, the plans were finally approved by the Secretary of State in the month of June, and the buildings are now in progress.

The Asylum for the County and Borough of Worcester having been found insufficient, the Justices proposed to increase the Asylum by providing sleeping accommodation for 114 additional patients; and plans for this purpose were submitted to us in the month of April last. (5.) Worc

It was contemplated to obtain the requisite accommodation by the erection of two new wards, designed especially for "refractory" patients, and by adding a second story over wards already existing.

The latter plan appeared to us to be free from objection; but we thought the erection of the proposed wards for "refractory" patients was objectionable, inasmuch as it provided for a description of accommodation which it is always desirable to diminish, and which is in fact being generally abandoned in Asylums throughout the country. We therefore recommended, for the consideration of the Visiting Justices, the propriety of limiting the additions to the erection of the proposed upper story, by which accommodation would be provided for 82 additional patients at the moderate cost of 2,280 *l.*

The Visiting Justices having concurred with us in this opinion, the plans were submitted to the Secretary of State, and approved by him in the month of June.

Large and convenient Workshops have been erected for the use of male patients at the Surrey Asylum, and some additional accommodation has been provided on the female side. (6.) Surre

TIES AT ENT WITH- ASYLUMS.

No new County Asylums have been opened during the year 1854; and the following Counties are still unprovided with Asylums for their Pauper Lunatics; viz.

(1.) Northumberland.
(2.) Durham.
(3.) Cumberland. Westmoreland.
(4.) Cambridge.
(5.) Sussex.
(6.) Glamorgan. Cardigan. Carmarthen. Pembroke.

Northum- nd.

In the County of Northumberland, however, the building has been commenced, and will, we expect, be fit for occupation in the course of next year.

Durham.

Various objections having been found to exist to the site selected for the Asylum for the County of Durham, other estates have been surveyed. As yet, however, no final determination has been come to by the Justices.

Cumber- and West- land.

We stated in our last Report that a site had been purchased at Lowry Hill, near Carlisle, for the united Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Subsequently, strong objections were raised thereto on the part of a large number of Ratepayers and Boards of Guardians, who memorialized the Home Secretary and this Board upon the subject. Their views were supported by the strongly expressed opinion of the Medical Practitioners of Carlisle. Several other sites having been proposed on the part of the Memorialists, it was suggested to the Visitors that any further proceedings towards the erection of the Asylum should be suspended; a suggestion which was acquiesced in by the Visitors and the Justices in Quarter Sessions. After certain communications with this Board, Mr. Rawlinson, an eminent Civil Engineer, was instructed by Viscount Palmerston to inspect and report upon the whole of the proposed sites.

Mr. Rawlinson having inspected these sites, 16 in number, including Lowry Hill, reported his opinion that the main objections urged against Lowry Hill were well grounded, and that several of the other sites, to one of which, called "The Garlands," near Carlisle, he gave decided preference, were well adapted to the purposes of an Asylum.

Mr. Rawlinson's Reports were submitted by Viscount Palmerston for our opinion as to the site which we considered preferable.

After a full consideration of Mr. Rawlinson's Reports, and the observations of the Visiting Justices, to whom a copy of those Reports was at our suggestion submitted by Viscount Palmerston,

Palmerston, we expressed to his Lordship our concurrence in the conclusion at which Mr. Rawlinson had arrived. The result will in all probability be the re-sale of Lowry Hill and the adoption in lieu thereof of the Garlands' Estate.

(4.) Cambr

The plans which had been selected for the proposed Asylum for the County of Cambridge, the Isle of Ely, and the Borough of Cambridge, which had, as stated in the Report, been submitted by the Visitors, and upon our Report, approved by the Secretary of State, have been abandoned, and a fresh set of plans have been submitted, and are now under consideration.

We cannot but express our deep regret at the long delay which has thus taken place in the erection of the proposed Asylum.

(5.) Sussex.

Several sites in a central position have been offered, and inspected for an Asylum, for the joint use of the Eastern and Western divisions of the County of Sussex.

We have reason to hope that no further delay will take place in making proper provision for the Pauper Lunatics of the County, including the Boroughs of Chichester and Hastings.

(6.) Glamor Cardigan, C marthen, an Pembroke.

As respects the united Counties of Glamorgan, Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, we regret to say that a site for an Asylum in lieu of that near Swansea has not yet been procured.

Notice of County As lums open since 1 Ja ary 1852.

The six new County Asylums, mentioned in our last Report as having been recently opened, have, since their opening, been several times visited by the Commissioners, and it may be well here to give a short statement of their progress, and present condition.

(1.) Warwic

The Asylum for the County of Warwick was opened for the reception of patients in the month of June 1852, and was first visited in the month of December, in the same year. At that time, the Asylum contained only 125 patients, and seven entire wards were unoccupied and unfurnished. At the next visit in October 1853, six wards were unoccupied, and at the last visit there still remained a large available space for the reception of patients, although some Pauper Patients belonging to the County of Gloucester had been received under a temporary contract.

The Reports as to the condition of this Institution are of a favourable character. Instrumental restraint is never used,

and

and seclusion appears to be rarely resorted to. A considerable number of patients of both sexes are employed, and a large proportion attend Divine service on Sundays. The food is stated to be good, and the bedding and clothing comfortable. The ventilation, however, appears to be defective, and the visiting Commissioners notice with regret the absence of open fireplaces in the galleries.

Considerable progress has been made in bringing the land into cultivation, and in re-laying many of the drains; the original construction of which appears to have been very bad.

Worcester. The Worcester County Asylum was opened in the month of August 1852. It has been three times visited by the Commissioners, and at the date of the last visit in September 1854, contained 215 patients, being 11 more than the Asylum was originally calculated to accommodate.

In this Asylum the use of mechanical restraint, although not absolutely prohibited, is exceedingly rare, and only one instance is recorded since the opening. The patients have been generally healthy, and no disease of an epidemic character has prevailed.

The Asylum although in most respects well conducted and in good order, is reported to be still deficient in appropriate furniture, and the stock of books, periodicals, and means of indoor amusement is insufficient. A better supply of clothing for the patients also appears to be required.

The supply of water has been found to be quite insufficient for the wants of the Asylum, but steps are about to be taken at once to remedy this defect.

The building appears to be well adapted for its purpose. The wards are cheerful, spacious, and well ventilated. The various offices also are convenient. The Justices propose shortly to erect a Chapel, detached from the main building, and plans have already been approved by the Secretary of State for the erection of new wards capable of accommodating 82 additional patients.

The ground surrounding the Asylum, although as yet in an unfinished state, is all that could be desired as regards situation and aspect, and although only a short distance from Worcester, the neighbourhood is so retired that the patients can at all times be taken out for exercise beyond the boundaries of the Institution without inconvenience.

) Lincoln. The Lincoln County Asylum, which was opened in the month of August 1852, contained at the date of the Commissioners'

sioners' last visit in November 1854, 246 patients, being within one of the number which the building was constructed to accommodate.

It is probable that the building will, without crowding or inconvenience, contain more than 250 patients, but should this number be greatly exceeded it is to be feared that the provision made for the Pauper Lunatics of the County will be found to be insufficient, and that some addition will become necessary.

The total number of patients admitted up to the 1st of January 1854 has been 383, within the same period 115 were discharged, of whom about half were recovered, and 62 patients have died. No disease of an epidemic character has prevailed.

The condition of the patients, and the general management of the Asylum, are reported by the Visiting Commissioners to be very satisfactory. The wards are clean and well ventilated and the clothing and bedding of excellent quality. The dietary appears to be liberal.

The whole of the land has been brought under cultivation, and as many as 80 of the male patients find regular occupation upon it.

Nearly all the females are employed, and the average attendance at the chapel is 150.

Instrumental restraint is never resorted to, and the instances of seclusion appear to be rare, and of short duration.

The Asylum occupies an elevated site at Bracebridge, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln. Its principal galleries, day-rooms, and dormitories have a southern aspect, and are cheerful and airy. The various offices are convenient and spacious.

The amount of water afforded by the wells, having been found to be insufficient, a contract was entered into with the Lincoln Waterworks Company, by whom an ample supply is now furnished.

(4.) Hants.

The Asylum for the County of Hants was opened in the month of December 1852. It was built to accommodate 400, but has at no time contained quite 300 patients. The internal arrangements of the building are convenient. There are 105 acres of land belonging to the Institution. The site is excellent, having a slope to the south. It is well wooded, and bounded on one side by a stream of water.

The Asylum has been visited four times by the Commissioners; and at the last visit they report that considerable progress

progress has been made towards the complete organisation of the Establishment. They state that the wards are throughout exceedingly clean and well ventilated; that the patients are well clothed and apparently comfortable, and that mechanical restraint is never employed.

It is greatly to be regretted that so large an amount of excellent accommodation in this Asylum, the whole of which is well furnished, and ready for the use of the patients, should remain unoccupied, whilst the numerous Pauper Lunatics belonging to the boroughs of Portsmouth and Southampton, which are not in union with the county, are sent to licensed houses near London, and are thus removed to a great distance from their friends, at a considerable expense, and sometimes, it is to be feared, to their serious injury.

) Essex. The Essex County Asylum is situate at Brentwood, and is surrounded by 86 acres of land. The building, the elevation of which is of a very pleasing character, and which is conveniently arranged, is constructed to accommodate 448 patients.

At the last visit of the Commissioners in June 1854, the Asylum contained 137 male, and 174 female patients, thus leaving a very large amount of space unoccupied.

The Commissioners report that the patients were generally tranquil and orderly, that mechanical restraint had never been employed, and that seclusion, although occasionally resorted to, was very sparingly used; that the galleries and apartments were clean and well ventilated, and that the health of the patients was good. A considerable number of patients of both sexes are regularly employed, and about 220 of them attend Divine service in the chapel. The Visiting Commissioners conclude their Report by stating that, considering the short time during which the Asylum has been opened, its condition is "creditable and satisfactory."

) Bucks. The Asylum for the County of Bucks is situate at Stone, about four miles from Aylesbury. It was built for 200 patients, and would probably accommodate more than that number.

The exterior is plain and unpretending. The wards are convenient and well arranged, and the situation agreeable. There are, however, only 20 acres of land belonging to the Institution.

The Asylum has been three times visited by the Commissioners, and their Reports are favourable. The condition of the

the establishment is stated to be creditable to the superintendent and those engaged in its management.

At the date of the last visit, on the 18th December 1854, there were 169 patients in the Asylum. The whole of the wards were found to be clean and well furnished, and presented a cheerful and comfortable appearance, but some of the galleries were cold, and the system of warming and ventilation, although very costly in construction, and extensively adopted, does not appear to answer its intended purpose, or compensate for the absence of open fireplaces in many of the rooms.

The whole of the land is under spade cultivation by the male patients, and a considerable number of the patients of both sexes are employed in various ways.

Mechanical restraint has never been used, but seclusion in separate rooms is occasionally resorted to as a means for tranquillizing excited and violent patients.

A large proportion of the patients walk out frequently beyond the boundaries of the Institution.

The supply of water has been very deficient, but at the date of the last visit pipes were being laid down to a neighbouring well, from which it was hoped an abundant supply would be obtained.

Owing to the small number of patients, and the large staff of officers, the charge for pauper patients in this Asylum is necessarily heavy.

BOROUGHS.

Under the provisions of the 7th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, the following Boroughs have contracted with Visitors of County Asylums for the reception and care of their Pauper Lunatics, viz. :

Maidstone ;
Tenterden ;
Devizes.

With reference to the remainder of the Boroughs noticed in our last Report as not having provided Asylums for their Pauper Lunatics, we have to state that the circular addressed to the several Recorders has received due attention, and that Committees of Justices or Town Councils have generally been appointed.

CITY OF LONDON.

On the 21st February 1854, we felt it our duty "to recall the attention of Viscount Palmerston to the pressing necessity which existed for a suitable Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics

Lunatics of the City of London, and to the long delay which had taken place relative thereto." On the 6th March, we received, through the Home Office, a statement, in detail, of the steps which had been taken by the Corporation to obtain a suitable site for a Pauper Lunatic Asylum. We regret to report to your Lordship that no satisfactory results have arisen from the efforts of the City Authorities, and we shall continue to urge the Secretary of State to enforce the erection of an adequate Asylum.

GISTERED SPITALS.) St. Luke's.

A visit was made to St. Luke's Hospital, on the 6th February 1854, when the complaints referred to in our last Report as to the state of the clothing of male patients and the furniture, were repeated; and your Lordship will perceive, from the following extract from the Report, that additional suggestions were submitted to the consideration of the Governors:

"1. That in order to determine what kind and extent of furniture may be required for the whole Hospital, one ward should in the first instance be completely furnished with suitable carpeting, seats, and blinds, the walls decorated with prints and coloured, a few singing birds provided, a projecting stove fireplace substituted for the present grate in the gallery, and all wirework and guards removed.

"2. That the basement story, which is no longer occupied by patients, should not again be used for their reception. Should the number of patients be again enlarged, we should prefer the use of the attics to the use of the basement.

"3. That renewed efforts should be made to obtain a certain quantity of land near London, for the amusement and employment of the patients.

"4. That patients of both sexes be, with proper care, taken out frequently and regularly for walking exercise beyond the precincts of the Hospital.

"5. That the additional regulations adopted by the General Committee, on the 9th June 1853, and which have not yet been distributed, should at once be placed in the hands of the Attendants and Nurses."

In pursuance of the intimation in our last Report, that we should continue to impress upon the Governors of this Hospital the necessity of materially improving the medical and other arrangements, a letter was addressed to the Secretary on the 23d March 1854, suggesting, that in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Philp, one of the physicians of the Hospital,

Hospital, it was expedient to consider the general question, and to suspend for a time any appointment to the vacancy.

We stated as a ground for this suggestion, as follows; viz.:

"As the Rules of St. Luke's Hospital have been submitted by Secretary Viscount Palmerston to the Commissioners, and are now under their consideration, it becomes necessary carefully to ascertain how far these rules are in conformity with, and carry out the spirit of the Act, 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, sect. 43; more especially as respects the position and authority of the Resident Medical Officer."

This suggestion was not adopted; but the following resolution was passed by the Special General Court of Governors; viz.:

"That the Resident Medical Officer in future be styled, 'Resident Medical Superintendent,' and that, subject to the control of the General Committee, he shall have paramount authority over every officer resident in the Hospital, in respect of the medical and moral care and treatment of the Patients."

We trust that the important principle enunciated in the foregoing resolution will be efficiently carried out, and that we shall in our future Reports have the satisfaction of stating that the Resident Medical Officer holds the position of usefulness and authority so distinctly laid down by the Special General Court of Governors.

The

Note.—Since the 31st December last, to which date, pursuant to the Act, the present Report is made up, St. Luke's Hospital has been twice visited. The first, the ordinary annual statutory visit, was made on the 19th February.

On the second occasion, the Hospital was, in accordance with a resolution of the Board, specially visited by the Chairman, and two other members. The following are copies of the entry, by the Visiting Commissioners, in the books of the Hospital, at the first visit, and of the Special Report made to the Board after the second visit. Copies of the last-mentioned Report have been sent to Lord Overstone, the President of the Hospital, and to the General Committee of Governors:

"St. Luke's Hospital, 19 February 1855.

"There are 187 patients (65 males and 122 females) in the Hospital, of whom 88 appear to be under medical treatment. No one is at present in seclusion.

"Since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 6th February 1854, 205 patients have been admitted, 174 have been discharged, and 18 have died; 2 patients dying from cholera, 1 from diarrhœa, 1 from accident by fire,

Bethlehem. The first visitation to Bethlehem Hospital under the statute, was made on the 6th February 1854, and we were much gratified

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fire, 2 from epilepsy, 2 from phthisis, 2 from heart-disease, and the rest from various other causes.

"We have to-day seen all the patients in the hospital, and have inspected the wards used by them.

"In reference to the suggestions made by the Commissioners in their last entry we find,

"That the suggestions (2), as to the disuse of the basement floor, and (5), as to placing certain regulations in the hands of the attendants, have been attended to.

"But we regret very much to find that the following suggestions, viz.: 1. That one ward should be completely furnished; 3. That land should be obtained for the amusement and employment of the patients; and 4. That the patients should be taken beyond the precincts of the hospital for the purpose of exercise, have not been carried out.

"Some settees have been purchased, and projecting stoves are now in the act of being placed in the galleries appropriated to the use of female patients.

"We found the patients generally tranquil. The wards were clean, and free from any unpleasant odours; but the temperature of the galleries (particularly in the Male Wards) was much below what is usual in establishments of this nature, the temperature of the galleries in the Female Wards varying from 40 to 46, and in the Male Wards being as low as 33. The extreme coldness of these portions of the Hospital, together with the entire absence of furniture, presented a very bare and cheerless appearance. The means of occupation and amusement appear to be very scanty.

"It is painful to the Commissioners in Lunacy to advert so often to the various defects of this Institution, it being well known that the Committee of the Hospital devote a large portion of their time and attention to the subject.

(signed) "*B. W. Procter,*
J. R. Hume,
R. Gordon,
Commissioners in Lunacy."

"St. Luke's Hospital, 12 March 1855.

"In pursuance of the directions of the Board we specially visited the Hospital of St. Luke's on the 8th instant, and inspected the wards occupied by the patients.

"On this, as on former occasions, we were struck with the cheerless and dreary aspect presented both within the building and in the airing-courts.

"Few or no steps appear to have been taken to forward the recommendations made by the Commissioners in previous Reports as to out-door exercise, occupations, and the purchase of land in the vicinity of London.

"Having regard to the irremediable defects in the present building, and the many serious objections to the continued use of it for the reception of insane persons, we deem it our duty, instead of suggesting particular improvements, which could not render the present premises suitable to their object, again to urge on all who are in any way responsible for the condition of this charitable Institution, to take into their consideration, without loss of

gratified to find that many important improvements had taken place since the Hospital was visited by order of the Secretary of State in 1851, and that others were then in progress. The paramount authority judiciously vested in Dr. Hood, appeared to the Visiting Commissioners to have been productive of much good, and they therefore purposely refrained on that occasion from making suggestions which might have had the effect or appearance of interfering with arrangements then under consideration.

Although we approve of the course thus taken by the Visiting Commissioners, as far as relates to the ordinary wards of the Hospital, we cannot forego this opportunity of strongly expressing our opinion that the confinement of criminal Lunatics therein, as at present, without due classification, is highly objectionable, and we deeply regret the long delay which has taken place in providing for this class of patients more suitable accommodation than can be attained in a general Lunatic Hospital.

(3.) Guy's Lunatic Wa

We submit to your Lordship the following Report from the Commissioners who visited Guy's Hospital on the 4th May 1854:

"The rooms and galleries appropriated to the patients are generally clean, but the whole establishment is of a very gloomy character, and there is only one small airing-ground (walled in, and very defective in neatness and order), which is altogether insufficient to afford the patients the means of healthful and necessary exercise.

"We earnestly repeat the recommendation of the Commissioners who have heretofore visited this Establishment, that the Governors of Guy's Hospital will obtain the necessary power

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of time, the best means of obtaining suitable accommodation for the objects of their charge in a properly-constructed building, occupying an eligible situation.

"Whilst expressing our insuperable objections to the building itself, in point both of construction and site, we think it right to state, that in consequence of the zeal and activity of the medical officers, as well as other causes, the results as respects the number of patients discharged recovered are more satisfactory than might have been anticipated; nevertheless, we entertain a confident opinion that if the labours of the medical gentlemen were carried on under more favourable circumstances, their efforts for the improvement and restoration of the inmates would be greatly more successful.

(signed) "*Shaftesbury,*
J. W. Mylne,
S. Gaskell,
Commissioners in Lunacy."

power to remove the Lunatic wards to a more convenient and healthy locality at some considerable distance from London. As the patients received into this part of the Hospital are generally resident for their lives, it seems incumbent on the Governors to adopt every means in their power to provide them with a residence where they may have the benefit of good good air, and the means of healthful exercise and recreation."

) Bethel, rwich.

It is our unpleasant duty to repeat the observations contained in our last Report, that no effectual steps have been taken to remove Bethel Hospital, Norwich, to a more suitable site. It appears that the Visiting Commissioners on the 31st October 1854, found that material improvements had taken place since the former visit. These improvements do not, however, remove the objections we entertained, and still entertain, to the site of the Hospital.

We have now submitted the observations which occur to us as most material for your Lordship's information, as respects the Hospitals specially noticed in our last Report.

neral obser- tions.

The subject of Lunatic Hospitals generally, is one of great importance. Viewing them as benevolent Institutions, for the benefit of those classes of the community who, though not in the ordinary sense, Paupers, are really indigent, and as such, objects of charity, we are strongly of opinion that every effort should be made to improve their condition and management, and extend their usefulness. It is to be borne in mind, that several of these Institutions are in possession of property and income from various sources, to a considerable amount; and your Lordship will no doubt feel that the proper and efficient administration of their trusts and funds is a matter falling specially within your Lordship's province, and that we act rightly in bringing them under your particular notice.

les and gulations.

We have been called upon during the past year carefully to consider the question of their government and management, in consequence of a reference to us, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, of the codes of rules and regulations submitted for his approval by the several Committees of Governors pursuant to the 30th section of the Act, 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 96. In the revision of these rules, we have endeavoured, as far as lay in our power, to render the same suitable to the circumstances and objects of the several Hospitals, and at the same time to cause them to harmonize generally as to principle and system.

It

It was found, however, that owing to great and important differences in the origin, constitution, size, and other peculiarities of these Institutions, the attempt to make one set of general rules applicable to the whole was impracticable, and we accordingly endeavoured to make each code as complete in itself as such peculiarities would permit. To effect this, it became necessary to enter into a direct correspondence with the authorities of each Hospital, by whom our recommendations were in general readily considered, and for the most part adopted.

Nature, Origin and Constitution of the several Hospitals.

Having in the course of this correspondence become cognizant of many important matters connected with these Institutions, we thought it desirable to ascertain more precisely the nature, origin, and constitution of each Hospital, with the view of placing such facts on record, to the intent that they might serve hereafter to guide ourselves, and be a means of preserving and disseminating useful information respecting a class of Institutions deserving support and encouragement.

Accordingly we have collected from the records in this office, and by further communication with the authorities of the several Hospitals, the materials for the summary statements appended to this Report (Appendix B).*

Appendix (

Class and Numbers of Inmates, &c.

It appears that these establishments designed mainly for the reception of persons of the middle class, whose means are not sufficient to provide for them suitable accommodation and treatment, contain at the present time nearly 1,700 Patients.

Notwithstanding this large provision, we find from daily experience how insufficient it is to meet the wants of the community. Upon visiting patients of this class in Licensed Houses, our recommendations that better treatment and accommodation should be provided for them are repeatedly met

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* We have not included in that Appendix, statements respecting the origin and constitution of Bethlehem Hospital and the Asylum for Idiots.

As respects the former we would, for the present, refer to the early part of our Special Report to Secretary Sir George Grey, dated February 7th, 1852, and printed by order of Parliament.

As to the latter Institution, we think it more convenient to postpone any statement until next year, when the main establishment will have been removed to the new buildings, upon an extended scale, and now near completion near Reigate, and the branch establishment Essex Hall, near Colchester, will have been converted into an independent Institution.

met by the assurance that the means of the patients are inadequate, and do not justify the proprietors of these establishments in carrying out recommendations which necessarily involve an increase of expense.

We trust that the publication of this fact may be instrumental in promoting the extension of Hospital accommodation throughout the country.

SLAR VAL LUNA- HOSPITAL.

The excellent arrangements and liberal treatment for which Haslar Naval Hospital is distinguished, have been already sufficiently noticed in former Reports.

RMOUTH LITARY NATIC SPITAL.

The Yarmouth Hospital ceased, in May 1854, to be occupied as a Hospital for Military Lunatics, possession of it having been resumed by the Board of Admiralty for the purposes of a general Hospital for the sailors of the Baltic Fleet. The improvements, therefore, which we anticipated in our last Report as likely to arise from the appointment of Mr. Dartnell, as permanent medical superintendent of the Institution, and which were in progress when the Hospital ceased to receive Lunatics, were only partially carried out. At that time the Lunatic Patients in Yarmouth Hospital consisted of 19 officers, 69 soldiers, and 5 women, for whom it became necessary to provide elsewhere without delay. The Secretary at War having requested our opinion as to the best mode of providing for those inmates, we named Grove Hall, Bow, as a well-conducted Asylum, and capable of affording proper accommodation for the soldiers and women, and we at the same time named Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital (an institution under good management, near Stafford) for the officers. The patients were removed to these several establishments accordingly. But we trust that the arrangements thus made are merely of a temporary character, inasmuch as we should be unwilling to abandon the hope that a distinct Asylum will be established for Insane Soldiers, for whom no public provision at present exists, except the very inadequate and unsuitable accommodation appropriated to them at Fort Pitt, Chatham.

RT PITT, ATHAM.

As regards Fort Pitt, in our last Report we remarked on the practice of placing Insane Soldiers in a part of the building described (by two members of this Board, who visited it in July 1853) as gloomy, damp, badly ventilated, poorly furnished, and in other respects very unfit for the reception and accommodation of Lunatics. And we observed that the patients

patients had few opportunities of taking the air, "except what were afforded in the narrow damp passage leading to the rooms occupied by them; that no books were provided; that the patients never attended Divine service; and that they were rarely visited by the chaplain; that, although Fort Pitt was intended as a temporary provision only for Insane Patients, the accommodation and treatment provided for them were defective, even for that temporary purpose."

A copy of the Report, embodying these facts, was transmitted to the Secretary at War, accompanied by a letter containing the following passage: "The Board entirely concur in the observations and suggestions contained in that Report, and desire to express their earnest hope that the measures suggested may be carried out at the earliest period."

From the communications received from the War Office, it was expected that the visitation of July 1853 would produce important and beneficial results, and it is therefore with much regret that we learn from the following Report, made by the same members of this Board who had visited Fort Pitt the preceding year, that these expectations have not been answered: "14th August 1854. We the undersigned, Commissioners in Lunacy, report to the Board, that having been authorised by the Secretary at War to visit the Lunatic Soldiers at Fort Pitt, Chatham, we went thither on the 7th August instant. The commandant had been apprised by a letter from the War Office of our intended visit, and we were received by the Medical Officers with courtesy and attention.

"Although within a short period nearly 40 Lunatic Soldiers at one time had been confined in Fort Pitt, we found, on the day of our visit, only 13, four of whom being invalids, were in the ordinary wards of the Hospital, and the remaining nine were in the 'Pit,' or casemate, the very objectionable state of which was strongly animadverted upon in the Report of our visit in July 1853. We found the patients in good bodily health, clean in their persons, free from excitement, and under no mechanical restraint. We regret extremely to observe, that the accommodation provided in this casemate is substantially no better than when seen by us last year. The wards indeed were cleaner and less damp.* Nevertheless, we consider

* "We perceived that workmen were beginning to cover with concrete the arches of the casemate, as to which we reported last year, 'that the rain had percolated, and that they were evidently saturated with water.'"

consider this part of Fort Pitt altogether most unfit for the reception of Lunatics.

"The periods during which Insane Soldiers are kept in Fort Pitt have been considerably diminished. We found, however, that in several instances, soldiers had been so kept for more than a month, and we are of opinion that even the temporary confinement of a Lunatic in a place so destitute of the means of ameliorating his mental condition must materially lessen the chance of his recovery. We concluded our last Report by expressing a hope that the Board would concur with us in submitting to the favourable consideration of the Secretary at War certain suggestions, which we now take leave to repeat; viz.:

1. "That apartments should be provided for soldiers, airy, cheerful, and free from damp, suitably furnished, well supplied with water, and provided with all conveniences usually found in well conducted Public Asylums."

2. "That books, periodicals, prints, and other cheap means of instruction and amusement be provided."

3. "That every possible means of employment, both in the open air, and within doors be provided."

4. "That the chapel should be attended by all who are considered by the Medical Officer as capable of receiving benefit from religious instruction."

5. "That the patients who are orderly and quiet should occasionally be allowed to walk beyond the boundary of the Fort, accompanied by an attendant.

"We are sorry to be obliged now to report that only one of these suggestions (all of which were approved by the Board), viz. that relating to attendance at chapel, has hitherto been acted upon.

"It is, however, satisfactory to learn that the subject of providing better accommodation for the Insane Soldiers hitherto detained at Fort Pitt is under the consideration of the Secretary at War.

"Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, are by law made subject to official and independent inspection at uncertain times, and without previous notice. The Board will, therefore, regret to learn that no such inspection takes place at Fort Pitt, and that, as far as we are informed, no official person connected with the War Office, or Horse Guards, has hitherto been in the practice of visiting the Insane Soldiers confined at Fort Pitt."

It is evident from the foregoing Report that no material improvement took place in the treatment of the Lunatic Soldiers at Chatham, between the two visits of 1853 and 1854. From a direct communication, however, made by the Secretary at War to the Chairman of this Board, we are led to believe that delays will no longer take place, and that effective remedies will be applied to the defects of which we have so strongly complained.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

With respect to the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, a manifest improvement has taken place in them, as compared with their condition at the time when they first came under our jurisdiction. No case of abuse or malversation of such a nature as to call for public animadversion has come under our cognizance in any of them in the course of the last year. A few of these houses which receive only patients of the wealthier classes continue to maintain a high standard of excellence.

In regard to Licensed Houses, however, both in the Metropolitan and Provincial Districts, which receive Pauper Patients, and Patients of the middle and humbler classes, we are of opinion that (with a few exceptions) they do not keep pace in the march of improvement, by which the County Asylums of the first class are distinguished. Many of them are content to remain at a certain point of advancement; and require, indeed, the constant stimulus of official supervision to prevent their relapsing into the unsatisfactory condition from which by great care and vigilance they have been raised.

We take this opportunity of repeating that the funds by which Public Asylums "are raised and supported, and the causes which influence those who have control over them necessarily give them a great superiority over Private Establishments; and that we are fully convinced that the Lunatic Poor of England will never be altogether properly provided for until Public Asylums for all the Pauper Lunatics of the country shall have been erected."

Provincial Licensed Houses specially noticed in last Report.

Some of the Special cases of Provincial Licensed Houses brought under the notice of your Lordship in our last Report require observation.

(1.) Ringmer, near Lewes.

Previously to the renewal of the License for the Asylum at Ringmer, a conference was held between two of the Commissioners and the Visiting Justices, and, upon the recommendation of the Commissioners, the number of patients was

reduced to three, and the License was subsequently limited to that number. In consequence of the death of the Proprietor, this Establishment has since been closed.

Belle Vue se, Devizes.

Belle Vue House, Devizes, as has been stated, is now no longer Licensed for Pauper Patients.

The Entries of the Commissioners on the occasion of their recent visits to that establishment do not call for special remark.

Grove e, near thampton.

In our last Report we stated that we had addressed a letter to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of Hants, suggesting the propriety of refusing to renew the License for Grove Place, Nursling, to Messrs. Symes and Pothecary upon its expiration in May 1854. That recommendation was so far acted upon by the Justices, that the reception of Pauper Patients was prohibited, and, although a License for Private Patients was granted, it was limited to a period of six months, from the 16th of April.

Upon the expiration of that period, the same License was renewed for three months only.

In the meantime the condition of the Establishment did not improve. During the last year Grove Place was visited three times by the Commissioners, and four times by the Visitors, and the reports of those visits were many of them of a condemnatory character.

The Medical Superintendent having resigned in consequence of the non-payment of his salary, the Establishment was left for a considerable period without any proper Medical Visitation. A large amount of instrumental restraint and seclusion was employed which, in the opinion of the Visitors and Commissioners, would have been unnecessary had there been a proper staff of well qualified attendants.

In addition to the evils already enumerated the Proprietor, Mr. Pothecary, in the month of December last, was imprisoned in the County Gaol for a contempt of the Court of Chancery, and his estate having been thrown into the Bankruptcy Court, an application for a renewal of the License was made by the Official Assignee.

The Justices, however, concurring with us in the opinion that such a License ought not to be granted, even for a limited period, it was agreed that a License should be granted for three months to Dr. James Baillie, who had already been in treaty for the purchase, and who, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, will, we are informed, become resident Medical Proprietor and Lessee of the Establishment.

It

It is to be hoped that under new management the whole condition of this House will be greatly improved. A large sum however has, we understand, been agreed to be given for the purchase of the establishment, including the goodwill.

A payment of this nature, in our opinion, offers a strong temptation to those who purchase to curtail the comforts and accommodation of the patients committed to their charge, in an attempt to reimburse themselves out of the profits of the Asylum.

In our endeavours to ameliorate the state of this house, we have throughout received the most cordial assistance and co-operation from the Visiting Justices, and we shall feel it our duty specially to watch its future management.

(4.) Gatesh Fell.

The condition of the Private Asylum at Gateshead Fell has somewhat improved, but the entries of the Visitors and Commissioners show that there is still a considerable amount of instrumental restraint and seclusion practised; that the attendants and servants are not sufficiently numerous; and that the day-rooms and airing-courts are gloomy and crowded.

(5.) Castle Lodge, nea Leeds.

The entry made by the Commissioners, who last visited Castleton Lodge on the 14th of October 1854, shows that improvements have been made in this establishment, and that a variety of suggestions made at a previous visit in February last, have for the most part been attended to.

The Commissioners state that the rooms have been rendered more cheerful by the introduction of various articles of furniture; that some of the bars and wire-work have been removed; that the premises have been painted and repaired; that improvements have taken place in the mode of serving the meals; that a more social system of managing the patients has been adopted; and that the patients go out regularly for exercise, and occasionally are taken beyond the premises.

One of the patients, whose treatment had frequently been the subject of animadversion, was, at the instance of this Board, removed to a Lunatic Hospital, and her case affords so remarkable a proof of how much may be effected by careful and judicious management, that we have specially adverted to it in another part of this Report, in conjunction with several other cases of a similar character.

The

Norwich mary Asy-

The Pauper Lunatics belonging to the City of Norwich are still maintained in the Licensed House called "The Infirmary Asylum," and so far as we are aware, no steps have yet been taken by the Justices of the city to make proper provision for them pursuant to the "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."

The Infirmary Asylum has been twice visited by the Commissioners since our last Report. At the first visit on the 21st February 1854, they reported, *inter alia*, "That on the male side there were no signs of occupation or amusement; that several of the patients were dirty and untidy; that in Ward A., a paralysed and debilitated patient, with sloughing sores on each hip, and on the sacrum, was placed to sleep in a straw bed placed on a wooden bottom; that the tick of this bed was in a stained and filthy condition, and that the general accommodation provided for this patient was totally unfitted for him; that the Infirmary in Ward A. was close and offensive; that in Ward B. the male day-room was very cheerless, and the fire-guard so thick as almost entirely to intercept the heat of the fire; that the dresses of two of the patients were offensive; that several of the bedsteads were dirty, and none thoroughly clean; that the condition of the male wards generally was bad, and that the attendants were not persons properly qualified for their situation."

e of gross ect; special iry.

A short time previous to the date of the Commissioners' visit, the attention of the Board had been directed to the case of a male Pauper Lunatic who had died in the Infirmary Asylum, and upon whom an inquest had been held. The verdict of the jury concluded with a statement, "that no blame is attributable to any person;" but the Board being by no means satisfied with the result of the inquiry, directed the Visiting Commissioners to institute a more searching investigation. The result of the evidence, taken on oath, showed that the patient had been grossly neglected by his attendant, Robert Scotter, who had culpably concealed from the Medical Officer and the Superintendent the existence of extensive sloughing sores on his person; that blame attached to the Medical Officer and Superintendent for not themselves personally examining the person of the patient, and that another attendant was not free from blame. The Visiting Commissioners further reported that none of the male attendants appeared to be properly qualified for their situations.

The

The Commissioners concluded their Report in these words, viz. :—

"As neither the Medical Officer nor the Superintendent has the power of engaging or dismissing, or even suspending attendants for misconduct or inefficiency, the whole responsibility of the defective staff of servants rests with the Corporation of Guardians, who are the Licensees of the Asylum, and who by their parsimonious allowance for the salaries of the attendants, fail to secure the services of efficient persons."

Attendant pr secuted.

The attendant Scotter was subsequently prosecuted by the Board to conviction, and, in default of payment of a fine of 20 *l.*, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Improved co dition.

Upon a second visit in the month of October last, the Commissioners report that many of the recommendations previously made had been attended to, and the Asylum appears to have been in an improved condition.

(7.) Duddest Hall, near Bi mingham.

The Reports of the visits to Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham, during the past year have not been generally of an unfavourable character; but the practice of placing Private Patients in the outbuilding is still continued, and a somewhat large amount of mechanical restraint and seclusion appears to have been employed in the early part of the year.

(8.) High Beech, Essex

The entries of the Commissioners and Visitors at High Beech Asylum show some improvement in the condition and management of the Establishment.

(9.) Dunstor Lodge, near Gateshead.

Under the new proprietor, Mr. Garbutt, the condition of Dunston Lodge has been satisfactory, and the Reports of the Justices and the Commissioners are generally of a favourable character.

Other Provincial Licensed Houses.

With reference to the entries of the Commissioners and Visitors on the occasion of their visits to other Provincial Licensed Houses, the following only appear to require special notice.

(1.) Bensham Asylum, nea Gateshead.

The Visitors and Commissioners have on several occasions animadverted on the great want of in-door occupation and amusement provided for the patients at the Bensham Asylum, and various other defects have from time to time been pointed out.

At the last visit of the Commissioners on the 22nd November 1854, the same absence of in-door occupation was complained

complained of, and in addition, the Commissioners remarked that the stone floors were dirty and wet; that the dinner was served in a slovenly manner; that there was a deficiency of furniture; and that additional blankets were required on the beds. The rooms on the male side were also reported to be cold.

The Justices of the county of Durham, being about to enter into an agreement with the proprietor of the Bensham Asylum, for the maintenance of the Pauper Lunatics of the County for three years, pending the erection of the County Asylum, we deemed it right to recommend that the agreement should be confined to one year, in order that better security might be obtained for the proper treatment of the patients, and in the hope that upon the completion of the Asylum for the neighbouring county of Northumberland temporary accommodation might be found therein for the Durham County Lunatics.

.) Haydock
dge, near
arrington.

Haydock Lodge has again been licensed for the reception of Pauper Patients, and a considerable number have been removed thither from the parish of Liverpool and the Union of West Derby, as well as from very distant parishes in the county of Northampton.

Although no complaints have been made as to the treatment of the Pauper Inmates, we cannot avoid expressing our regret that the Justices have granted a License for Pauper Patients, and that, notwithstanding the existence of three County Asylums in Lancashire, the accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of that county is still found to be insufficient.

) Field
use, near
ll.

The general condition of Field House, near Hull, has frequently been the subject of complaint.

Mr. Francis Wood Casson is the licensee of this Establishment, although he is at the same time Resident Medical Superintendent of the Hull Borough Asylum.

A Medical Superintendent has generally been appointed to reside at Field House; but it would appear that his position has not been satisfactory, for constant changes have occurred, and during the last 12 months five different Superintendents were appointed.

At the Commissioners' visit in March 1854, they reported that the passages and different apartments, both day-rooms and sleeping-rooms, were for the most part dirty and untidy, many of them imperfectly furnished, and the furniture they contained dilapidated and out of repair, so that they had a very

a very mean and comfortless appearance, and that the dresses as well as the bedding of the male patients were deficient in cleanliness and order.

At the next visit, on the 15th November last, the defects previously complained of do not appear to have been remedied; and the Visiting Commissioners further remarked that there was a deficiency in the number of attendants, and a great want of in-door occupation and amusement. The frequent changes of the Resident Medical Superintendents are noticed, and many of the evils complained of are attributed to this cause.

Upon the last entry having been read at the Board, a letter was addressed to Mr. Casson, strongly animadverting upon the numerous causes of complaint, and a reply was received from him, in which he excused some of the defects complained of upon the ground of the small payments received by him for the maintenance of some of the patients. We hold that this is by no means a valid excuse, as it is at all times competent for the proprietor of a licensed house to refuse to receive patients, if the sums proposed to be paid for them be inadequate to secure them every necessary comfort and convenience.

DEATH FR BROKEN RI NORFOLK ASYLUM. SPECIAL I QUIRY.

On the 23d October last, William Sizer, one of the patients in the Norfolk County Lunatic Asylum, died from severe injuries to his person. An inquest having been held by the Coroner upon the body, the Jury returned a verdict that Sizer had "died from the effect of the injuries that he had received, but how inflicted, there was no evidence to prove." Upon this occasion, the Medical Officers, the Superintendent, two of the attendants of the Asylum, as well as a Medical Practitioner in the neighbourhood, were examined before the Coroner's Jury, and upon such examination, it appeared that eight of Sizer's ribs (four on each side), and also his breast-bone, had been broken, and that these injuries were the cause of his death.

A copy of this evidence taken before the Jury was afterwards laid before us, and we thereupon directed two Members of this Board, who at that time were visiting the Lunatic Establishments in Norfolk, to make further inquiry into the case; accordingly, they visited the Asylum, inspected the sleeping-room of Sizer (in which it had been suggested, that he had inflicted the injury on himself); heard from the Medical Officers of the Asylum a repetition of the statements made by them before the Coroner, and afterwards examined, upon

upon oath, six of the male attendants of the Asylum, who, or some of whom (as the Commissioners considered) were the persons implicated in the offence. The case presented great difficulties, and the Commissioners, at the conclusion of their investigation (which lasted several hours), were unable to point specifically to any one person as having been guilty of the violence which proved fatal to the deceased.

Towards the conclusion of their Report on this case, the Commissioners observe as follows: "Whether the injuries to Sizer were inflicted by Bell and Fisher, or by Bell alone, or by any other person having access to the bed-room of the patient during the night of Tuesday the 17th October, there is not sufficient evidence to enable us to decide, but we are strongly of opinion that the injuries took place during that night. There is no evidence to show that anybody went into Sizer's cell during Tuesday night, except Bell and Fisher, and it will be remarked that their several statements are so contradictory to each other, as to lead to the necessary inference that one or both of then wilfully misrepresented the facts."

A copy of the Report made by the two Commissioners was, at the request of the Superintendent, forwarded to him, and laid before the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum, who have since dismissed three of the attendants examined by the Commissioners.

Upon our subsequently suggesting to the Committee the expediency of their inquiring further into the case, and obtaining the assistance of Counsel on the occasion, they stated that they had already, to the best of their judgment, used every means to elicit the truth.

ESTRAINT, . PATIENTS MOVED OM CENSED OUSES ON COMMENDA- ON OF COM- SSIONERS.

In our last Report we stated to your Lordship that, in numerous instances, where patients were subjected to continual or frequent restraint, we had been in the practice of recommending their removal to other establishments. We have continued these recommendations, and have extended them to other cases of mismanagement, and the result, in several instances, has been so beneficial to the patients, that we think it well to advert to them more particularly.

(1.) Mrs. H——, a lady of middle age, was placed in the Licensed House called Castleton Lodge, near Leeds. Upon the various visits made to this house, ranging from the year 1848 to 1853, the Visiting Commissioners reported from time to time: that her room was dirty and offensive, &c.; that it was bare, damp, and comfortless, and was occupied by the patient

patient during both night and day; that it was gloomy, and incapable of being thoroughly ventilated; that she was merely covered by a few rags; that (in 1852) she was somewhat improved, and that by increased efforts her condition might be further ameliorated; and, finally, that (in 1853) her room was again offensive, was (as the Commissioners were informed) cleaned by the servants twice a week only, and was then (in March) occupied by the patient, who was standing on the stone-floor without shoes or stockings, which, it was said, she had destroyed. The animadversions of the Commissioners failing to produce any good effect, the relatives of the lady were recommended to remove her to another Asylum, and in pursuance of that recommendation she was removed accordingly to the York Lunatic Hospital, on the 14th day of December 1853.

(2.) Miss F—— was for some years resident as a patient in Laverstock House, near Salisbury. Her condition had previously been observed by the Visiting Commissioners, and adverted to in conversation; but in the year 1853 the Commissioners visiting this establishment express their sentiments in writing. "They state: "This lady appears to have become worse." They remark, "that she is offensive in her language and conduct, and is exposed to the observations of all the other ladies, and therefore recommend that she should be removed to some other establishment."

The friends of these two ladies deferred to the opinions of the Commissioners, and severally removed Mrs. H—— in December 1853, and Miss F—— in March 1854, to the York Hospital.

The improved condition of these two patients will be obvious from the following extract, made by the two Commissioners who visited York Hospital on the 30th day of November 1854:

"We have particularly noticed the cases of Mrs. H—— and Miss F——, who have lately been removed to the Institution, the former from Castleton Lodge, near Leeds, and the latter from Laverstock House. Both patients are manifestly very much improved since their admission. We found them tranquil, orderly, clean, well dressed, and associated with other patients, in a cheerful airy day-room. We understand that they regularly take exercise in the open air, attend chapel, and that they are both occasionally occupied in sewing,&c.

"Remembering the condition in which we have usually found these patients during the last five or six years, it is highly

highly gratifying to us to observe the very marked and decided improvement which has resulted from the better accommodation and treatment which has been afforded them in the York Lunatic Hospital."

(3.) Miss S—— resided as a patient in the Licensed House called "Belle Vue Asylum," at Ipswich. On the Commissioners visiting this house in May 1853, they observe, that up to the last two weeks she had been confined by muffs. They saw her clothes torn and disorderly, and learned that she "slept on the ground at night, and on inspecting her bedding they found that it consisted of little more than some old rags, which were in an uncleanly state."

The Commissioners recommend that unless "she can be treated in a better manner she should be removed to some other Asylum without delay."

In pursuance of this recommendation, Miss S —— was in the next month (June) removed to Grove Hall, Bow, by her father. When admitted she was very excited, noisy, incoherent, and violent.

Under better treatment she shortly became less excited, and in a few days begun to employ herself in needlework. In August the father, whose means were limited, wished to have her placed in a Public Asylum, but her improvement advancing rapidly, he consented to her remaining at Grove Hall, from which place she was discharged in the following month of December, "recovered."

(4.) Miss D—— was for several years a patient in a Licensed House in Marfleet Lane, Hull, during which time she was subjected very frequently to mechanical restraint. She was generally so restrained when the Commissioners visited this place, and in June 1853, they found her "restrained by means of a strait waistcoat to a chair in the kitchen." They learned also that she was "restrained during the night by both a strait waistcoat and a strap," and they found her bedding scanty, and that sufficient care was not taken to secure the dryness of her bedding and bedclothes.

She was removed, in consequence of the intervention of the Commissioners, to Gate Helmsley Retreat, but owing to her father (who is stated to be in good circumstances) refusing to pay more than 12 shillings a week for her accommodation, she was removed to Dunnington Asylum, near York, where she "appeared somewhat improved in her habits," when last seen by the Commissioners. They add, that "if she could have the benefit of more constant and efficient supervision, as well

well as active exercise in the open air," they think that "her condition would be materially improved."

(5.) Miss H. P—— was for several years a patient in Terrace House, Osbaldwick, near York. She was placed in a room by herself, with an open close-stool in the room, and very frequently under mechanical restraint. Her habits were dirty, and her opportunities of taking exercise were few.

On the suggestion of the Commissioners, this patient was removed to the "York Retreat," where she was seen on the 1st December last. Upon that occasion the Commissioners made the following entry respecting her case; viz., "We have specially noticed the case of Miss H. P——, a patient removed at our recommendation from an Asylum in the neighbourhood of York, rather more than a year ago. We understand that since her admission she has never been placed either under mechanical restraint or in seclusion; and further, that her destructive and dirty habits have been corrected by assiduous attention, regular exercise in the open air, and association with other patients, among whom she sits during the day, and is now occasionally occupied in knitting. We found her to-day quiet, orderly, clean, well dressed, and so much improved in appearance, that we had some difficulty at first in recognising her.

(6.) Mrs. H—— resided for many years in the Licensed House at Ringmer, in Sussex. Upon every visit of the Commissioners she was found locked in a room by herself. She was frequently restrained, was dirty, violent, and destructive. It being observed from time to time that she was either scantily clad, or was only partially covered with some of her bed-linen, the Commissioners were assured that she would not wear any proper clothing.

At our instigation she was removed to the Asylum at Ticehurst, where, after some few difficulties, which were speedily overcome by constant attention to her case, she became clean and orderly; she was properly dressed at the time of the Commissioners' last visit to Ticehurst, and information has been recently received that she is now improving daily.

NORFOLK LUM. DE TIVE MEA ARRANGE MENTS.

The staff of officers in the Norfolk County Asylum has always differed in some degree from those of other similar establishments.

It may be remembered that, in the Report made to the Lord Chancellor by the Commissioners in Lunacy, in the year 1844, the want of a Resident Medical Officer in this Institution was noted as a "most serious defect." The Superin-

tendent not having any "knowledge or experience, medical or surgical," it was ascertained that, in cases of apoplexy or suspended animation from strangling, it would be necessary to send to Norwich (three miles distant) for one of the Medical Visitors. The deficiency of land provided for the Asylum was also adverted to in the same Report.

Since that time a large and sufficient quantity of land has been purchased for the use of the Institution, and a Resident Medical Officer has been appointed in pursuance of the requisitions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126. But, inasmuch as under the 55th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, any person other than a Resident Medical Officer, who was the Superintendent of any Asylum on the 10th day of February 1853, may continue to be such Superintendent, unless the Committee of Visitors otherwise direct, the Superintendent of the Norfolk Asylum has continued to be a non-medical man; and he has been invested with powers, some of which materially circumscribed the power of the Resident Medical Officer to manage Lunatic Patients according to the modern improved mode of treatment.

Upon the occasion of the proposed rules for the government of the Norfolk Asylum being submitted to us by Viscount Palmerston in September last, we suggested various alterations therein, some of which had for their object the increase of the Medical Officer's power. The Committee of Visitors, however, although yielding their assent to many of our suggestions, adhered to the system which has so long governed the Norfolk Asylum. The Superintendent has still the general control over the male attendants and servants, and the Matron the control, in common with him, over the female attendants and servants, and each of them is invested with authority to order any patient to be placed under mechanical restraint, or in seclusion, on condition of their reporting the circumstance forthwith to the Medical Officer. This authority, of course, prevents the Medical Officer from carrying into effect any system of complete non-restraint. The Superintendent has also the exclusive power of permitting patients to go out for exercise beyond the limits of the grounds, and to direct the employment of all male patients, except such as the Resident Medical Officer shall certify as being altogether unfit to be employed. The effect of these powers is to enable the Superintendent to interfere very materially with the powers and duties of the Resident Medical Officer, under whom we think everything bearing upon

upon the general treatment (moral or otherwise) of the patients ought to be placed.

In the month of July last, we received a statement from Dr. R. F. Foote, at that time Resident Medical Officer in the Norfolk County Asylum, in reference to that establishment. As this statement has some bearing upon the foregoing remarks, it may be expedient to notice it more particularly.

Dr. Foote complained that a female patient had been harshly treated by the Matron, and three of the Attendants; that male persons had been admitted into the Female Infirmary at improper times, in opposition to his directions, and that on the subject being brought before the Visiting Justices, those gentlemen had upheld the authority of the Matron, and had decided in favour of the treatment which had been adopted towards the patients.

Without entering into the merits of this dispute between the officers of this Institution, we are disposed to attribute any evil attending it to the Rules of the Asylum, which deprive the Medical Officer of powers which ought properly to belong to him, and give them to non-professional persons, who, necessarily, cannot be fully competent to exercise them.

It appears to us to be of the greatest importance to the well-being of these large Public Institutions, not only that the Resident Medical Officer should have paramount authority therein, but also that he should be liberally remunerated.

Without meaning to question the qualifications of the several gentlemen who have during the last few years filled the situation of Resident Medical Officer in the Norfolk Asylum, we think that the remuneration has hitherto been very inadequate, the salary ranging from 80 *l.* to 100 *l.* per annum, a sum quite insufficient under ordinary circumstances to induce medical gentlemen of much experience and skill to accept such an office.

Single Patients: Medical Visitation &c.

The power vested in the Commissioners, by the 14th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, of diminishing the frequency of the medical visits required by the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, sect. 90, with reference to single patients, has been exercised by us in a variety of instances, in which the circumstances, upon careful inquiry and consideration, appeared to justify the relaxation. But the returns relative to that class, though gradually increasing in number, continue, we

believe, to be far from complete; and there is reason to fear that the inconveniences which are felt or apprehended in carrying into effect the provisions of the law, as to single patients, still operate to prevent many Lunatics, who ought properly to be placed under its protection as single patients, from being duly certified as requiring medical care, and registered in this office as such.

The means of most effectually enforcing a due observance of the requirements of the statute in this important point, as well as of bringing the condition and treatment of the entire class of single patients more fully within the cognizance of the Commissioners, are at present under the consideration of the Board.

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It appears from the summary contained in Appendix (A.) annexed to this Report, that the number of Paupers under treatment as Lunatics on the 1st of January in the present year amounted to 7,133 males, and 8,689 females, forming an aggregate of 15,822 patients, and that 13,324 of these were in Lunatic Asylums; 185 in Registered Hospitals; and 2,313 in Licensed Houses. From the same summary, it further appears that 1,121 of these patients, being persons whose settlements could not be ascertained, were maintained at the expense of their respective Counties or Boroughs under the provisions of the 98th section of the statute 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 97, so that the number of Pauper Lunatics then actually chargeable to Unions or Parishes as Patients in Asylums was 14,701.

On comparing these figures with those which are stated in the Returns of previous years, under the corresponding heads, it will be found that there has been a large and progressive addition to the total number of Paupers under treatment as Insane—the increase, during the last eight years, commencing on the 1st January 1847, when they amounted to a total of 9,652, being no less than 6,170, or upwards of 64 per cent.;—and that during the same period the relative proportions of those placed in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses respectively have greatly altered; in particular, that since the 1st January 1847, when the total number of Pauper Patients in Asylums was 5,247, the number of such patients has greatly more than doubled, while the number of paupers in Registered Hospitals has fallen from 384 to 185, and in Licensed Houses from 3,996 to 2,313.

The large addition which, as shown by these tables, has been

been of late years made to the total number of Pauper Lunatics under treatment, may seem at first sight startling, and has led some observers to infer that insanity as a disease has been increasing in this Kingdom in a greatly more rapid ratio than its population.

Causes o increase.

The facts, however, so far as we have been able to ascertain them, by no means necessarily warrant the inference; for a variety of causes, some of them of a temporary, others of a more permanent character, have been actively at work, the combined operation of which goes far towards explaining the result without our having recourse to so painful and disheartening a solution.

Independently of the facilities afforded for the due care of Pauper Lunatics by the greatly enlarged accommodation lately provided for them in Public Asylums in their own vicinity, and the encouragement held out by the Legislature for placing all such Lunatics under medical care in the earliest stage of their malady, it is impossible to doubt that the skill and kindness with which they are treated in such Institutions have tended greatly to lengthen their lives, and have very materially diminished the average rate of mortality among them; and, as a necessary consequence, have largely increased the number of chronic and probably incurable cases with which all our Asylums, even the most spacious, are rapidly becoming filled.

It is further to be observed, that the stringent provisions of the law by which parochial and other local authorities are required to take immediate proceedings for placing all violent and recent cases under proper care, are being every day more rigidly and systematically enforced in proportion as the machinery for the purpose becomes better understood, and with the wholesome effect of transferring to Lunatic Asylums a great many Insane Paupers who had theretofore been harboured in workhouses, or allowed to live at large on a parish allowance with their relations, where, if they were not positively maltreated and abused, their mental disorder was utterly neglected.

It is obvious also, that the attention of Medical Practitioners (as well as of the public generally) has of late years been led to take a far more comprehensive, as well as scientific view of Insanity in its various aspects, and to consider as properly falling under it many forms of the disease, which, from not exhibiting any strongly developed symptoms, were in former times wholly overlooked, although with a view to their cure, it might be of essential importance

that the best remedial treatment should be applied to them with the utmost promptitude. It may be added that the facilities of intercommunication supplied in these days by means of the post-office, the railway, and the press, bring to the cognizance of the humane many distressing cases of Insanity among the poor which call for, and now receive, speedy relief, but which of old would probably have remained for ever unnoticed and unknown.

A good deal may also be ascribed to, and more may hereafter be expected, from the exertions of the Medical Officers of the different Unions, whose visits to chargeable Lunatics, and the quarterly returns which they make of their visits, under the 66th section of 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 97, cannot fail to bring to light, and insure the early investigation, and if need be, the removal to a suitable Asylum of many of those numerous cases of Lunacy and Idiotcy, more or less intractable, which are to be found among paupers who are living at large with relatives or friends.

Moreover, as we have already had occasion to state in several of our former Reports, our own efforts in the course of visitation have exercised a perceptible influence in the same direction, and seconded by the efforts of the Poor-law Board, have tended strongly to inculcate on the Guardians of Unions and their subordinate functionaries the obligation, and to confirm them in the practice, of removing from the Workhouses to a suitable Asylum, with the least possible delay, and without exception, every case of insanity in which the attack is recent, or is attended with symptoms of violence, or in which, for any other reasons, it cannot be properly managed in the Workhouse.

In some districts, too, a practice has sprung up, by which persons, who have never been themselves in receipt of parochial relief, and who are not unfrequently tradesmen, or thriving artisans, have been permitted to place lunatic relatives in the County Asylums, as pauper patients, under an arrangement with the Guardians for afterwards reimbursing to the parish the whole, or part of the charge for their maintenance. This course of proceeding is stated to prevail to a considerable extent in the Asylums of the Metropolitan Counties, and its effect in occupying with patients, not strictly or originally of the pauper class, the space and accommodations which were designed for others who more properly belong to it, has more than once been made the subject of complaint. It should, however, be borne in mind, that the language of the statute, the interpretation clause of which defines

defines the term "pauper" to mean, "every person maintained wholly or in part by, or chargeable to any parish, union, or county," seems to countenance, if it does not actually justify, the practice; and that to insist upon a rigid observance of a different rule would, in most cases, either compel the party interposing, if legally liable for the maintenance of the Lunatic, to throw himself as well as the patient on the parish for support, or where he was not so liable, would induce him to decline undertaking any portion of the burthen.

Another and somewhat analogous process is also steadily going on, by which many Lunatics who originally belonged to the class of private patients are being continually withdrawn from it to swell the ranks of the pauper class. Nothing is more common in practice than for the relatives or friends of a person who is suddenly stricken with insanity while actively engaged in some laborious calling on which he depends for a livelihood, to undertake the cost of his maintenance and treatment as a private patient in a Licensed House, for a few weeks or months, in the hope that a cure may be speedily wrought, and the necessity for resort to parochial aid may be avoided. But when that hope is disappointed, as too frequently it is, and their bounty becomes exhausted, the support of the patient is of course thrown on the parish, his name is placed upon the Pauper List, and he is finally transferred, as soon as room can be found for him, to the Public Asylum of the district.

Indeed it may be said with truth, that except among what are termed the opulent classes, any protracted attack of Insanity, from the heavy expenses which its treatment entails, and the fatal interruption which it causes to everything like active industry, seldom fails to reduce its immediate victims, and generally also their families with them, to poverty, and ultimately to pauperism. This is the main reason why, in our Pauper Lunatic Asylums, many inmates are to be met with who have formerly held a respectable station in society, and who, in point of education and manners, are greatly superior to the inmates of a workhouse.

It is a significant fact closely connected with the same subject, that the number of private patients, meaning by the term, patients who are maintained out of their own resources, or those of their near relatives, and nearly all of whom are now placed in registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses, has increased at a much less rapid rate than the number of Lunatic Paupers,—the increase during the eight years be-

tween the 1st day of January 1847 and the 1st January 1855, being from 4,065 to 4,671, or about 15 per cent. only.

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If all these considerations are taken into account, it will excite little surprise that the strenuous efforts which of late years have been made in England to provide for the insane poor in Public Asylums should have been unable to keep pace with the growing demand for such provision, and that a large and every year augmenting mass of chronic, and probably hopeless, cases should become accumulated in these Institutions, occupying much of the available accommodation there, to the exclusion, it is to be feared, of many other cases, to which, as being of recent date, the earliest remedial treatment would be most important.

e number Asylums.

Your Lordship is aware that besides the Insane poor who are under treatment in Asylums, there is a large body of chargeable Lunatics and Idiots not in Asylums, who are still to a limited extent under the cognizance of the Commissioners. This body comprises, and may be naturally divided into two classes, first, those who are kept in the different Workhouses, under the general care and control of the Master; and secondly, those who live with their relatives or with strangers, to whom a parish allowance is paid for their maintenance.

IKHOUSES. r visitation.

With regard to the former class, some useful amendments were introduced by the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, in the terms of the enactment by which the visitation of Workhouses was originally directed. The powers which theretofore could only be exercised by two of the Commissioners jointly were by the 28th section extended to a single Commissioner; and the same section also defined more clearly the functions of the Visiting Commissioners, and invested them with a larger discretion as to the time and manner of visitation.

Shortly after the present statute came into operation, the whole subject was brought under the consideration of the Board; and eventually a plan was devised by which all existing Workhouses were, according to their localities, so distributed in groups attached to the several Provincial Circuits visited by the Commissioners in the course of their other duties, as to insure the periodical inspection of the bulk of the smaller Workhouses by a single Commissioner, while such, as from having separate wards for their Lunatics and Idiots, or from other special circumstances appeared to require a more searching scrutiny, would be inspected once a year, and

and generally by two of the Commissioners together. The arrangement then approved and adopted by a resolution of the Board has been ever since steadily adhered to, and has been found to be both convenient and efficient.

Workhouses visited. Appendix (C

In continuation of the Tables contained in our preceding Annual Report, a Tabular List of the Workhouses visited by the Commissioners during the year ending the 31st December 1854, together with the number of Lunatic and Idiotic inmates found in each at the time of the visit, is set forth in Appendix (C.)

Practice of Commissioners on visiting Workhouses

In visiting these Workhouses, our practice continues to be substantially the same as that which has been already fully described in the "Further Report of 1847, appendix (A.)"

Our course is to see and examine all such inmates as from defect or infirmity of mind are unfit to be left entirely at large, and free from any supervision and control; to note their peculiar mental condition, whether it be Imbecility, Fatuity, or Idiotcy; to examine into the nature of their diet, personal accommodations, and general treatment, and when these are faulty or insufficient, to take steps for having them improved, through the agency of the Guardians, or the interposition of the Poor Law Board; and finally, whenever the case is recent, or likely to be benefited by remedial treatment, to recommend, and if need be, to insist on the prompt removal of the Lunatic to a suitable Asylum.

Results of e perience and observation.

The result of our further experience and observation confirms generally the views which we have already more than once expressed, relative to the mental condition of this portion of the Insane poor. In the In-door Relief List of the Workhouse, such inmates are now classed according to their sex and age, in one or other of three columns (numbered respectively 14, 15, and 16), which are headed "Lunatics or Idiots." These terms, which are themselves vague and comprehensive, are often applied with little discrimination, and in practice are made to include every intermediate degree of mental unsoundness, from Imbecility on the one hand, to absolute Lunacy or Idiotcy on the other; and, in point of fact, a very large proportion of the Paupers so classed in Workhouses, especially in the rural districts, and perhaps four-fifths of the whole, are persons who may be correctly described as harmless imbeciles, whose mental deficiency is chronic or congenital, and who, if kept under a slight degree of supervision, are capable of useful and regular occupation.

In

In the remainder, the infirmity of mind is for the most part combined with and consequent on epilepsy or paralysis, or is merely the fatuity of superannuation and old age; and comparatively few come within the description of Lunatics or Idiots, as the terms are popularly understood.

So far as our personal observation extends, we have good grounds for affirming that, upon the whole, a sensible amelioration has been taking place in the physical condition and treatment of the Lunatics and Idiots who are kept in Workhouses.

Some part of this improvement may undoubtedly be attributed to the greater diligence with which the Medical Officers of the Workhouses discharge their professional duties, in proportion as they become better acquainted with the requirements of the law; but much also must be ascribed to the other circumstances before adverted to, which of late years have so strongly directed the attention of the local authorities, as well as of the public at large, to the state and treatment of the Insane poor.

natic Wards.

So far as the Lunatic and Idiotic inmates are concerned, the condition of the Workhouses which have separate Wards expressly appropriated to the use of that class, is generally inferior to that of the smaller Workhouses, and in some instances is extremely unsatisfactory.

In the manufacturing, trading, and densely peopled districts especially, in which most of the workhouses having separate wards for their Lunatics are situate, the effect of the system appears to be mischievous. Among the poor of such districts are always to be found many severe cases of epilepsy and paralysis, more or less affecting the mental faculties, and calling for constant and kindly supervision, and to such districts also belong numerous patients who, under the pressure for accommodation, are from time to time discharged, "relieved" but not "recovered," from the Public Asylums, to make room for more recent or hopeful cases. Paupers of both descriptions having no home to go to, and no friends who will undertake their charge, necessarily come to the Workhouse, and are placed, often in large numbers, in the Lunatic Wards, where with really far more of personal confinement they have far less of physical comfort, and little chance of skilful and systematic treatment. The Wards specially appropriated to them are very rarely provided with any suitable occupation or amusement for the inmates. The means of healthful exercise and labour out of doors are generally

rally entirely wanting, and the attendants (who are commonly themselves Paupers) are either gratuitous, or so badly organised and so poorly requited, that no reliance can be placed on the efficiency of their services. In short, the Wards become in fact places for the reception and detention of Lunatics without possessing any of the safeguards and appliances which a well-constructed and well-managed Lunatic Asylum affords. Your Lordship, therefore, will not be surprised to learn that while we have used our best endeavours to remedy their obvious defects and to ameliorate as far as possible the condition of their inmates, we have from the first uniformly abstained from giving any official sanction or encouragement to their construction.

Insane Paupers with relatives, and elsewhere.

With respect to the other class of the Insane Paupers, not in Asylums, those, namely, who are living with their relatives or with strangers on a parish allowance, our information is comparatively scanty. The insane of that class very seldom fall within our personal observation, and for our knowledge of their numbers and condition, as well as the peculiar form of their malady, we depend almost entirely on the annual returns from the clerks of the Boards of Guardians or Overseers, under the 64th section, and on the Quarterly Returns from the medical officers of the various relief districts under the 66th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act of 1853. Of these the Quarterly Returns, which purport to set forth the result of the special visit and examination by a medical practitioner of each individual case, are much the most important; and if they were duly made they would supply a body of valuable information with respect to a class who have hitherto been greatly neglected. At present, however, these returns are still very defective; and although they have latterly exhibited a manifest improvement in the diligence of those whose duty it is to prepare them, they are not yet sufficiently regular and complete to enable us to found any confident or very definite conclusions on their contents.

Estimate of numbers not in Asylums.

Of the number of the Insane poor not in Asylums we do not possess materials for an accurate computation, but we believe we shall not greatly err if we estimate them at an aggregate of 10,500, of whom one-half, or thereabouts, are inmates of the Workhouses, and the remainder are living at large with relatives or strangers, upon an allowance from their respective parishes.

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ATTENDANTS. Their qualifications, &c.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to notice a subject of essential importance, in connexion with the management of Asylums and the treatment of their inmates. The skill and judgment of a Superintendent or Proprietor are of little avail, unless he be zealously supported, and his orders effectually carried out by an adequate staff of well-qualified attendants. To them in great measure must, of necessity, be entrusted the personal charge of the patients; and more especially is this the case in public institutions and the larger private establishments. Attendants should combine, in their character and disposition, firmness and gentleness; and they should be able, by their education and habits, to superintend, direct, and promote the employment and recreation of the patients. We have satisfaction in stating that, in these respects, a marked improvement has of late years taken place. Much, however, remains to be effected, and great and increasing difficulty exists in procuring good attendants. In order to secure the services of persons in whom confidence can be placed, it is essential that they be adequately and liberally remunerated, and that their comforts be duly attended to. Their wages should advance with length of service, and all means should be adopted to encourage good conduct. We do all in our power to suggest and enforce these views, the importance of which is now generally felt. Amongst other arrangements, we have recommended the appointment in Asylums of head attendants, of a superior class, whose duties shall not be confined to particular wards, but who shall, under the Superintendents, be responsible for the order and good conduct of the Ward attendants. This arrangement, where adopted, has been found to work satisfactorily, both as a stimulus to exertion, and a check against neglect and abuses; and Superintendents are thereby enabled to devote themselves the more to their proper duties, as charged with the medical and moral treatment of the patients.

A well educated lady also has been found most useful as a companion to female patients of the upper classes.

Register of attendants dismissed for misconduct.

Whilst every encouragement is held out to good and faithful attendants, to whom, in County and Borough Asylums, Visitors are empowered by the recent Act to grant superannuations, it is very necessary that means should be taken to prevent the employment of others of an opposite character. With this view, the Legislature, in the "Lunatic's Care and Treatment Act," and "Lunatic Asylums' Act" (1853), carrying

carrying out a principle which, in practice, to the extent of our authority and influence, we had previously adopted, now requires notices to be transmitted to this office of all dismissals for misconduct, of Nurses or Attendants, and of the causes thereof. These notices are regularly filed and registered for reference, in the event of inquiries being made by Superintendents or Proprietors as to the characters of applicants for employment. It is very desirable that the fact of such a Central Register being kept should be made generally known in Asylums, public and private, throughout the country.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

We have in our last and previous Reports fully set forth our views with reference to the class of Inmates of Asylums, commonly known as "Criminal Lunatics;" and the opinion which, in common with Visitors and Medical Superintendents, we have long entertained, as to the expediency of amending the law upon the subject, and making separate provision for their care and maintenance. We think it unnecessary to do more upon this occasion than to state, that continued observation and inquiry have confirmed and strengthened the views which we have for so many years submitted; and we desire now to express our regret that our statements and remarks have not as yet led to any practical result.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury.*
Chairman.

R. W. S. Lutwidge,
Secretary,
19, Whitehall Place.

Appendix (A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st January 1855.

COUNTY ASYLUMS.

Counties and United Counties.	Where Situate.	Superintendents and Medical Officers.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts.	Near Bedford	Denne, W. (Surgeon),	–	–	–	138	159	297	297	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	Millar, J. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	72	96	168	168	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	2	5
Chester	Chester	Brushfield, T. N. (Surgeon)	–	2	2	108	144	252	254	–	–	–	14	3	17	18	8	26
Cornwall	Bodmin	Hicks, W. R., General Superintendent	14	12	26	107	104	211	237	1	–	1	4	4	8	1	3	4
		Boisragon, Theodore (Dr.), Resident Medical Officer.																
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	Williams, R. Ll., (M.D.), Visiting Physician.	12	9	21	84	100	184	205	–	–	–	5	–	5	3	–	3
		Jones, T. (Surgeon) Superintendent.																
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	Hitchman, John (Dr.)	5	1	6	117	110	227	233	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3
Devon	Exminster	Bucknill, J. C. (Dr.)	–	–	–	204	272	476	476	–	–	–	9	1	10	40	42	82
Dorset	Forston, near Dorchester	Symes, J. G. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	69	83	152	152	–	–	–	5	–	5	3	6	9
Essex	Brentwood	Campbell, Donald (Dr.)	1	–	1	125	184	309	310	–	–	–	9	1	10	8	1	9
Gloucester	Gloucester	Williams, W. W. (Dr.)	21	24	45	121	210	331	376	3	–	3	8	–	8	3	6	9
Hants	Knole, near Fareham	Manley, J. (Dr.)	1	2	3	144	154	298	301	–	–	–	10	–	10	32	17	49
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Huxley, S. (Dr.)	10	5	15	240	311	551	566	–	–	–	10	3	13	13	11	24
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	Broadhurst, J. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	328	336	664	664	–	–	–	10	5	15	50	70	120
,,	Rainhill, near Liverpool	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	179	219	398	398	–	–	–	2	5	7	33	44	77
,,	Prestwich, near Manchester	Holland, Joseph (Surgeon)	–	–	–	240	259	499	499	–	–	–	2	2	4	18	35	53
Leicester and Rutland.	Leicester	Buck, J. (Surgeon)	24	30	54	103	114	217	271	1	–	1	14	3	17	1	1	2
Lincoln	Bracebridge, near Lincoln	Palmer, Edwd. (Dr.)	–	–	–	120	123	243	243	–	–	–	6	1	7	1	1	2
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Tyerman, D. F. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	515	735	1,250	1,250	–	–	–	7	3	10	42	71	113
		Marshall, W. G. (Surgeon)																
,,	Hanwell	Begley, W. C. (Dr.)	–	–	–	432	578	1,010	1,010	1	–	1	5	10	15	49	72	121
		Sankey, W. H. O. (Dr.)																
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny	Allen, J. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	110	150	260	260	–	–	–	3	2	5	9	8	17
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	Owen, Ebenezer, Superintendent	–	–	–	137	163	300	300	–	–	–	2	–	2	10	4	14
		Casson, E. (Surgeon)																
Notts	Nottingham	Morison, T. C. (Surgeon)	19	20	39	99	97	196	235	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	5
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	Ley, W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	174	235	409	409	–	–	–	5	1	6	2	–	2

Salop and Montgomery.	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	Oliver, Rd. (Dr.)	–	–	–	135	166	301	301	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	1	6
Somerset	Wells	Boyd, R. (Dr.)	–	–	–	159	186	345	345	–	–	–	6	1	7	11	23	34
Stafford	Stafford	Wilkes, Jas. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	198	186	384	384	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	1	2
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	Kirkman, J. (Dr.)	2	2	4	103	148	251	255	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2
Surrey	Springfield, near Wandsworth.	Morison, Sir A. (Dr.), Visiting Physician Diamond, H. W. (Dr.) } Superintendents. Snape, J. (Surgeon) }	–	–	–	396	525	921	921	–	–	–	7	1	8	26	48	74
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	Parsey, W. H. (Dr.)	–	–	–	112	107	219	219	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	3	9
Wilts	Near Devizes	Thurnam, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	128	161	289	289	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	5	9
Worcester	Worcester	Sherlock, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	104	114	218	218	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	1	2
York, N. and E. Ridings.	Clifton, near York	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon)	–	–	–	152	151	303	303	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	5	7
York, W. Riding	Wakefield	Alderson, J. S. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	357	408	765	765	–	–	–	4	1	5	7	12	19
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.																		
Birmingham		Green, T. (Surgeon)	23	16	39	109	125	234	273	–	–	–	4	3	7	4	6	10
Bristol, St. Peter's Hospital		Stansbury, J. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	25	43	68	68	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Haverfordwest		Millard, G. Ll. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	19	20	39	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Hull		Casson, F. W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	45	40	85	85	–	–	–	7	1	8	4	1	5
			132	123	255	6,008	7,316	13,324	13,579	8	–	8	185	57	242	421	514	935

HOSPITALS.

County.	Hospital.	Medical Superintendent.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter	Kingdon, W. D. (Dr.) Supt. Shapter, T. (Dr.) Vis. Physn.	17	27	44	–	–	–	44	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex	Branch Asylum for Idiots, Essex Hall, Colchester.	Nunn, Roger S. (Visit. Surg.)	128	69	197	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	Parker, J., Supt. & Waters, A. Houghton, (Surg.) Med. Off.	31	30	61	1	–	1	62	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	Dickson, T. (Dr.)	39	22	61	–	–	–	61	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon)	28	31	59	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital	Stevens, H. (Surgeon)	59	107	166	4	8	12	178	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Asylum for Idiots, Park House, Highgate	Maxwell, W. B. C. (Dr.)	41	28	69	–	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon)	21	47	68	–	–	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital	Nesbitt, P. R. (Dr.)	48	44	92	82	84	166	258	–	2	2	4	–	4	–	–	–
Oxford	Warneford Hospital, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Allen, Thos. (Surgeon)	26	26	52	–	–	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Hewson, J. D. (Dr.)	48	23	71	–	–	–	71	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Guy's Hospital	Stocker, Jas. (Surgeon)	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Bethlehem Hospital	Hood, W. C. (Dr.)	184	133	317	–	–	–	317	3	–	3	88	18	106	–	–	–
York	York Lunatic Hospital	Simpson, Edwd. (Dr.)	64	55	119	4	2	6	125	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Retreat, York	Kitching, J. (Dr.)	47	64	111	–	–	–	111	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
			781	723	1,504	91	94	185	1,689	16	12	28	92	18	110	–	–	–

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

[*Note.*—Houses in which Paupers are received are distinguished by an Asterisk (*).]

Houses, and where Situate.		To whom Licensed.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield	1	10	11	–	–	–	11	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Battersea	York House	Misses Lush	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bethnal Green	*Bethnal House	Jas. Phillips, Surgeon	75	80	155	127	170	297	452	6	4	10	4	1	5	5	5	10
Bow	*Grove Hall	Edward Byas	76	42	118	41	166	207	325	1	1	2	3	–	3	4	16	20
Brentford	Wyke House	J. Gregory	17	7	24	–	–	–	24	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brixton	Effra Hall	C. A. Elliott	–	21	21	–	–	–	21	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brompton	Clarence Villa	Samuel Batten	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Earl's Court House	Miss Burney	–	37	37	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brooke Green	Montague House	Dr. Roy	10	–	10	–	–	–	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camberwell	*Camberwell House	J. H. Paul, Surgeon	15	20	35	111	172	283	318	–	–	–	7	1	8	3	12	15
Chelsea	Blacklands House	Drs. Sutherland	22	–	22	–	–	–	22	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Elm House	Miss Elliott	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Warwick House	Mrs. and Miss Fleming	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chiswick	Manor House	Dr. Tuke	11	10	21	–	–	–	21	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clapham	Retreat	John Bush, Surgeon	13	6	19	–	–	–	19	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	Dr. Monro	21	22	43	–	–	–	43	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fulham	Munster House	C. A. Elliott	38	–	38	–	–	–	38	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Normand House	Mrs. Talfourd	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Otto House	Drs. Sutherland	–	30	30	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hackney	London House	Dr. Oxley	–	24	24	–	–	–	24	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Pembroke House	Dr. Williams	109	9	118	–	–	–	118	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hammersmith	Upper Mall House	Mrs. and Miss Gale	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Sussex House	Dr. F. Winslow	23	1	24	–	–	–	24	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Brandenburgh House	Dr. F. Winslow	–	15	15	–	–	–	15	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanwell	Elm Grove House	Mrs. Wood	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Lawn House	Dr. J. Conolly	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	,,	Mrs. Griffin	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Southall Park	J. North, and W. R. Vickers, Surgeons, and Dr. Steward	15	8	23	–	–	–	23	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	Dr. Horsbrugh	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes	Hayes Park	Charles Fitz-Gerald	10	5	15	–	–	–	15	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Wood End Grove	Dr. Conolly and Mrs. Benbow	–	19	19	–	–	–	19	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hendon	Hendon House	Miss Dence	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	W. Stilwell	46	–	46	–	–	–	46	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hoxton	*Hoxton House	E. L. Bryan, Surgeon	39	66	105	52	125	177	282	2	3	5	4	7	11	8	25	33
Kensington	Kensington House	Dr. Wood	37	29	66	–	–	–	66	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lewisham	Dartmouth House	James Cole, & H. Cole, jun., Surgeons	9	1	10	–	–	–	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peckham	*Peckham House	Peter Armstrong	23	29	52	103	186	289	341	2	1	3	1	–	1	4	16	20
St. John's Wood	Grove End Villa	Alfred G. Kerr, Surgeon	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoke Newington	Grove House	Dr. Atkins	10	4	14	–	–	–	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Northumberland House	Richard Birkett	29	31	60	–	–	–	60	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sunbury	Halliford House	Dr. Seaton	5	8	13	–	–	–	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
			656	614	1,270	434	819	1,253	2,523	59	35	94	20	9	29	24	74	98

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*Note.*—Houses in which Paupers are received are distinguished by an Asterisk (*).]

County.	Houses.	Superintendent or Proprietor.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford	Harris, J. (Surgeon)	14	11	25	–	–	–	25	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Devon	*Plympton House, Plympton	Langworthy, Rd. (Surgeon)	15	13	28	6	8	14	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	14
,,	West Park House, Ivy Bridge	Wherry, Jas.	2	4	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dorset	Halstock House, Halstock	Mercer, Mrs.	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durham	Grindon Hall, near Sunderland	Eales, Miss	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Bensham, near Gateshead	Glenton, F.	10	9	19	77	66	143	162	–	–	–	7	1	8	16	7	23
,,	*Wreckenton, near Gateshead	Gowland, Mrs.	6	4	10	26	14	40	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Gateshead Fell	Kent, S.	3	3	6	46	42	88	94	–	–	–	6	1	7	1	–	1
,,	*Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead	Garbutt, Cornelius	14	14	28	60	47	107	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
Essex	Fairmead House } High Beech	Allen, Mrs.	12	11	23	–	–	–	23	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Leopard's Hill Lodge }																	
,,	Witham	Tomkin, Thos. (Surgeon)	9	8	17	–	–	–	17	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Leach, R. V.	8	9	17	73	64	137	154	–	1	1	3	2	5	5	2	7
Gloucester	Fishponds, near Bristol	Parsons, J. D. F. (Surgeon)	8	22	30	–	–	–	30	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Northwoods, near Bristol	Davey (Dr.)	13	10	23	–	–	–	23	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Fairford House	Iles, Ar. and Daniel Iles	22	20	42	46	18	64	106	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Sandywell Park, near Cheltenham	Hitch, Saml. (Dr.)	9	8	17	–	–	–	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Burnett, C. M. (Dr.)	12	11	23	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
,,	*Grove Place, Nursling	I. Pothecary	19	21	40	–	–	–	40	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hereford	*Whitchurch, near Ross	Millard, Sl. (Surgeon)	7	12	19	3	3	6	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Herts	Harpenden Hall, Harpenden	Rumball, J. L. and A. G. (Surgeons)	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Smith, Js. (Surgeon)	7	3	10	–	–	–	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	Harmer, W.	7	3	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Newington, S. W. (Surgeon)	3	2	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Malling Place	Lowry, Thos. Harvey (Dr.)	11	12	23	–	–	–	23	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	Blakeley House, near Manchester	Edwards, E.	12	7	19	–	–	–	19	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Billington Retreat, Whalley, near Blackburn.	Pinder, W., (Surgeon)	14	5	19	–	–	–	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Clifton Hall, near Manchester	Lomas, George	12	10	22	–	–	–	22	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Haydock Lodge, Winwick	Sutton, J.	22	14	36	23	30	53	89	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool	Owen, J.	22	24	46	–	–	–	46	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Walton Lodge, near Liverpool	Nicholson J. (Dr.)	16	7	23	–	–	–	23	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	Eastgate House, near Lincoln	Hill, R. G. (Surgeon)	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford	Willis, Francis (Dr.)	6	1	7	–	–	–	7	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk	*Infirmary Asylum, Norwich	Governor and Guardians of the Poor; Bilham, John, Supt.	–	–	–	35	33	68	68	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	3
,,	Heigham Retreat, near Norwich	Dalrymple, Donald, Crosse, T. W., and Landor, H. (Surgeons).	11	6	17	–	–	–	17	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Heigham Hall, near Norwich	Nichols, W. P., and Watson, J. F. (Surgeons), and Ranking, W. H. (Dr.)	19	14	33	–	–	–	33	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	The Grove Catton, near Norwich	Farrer, Mrs.	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(continued)

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

County.	Houses.	Superintendent or Proprietor.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T otal	M.	F.	Tctal.
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Prichard, Thos. (Dr.)	14	13	27	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northumberland	Belle Grove House, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Keenlyside, T. W.	7	3	10	–	–	–	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Newcastle-on-Tyne Lunatic Asylum	Mackintosh, Donald (Dr.)	15	13	28	26	29	55	83	3	–	3	1	–	1	2	1	3
Notts	Broom House, Mansfield	Eddison, Booth (Surgeon), and Bakewell, Miss H.	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxford	Witney	Batt, Mrs.	1	9	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pembroke	*Amroth Castle, near Tenby	Norton, I. H. (Dr.)	2	5	7	18	17	35	42	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
Shropshire	The Retreat, Church Stretton	Bakewell, S. G. (Dr.)	10	–	10	–	–	–	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Grove House, All Stretton	Ditto	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Somerset	Bowyes House, Kingston, near Taunton	Hodges, J.	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Brislington House, near Bristol	Fox, F. K. and C. J. (Drs.)	45	41	86	–	–	–	86	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Longwood House, near Bristol	Hugo, W. H. (Apothecary)	15	14	29	–	–	–	29	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	Terry, J. (Surgeon)	19	17	36	–	–	–	36	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Fairwater House, near Taunton	Gillett, W. E. (Surgeon)	10	23	33	–	–	–	33	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stafford	*Sandfield, near Lichfield	Lynch, H. (Dr.)	10	3	13	4	4	8	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Moat House, Tamworth	Woody, Mrs.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham	Moore, Mrs.	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffolk	Aspall House, near Debenham	Chevallier, Mrs. (Widow)	1	3	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	The Grove, Ipswich	Chevallier, B. (Dr.)	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Halifax House, Wherstead Road, Ipswich.	King, R. M.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Belle Vue House, Ipswich	Shaw, Mrs.	4	6	10	–	–	–	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Great Foster House, Egham	Furnivall, G. F., Sumers, C., and Alger, J. S. (Surgeons).	5	7	12	–	–	–	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Lea Pale House, near Guildford	Stedman, Jas. R. (Surgeon)	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Church Street, Epsom	Stilwell, G. (Surgeon)	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, C. E. H., and Newington, Samuel (Drs.)	36	22	58	–	–	–	58	4	2	6	1	–	1	–	–	–
,,	Highlands House, Ticehurst																	
,,	Ridgway House, Ticehurst																	
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield	Bodington, G. (Dr.)	3	7	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Burman House, Henley in Arden	Diamond, W. B. (Surgeon)	9	8	17	–	–	–	17	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hurst House, Henley in Arden	Joiner, W.	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham	Berrow, W. (Surg.), and Freer, W.	12	13	25	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Harbury, near Southam	Harcourt, J. T.	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury	Noyes, J. W. F.	39	29	68	–	–	–	68	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–

Wilts - -	*Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger -	Finch, W. C. (Dr.), and Finch, R. S. (Surgeon).	30	15	45	134	47	181	226	–	–	–	101	18	119	–	–	–
„ - -	*Belle Vue House, Devizes - - -	Philips, T. - - - - -	7	7	14	2	2	4	18	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–
„ - -	*Fiddington House, Market Lavington -	Hitchcock, Chas. (Surgeon) -	15	14	29	1	2	3	32	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1
„ - -	*Kingsdown House, Box - - - -	Nash, Jos. & Jos. junr. (Drs.) -	12	15	25	–	–	–	25	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worcester - -	*Droitwich Asylum - - - - -	Ricketts, M. (Surgeon), Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.), and John Pemberton.	16	11	27	–	–	–	27	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, E. R. -	Weaverthorpe, near Sledmere - -	Bell, J. (Surgeon) - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - -	*Field House, Anlaby, near Hull - -	Casson, F. W. (Surgeon) - -	10	10	20	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - -	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoats, Hull -	Campbell, Mrs. - - -	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - -	*Dunnington House, near York - -	Hornby, R. H. - - - -	13	9	22	8	11	19	41	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2
York, W. R. -	Castleton Lodge, near Leeds - - -	Smith, J. (Surgeon), and G. P. Smith (Dr.).	7	6	13	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - -	Rook Nest, Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe -	Atkinson, J. G. (Dr. - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
York City and Suburbs.	Fern Hall, Osbaldwick, near York - -	Allis, T., and Pumphrey, W. -	4	5	9	–	–	–	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - -	St. Maurice House, York - - -	Dawson, William - - -	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - -	Acomb House, York - - - -	Metcalfe, J. W. (Surgeon) - -	8	1	9	–	–	–	9	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - -	*Gate Helmsley Retreat, near York - -	Burn, George - - - -	13	9	22	6	6	12	34	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	6	12
„ - -	*Claxton Grange Retreat, near York -	Jackson, J. - - - - -	6	8	14	4	4	8	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - -	*Grove House, Acomb, near York - -	Pearson, Robert - - -	10	6	16	2	13	15	31	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	13	15
„ - -	Terrace House, Osbaldwick - - -	Tose, Mrs. - - - -	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - -	*Heworth Asylum, near York - - -	Atkinson, J. (Surgeon) - -	9	10	19	–	–	–	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
			792	736	1,528	600	460	1,060	2,588	7	36	108	125	28	153	48	40	88

SUMMARY.

	Private.			Pauper.			Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Asylums - - - - - - - - -	132	123	255	6,008	7,316	13,324	6,140	7,439	13,579	8	–	8	185	57	242	421	514	935
Hospitals - - - - - - - - -	781	723	1,504	91	94	185	872	817	1,689	16	12	28	92	18	110	–	–	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - - -	656	614	1,270	434	819	1,253	1,090	1,433	2,523	59	35	94	20	9	29	24	74	98
Provincial Licensed Houses - - - -	792	736	1,528	600	460	1,060	1,392	1,196	2,588	72	36	108	125	28	153	48	40	88
	2,361	2,196	4,557	7,133	8,689	15,822	9,494	10,885	20,379	155	83	238	422	112	534	493	628	1,121
Royal Naval Hospital - - - - - -	114	–	114	–	–	–	114	–	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2,475	2,196	4,671	7,133	8,689	15,822	9,608	10,885	20,493	155	83	238	422	112	534	493	628	1,121

Appendix(B.)

Appendix (B.)

HOSPITALS,

Their Origin, History, and Constitution.

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1.—Saint Thomas's Hospital for Lunatics, Exeter.

Saint Thomas's Hospital for Lunatics, formerly called "The Lunatic Asylum, in the parish of St. Thomas, near Exeter," owes its origin to a scheme originally advocated by Dr. Daniel, formerly a physician of Exeter. At a meeting of the Grand Jury for the county of Devon, held at the Castle of Exeter on the 16th March 1795, it was resolved, "that such an institution was intended to relieve the most helpless and pitiable class of mortals, and that the weekly payments of the patients, suited to their circumstances, would so maintain it as to render annual subscriptions unnecessary."

The result of this resolution was, that contributions amounting to 2,171 *l.* 5 *s.* were subscribed, and a committee was appointed on the 29th July 1795 to treat for land, and to procure plans and estimates of the necessary buildings for a Lunatic Hospital.

The propriety of granting the relief of the proposed Institution to those whom poverty prevented from contributing weekly payments became also the subject of early consideration, and it was resolved, on the 12th October 1795, "that a letter be sent to the governors and guardians of the poor of the city of Exeter, and to the clergymen of the parishes in the county and neighbourhood, enclosing the outline of the plan, and requesting their countenance in its general principle."

From this time, October 1795, various proposals for the purchase of ground whereon to erect the necessary buildings, &c. were entertained, but failing, it was, in 1798, deemed advisable to hire a house in the neighbourhood of Exeter, and to fit it up for the reception of patients, until such time as it should be thought convenient to build.

Accordingly in the following year, 6 November 1799, the purchase of Bowhill House and grounds, the site and nucleus of the present Hospital,

Hospital, was completed, and the necessary alterations for the reception of patients effected at a cost (including the purchase-money of 685 *l.*) of about 2,000 *l.*

In July 1801 the building was completed, and opened for the reception of patients.

There were immediately many candidates for admission, and at the expiration of the first twelve months, in addition to 16 patients then in the house, seven others were applicants for admission.

The building was then enlarged, but before the alterations were completed the number of patients waiting for admission amounted to 16.

In 1823 the building was further enlarged so as to accommodate 70 patients, and in subsequent and very recent years further alterations and additions have been made, not so much with the view of adding to the number of the inmates as of affording to them increased accommodation and comfort.

From the foundation of the Hospital to the 25th March 1854 the records of the Hospital present the following numbers of admissions, discharges, and death:

Admitted - - - - -		1,580
Discharged - - - - -	1,377	
Died - - - - - -	152	
		1,529
Now in the Hospital - - -		51

The total amount of donations and legacies since the opening of the institution has been 17,000 *l.*

The entire expenditure in building and furniture is 36,000 *l.*, and the existing capital amounts to upwards of 12,000 *l.*

It appears therefore that the institution is self-maintaining. In fact, the income derived from the payments for patients and other sources has enabled the governors to expend considerable sums in building and improvements, as well as to grant the benefit of the institution to a large proportion of patients at a small weekly charge, and in many instances gratuitously.

During the last 20 years the average number of patients in the Hospital has been rather more than 43; of these about three have been received free of all payments, while two have contributed 5 *s.* weekly, and one 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

These are considered the charitable classes of the institution, and amount to about 13 per cent. of the total number of patients.

The remaining patients pay sums varying from 15 *s.* to three guineas per week.

During the last 10 years there has been a diminution in the numbers of patients of the charitable classes, as likewise in that class paying 15 *s.* per week, in consequence of the establishment of the Pauper County Lunatic Asylum.

The property and direction of the Hospital is vested in "Governors." A donation of 10 guineas constitutes a governor, with eligibility to all offices.

The governors meet at annual, quarterly, and special courts.

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At the annual court the governors elect from among themselves a president and 10 committee-men; the president having power by writing to appoint a vice-president, who officiates in his absence.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is under a committee, consisting of the president and vice-president, and all benefactors of 20 guineas, or upwards, and of the 10 governors elected at the annual court.

The committee meet weekly at the Hospital, to admit and discharge patients, to receive the Reports of the Medical Officers and Treasurer, to inspect the state of the Hospital, visit the patients, and dispatch ordinary and casual business.

All funds and securities belonging to the Institution are vested in the names of four governors appointed by the general court.

The entire area of the buildings and grounds is about two acres, and comprises, in addition to the domestic offices, two gardens and two airing grounds, all of which are devoted to the use of patients. Efforts have been made to secure additional land for the uses of the Hospital, but hitherto without success.

The Hospital is now capable of affording ample accommodation to 60 patients.

	£.	s.	d.
The invested capital of the Institution consists of 13,200*l.*			
Three per Cent. Consols, purchased at a cost of - -	10,697	15	7
Four Deeds Poll, Exeter Turnpikes (a benefaction) - -	200	–	–
One Deed Poll, Newton Turnpikes (a benefaction) - -	50	–	–
Thirteen Exeter Improvement Commissioners' Bonds of 100*l.* each - - - - - - - - - -	1,300	–	–
TOTAL - - - £.	12,247	15	7

	£.	s.	d.
From the above source an annual income is derived of about - - - - - - - - - -	458	–	–
And from the board of patients of about - - - -	2,000	–	–
TOTAL - - - £.	2,458	–	–

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
First-class persons paying a sum under - - - - - - - - - -					–	10	6	per week.
Second-class persons paying	–	10	6	and under	–	15	–	„
Third-class persons paying -	–	15	–	and under	1	–	–	„
Fourth-class persons paying	1	1	–	and under	1	11	6	„
Fifth-class persons paying -	1	11	6	and under	2	2	–	„
Sixth-class persons paying -	2	2	–	and under	3	3	–	„
Seventh-class persons paying	3	3	–	and upwards.				

The number of patients to be from time to time admitted on each of the first and second classes is limited to six.

Any number of patients not exceeding six can also be admitted into a "free class."

Any number of patients, not exceeding four, can be admitted into an "incurable free class," at the discretion of the committee of management, who have power from time to time to remove such patients therefrom as they may see fit.

No

No patient is permitted to remain in the Hospital for more than one year in the free, first, or second classes, unless the committee of management see fit to extend the time by advice of the Physicians.

The medical establishment of the Institution consists of two Physicians, a Consulting-Surgeon, and a Resident Medical Superintendent.

The duty of the Physicians is to attend the Hospital, together or separately, once in the week, and as often as circumstances require.

They are remunerated by fees from the patients in proportion to the amount of their weekly board, except that they are required to attend gratuitously on all patients whose weekly board does not amount to 15*s.* The amount of fees divided between the Physicians is about 180 guineas per annum.

The Consulting-Surgeon attends when required by the Physicians; he is paid by the friends of the patients; his charges being first approved by the committee; he is also to attend gratuitously on all patients whose weekly board does not amount to 15*s.*; his services are seldom required, and his fees are consequently very small.

The Resident Medical Superintendent is precluded from practising out of the Hospital, and has the sole charge of the patients, under the direction of the Physicians, and takes care of the surgical cases in ordinary. He has also the general superintendence of the establishment, under the direction of the committee. He is paid partly by salary, and partly by fees from patients, in proportion to their weekly board; but no fees are paid by patients whose weekly board does not amount to 15*s.*

The other officers of the Institution are a treasurer, a chaplain, a matron, and a ladies' companion.

The salary of the Treasurer is 50*l.* per annum.
„ „ Chaplain is 50 guineas per annum.
„ „ Matron is 60 „ „
And of the ladies' companion is 50*l.* per annum.

The wages of the male attendants range from 16*l.* to 31*l.* 10*s.* per annum, with one suit of livery; and of the female attendants from 8*l.* to 21*l.* 10*s.*

2.—Liverpool Royal Lunatic Hospital.

This Hospital was instituted to afford relief to insane persons in a class of life above those ordinarily received into County Asylums, and at charges less than those required in private establishments.

Upwards of 70 years ago the Committee of the Liverpool Infirmary had their attention called to the subject of erecting an Asylum for the Insane in connexion with, and proximity to their general Hospital, and in the month of August 1789, a meeting of the influential inhabitants of Liverpool was held at the Infirmary, and a committee appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the Infirmary to further the object.

Appendix (B.)

The Infirmary Committee at a General Quarterly Board held in September of that year, approved of the design, and requested the mayor of Liverpool to convene a meeting of the inhabitants, which was accordingly held on the 10th of September.

The scheme was unanimously approved, and afterwards adopted by the committee, and through their exertions the necessary funds were obtained, and the design carried into effect.

Additional land contiguous to the Infirmary was purchased, and the land and buildings when completed cost altogether nearly 6,000*l.*, of which sum more than 2,800*l.* was contributed by individuals for the special purpose.

The Institution was opened in the month of September 1792.

In less than four years the average number of patients was about 40. The Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital at first occupied the ground which now forms the site of St. George's Hall. The land being ultimately required by the corporation for public purposes, an arrangement was entered into by which the Committee were enabled to remove the Institution to the more airy and healthy situation which it now occupies.

The present building cost 20,426*l.* exclusive of the purchase-money of the land, and was opened for the transfer and admission of patients in 1831. Since that period, and especially of late years, considerable improvements have been made therein by the committee.

The Lunatic Hospital, in its constitution and management, continues to be associated with the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, the whole being under the government of a body of trustees, the qualification of each of whom is a donation of 20 guineas or upwards, or an annual subscription of not less than two guineas.

The general committee of management consists of a president, treasurer, and 24 other trustees. Eight of the committee retire annually, but are eligible for re-election at the annual meeting, Two of the committee are appointed monthly visitors, to inspect and report the state of the Lunatic Hospital to the general committee, whose meetings are held once a fortnight.

The land constituting the site of the present Lunatic Hospital, and the gardens and grounds appropriated to the insane patients, comprise nearly four acres.

The Hospital is capable of accommodating 64 patients; 32 of each sex.

The financial affairs of the Institution are amalgamated with those of the Infirmary.

The income of the Hospital arising from the board of patients, is at present about 2,500*l.* per annum, and having one common fund with the Infirmary, it is thereby enabled to receive patients at less than remunerating rates.

There are three general classes, who pay respectively 10 shillings, 15 shillings, and one guinea per week. A few others are received, who for separate accommodation pay higher rates, varying from 20 shillings to two guineas weekly. Patients of reduced means, who by education or deportment are capable of appreciating the higher class of accommodation, have the benefit thereof, although they pay the lower rates.

The

The officers of the Institution are as follows:—

1st. A Visiting Physician, who is a member of the Medical Board of the Infirmary.

The hospital has also the benefit of the attendance of the honorary medical officers of the Infirmary in special cases when required.

2d. The Medical Attendant, who is also the senior house surgeon of the Infirmary; salary of 150*l.* per annum, together with board and lodging.

3d. and 4th. The Governor and Matron who together receive a salary of 200*l.* per annum, with board and lodging.

There are five male and five female attendants at wages varying from 25*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum, with board.

The porters and household servants receive wages varying from 20*l.* to 8*l.* per annum, with board.

Before the opening of the new County Asylums at Rainhill and Prestwich a limited number of pauper patients were received. Upon their removal to the County Asylums, alterations were carried out for a more complete classification of the private patients, and a considerable sum has been expended in improving the building, and providing superior furniture, &c.

3.—Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.

The Manchester Lunatic Hospital was first opened in the year 1766, in connexion with the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and contiguous to it. The reason which led to its institution, and the object which its promoters had in view, are stated in the annual Report for 1765 to have been a desire on the part of the trustees of the Infirmary to make some provision for poor Lunatics, to lessen the expenses of their maintenance, to assist "persons of middling fortunes," and supply a Hospital for Lunatics upon the most moderate terms.

The building was completed at a cost of 1,500*l.*, a sum which was raised by voluntary contributions; and the lowest weekly charge for patients was originally seven shillings.

The two Institutions, the Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, remained contiguous to each other until the year 1845. A proposition to remove the Lunatic Hospital to a more eligible site, had for some years occupied the attention of the committee, who were sensible of its defective construction and confined situation. At length the increasing wants of Manchester and its immediate neighbourhood rendered the enlargement of the Infirmary necessary, and the trustees of the Infirmary, who had the management of both Institutions, came to the determination of building a new Lunatic Hospital at Cheadle, in the County of Chester, at a distance of eight miles from Manchester, and of keeping the two Institutions locally distinct, though

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though still under the control of one and the same body of trustees or governors, and incorporated together by Act of Parliament.

This design was carried out, and the present Lunatic Hospital was erected at Cheadle at a cost of 30,208*l.*, including the price of the land, which amount was raised entirely by the efforts of private benevolence; and the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 25th day of August 1849.

To meet sundry necessary expenses on the first opening of the Institution, and to make up a deficiency which was calculated upon for the first two or three years, the sum of 3,324*l.* was raised in donations, and in addition to this an annual subscription of 800*l.* was liberally paid by the supporters of the Institution for three years, after the expiration of which period the payments from an increased number of patients have enabled the governors to conduct the Asylum without further charitable contributions from the public.

The Institution is intended for the reception of patients of the higher and middle classes, its chief aim being to relieve those whose position in life disqualifies them from receiving gratuitous aid at the County Asylums, but whose means are too limited to obtain for them that care and attention elsewhere which their cases require.

No person connected with its management (except the medical staff, paid officers, attendants, and servants) is permitted to derive any pecuniary advantage therefrom; but whenever the income of the Institution exceeds its expenditure, the surplus must be applied, at the discretion of the committee, to the still further diminution of the rates of payment in more necessitous cases, or in otherwise extending its advantages and usefulness.

Constitution, Management, &c.

The general management of the institution is vested in a committee, consisting of a treasurer and deputy treasurers, and house stewards, elected annually by the trustees of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and out of their own body.

The Resident Medical Superintendent is the sole responsible master and manager of the whole establishment, and is accountable to the committee for the good management of the Hospital. In the discharge of his medical duties, he has the assistance of the Physicians of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, two of whom act as Visiting Physicians for the year, visiting the Hospital at least once every fortnight, and at all other times when they may be summoned by the Resident Medical Superintendent, or special consultation in any case.

Sources of Income.

The income of the Institution is derived from the payments of the patients and from the dividends upon a sum of 331*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, three per cent. stock. Any deficiency that has hitherto existed has been made up by the voluntary private contributions.

Rates of Payment.

The weekly rates of payment generally vary from one guinea up to six. The committee, however, are empowered to make a further diminution, and in special cases, in the exercise of such discretion, reduce the charge to 17*s.* 6*d.*, and occasionally to 15*s.* a week.

By the help of a "Benevolent Fund," set aside for the purpose, some necessitous cases are admitted at a charge to the patients of 12*s.* weekly, the other 3*s.* being made up from the above-named fund. This fund was established by the liberality of the late Salis Schwabe, Esq., and there is an annual sum arising from it of about 90*l.* applicable to this charitable purpose.

The number of patients in the Hospital has been steadily increasing since its opening at Cheadle, viz.

	1st year	32
At the end of the	2d year	33
	3d year	37
	4th year	51
	5th year	58
On the 1st January 1855		61

Land.

Total extent of land belonging to and in the occupation of the Hospital, 52 acres; viz.

(1.) Under garden or spade husbandry, 8 acres.
(2.) Under grain crops, and worked by horse labour, 15.
(3.) In grass, for pasture and hay crops, 22.
(4.) Occupied by building, roads, &c. &c., 7.

The accommodation provided for patients varies with their condition of life and rates of payment. The associated dormitories accommodate five patients and one attendant; single bed-rooms being reserved for all cases requiring them.

The Hospital is provided with a carriage for the use of all patients requiring carriage exercise.

The weekly rates of payment include all charges, except clothing and certain annual fees to the Visiting Physicians.

Establishment.

[Non-residents are distinguished by an Asterisk (*).]

Officers.	Nature of Office.	Yearly Salaries and Wages. £. *s.* *d.*	Allowance.
Male	Medical Superintendent.	200 – –	Suite of furnished apartments, board, and attendance.
	*Chaplain	50 – –	
	*Secretary	50 – –	
Female	Matron	50 – –	Board, lodging, and attendance.

Appendix (B.)

Attendants.	Number.	Yearly Salaries and Wages. £. s. d.	Allowance.
Male:			
Carpenter and attendant.	One at - -	32 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Painter and attendant.	One at - -	32 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Painter and attendant.	One at - -	30 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Three of whom are gardeners, or out-door attendants -	Three at 26 *l.* -	78 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
	Three at 20 *l.* -	60 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Females - -	Two at 17 *l.* -	34 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Ditto - -	Two at 16 *l.* -	32 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
SERVANTS:			
Male: Baker and house porter -		24 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Females:			
Cook - - - - - -		20 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Under cook - - - -		12 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Kitchen maid - - - -		8 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Laundress - - - - -		17 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Two laundry maids at 12 *l.* - -		24 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
Two house maids at 10 *l.* - -		20 – –	Board, lodging, and washing.
OUT-DOOR AND FARM SERVANTS:			
Males:			
Farm bailiff and gardener - -		67 12 –	Unfurnished house, with vegetables.
* Engineer and boy - - -		78 – –	Coals carted free.
† * Carter - - - - -		36 8 –	Coals carted free.
† * Cowman - - - -		36 8 –	No allowance.
* Under gardener - - -		36 8 –	No allowance.
Female:			
† * Dairy maid - - - -		10 – –	No allowance.

Those marked † are charged on the farm account, and the farm yields a revenue of 172 *l.*, including rent and rates, after paying all expenses, a great portion of the labour having been done by the patients.

4.—Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.

The Lincoln Lunatic Hospital was built in the year 1819, the funds for the purpose being furnished by liberal donations from various nobility and gentry residing in or connected with the county of Lincoln, who, by such donations, were constituted governors of a society, which it was arranged should be called "The Governors of the Lunatic Asylum for the County of Lincoln." The object of the society was, by providing a building for the reception of the insane, and by annual subscriptions, to be applied towards its support, to enable persons afflicted with insanity to be received at a much lower rate than they could be elsewhere.

The building was completed and opened for the reception of patients on the 26th April 1820.

The government of the hospital is vested in a Board of Governors, whose qualification is a donation of 20 guineas or upwards, in one or two payments, or an annual subscription of not less than two guineas. A Board of Governors is appointed to be held weekly.

At the period when the Hospital was established, the treatment of the insane was very imperfectly understood, and consequently the original building and grounds were of very faulty construction and arrangement. The airing-grounds of the patients consisted of several damp, small, and cheerless courts, situate on the north side of the building. The grounds to the south, which command a beautiful and extensive prospect, were little used by the patients. These small courts above mentioned have long been disused; and since the year 1847 the patients have had the use of the whole of the grounds for daily exercise. As respects the interior of the building, the whole of the sitting-rooms, originally appropriated to the use of the patients, had only a northern aspect, and were small and inconvenient, whilst the rooms to the south were then used principally by patients undergoing restraint. This side of the building now consists of cheerful and well furnished day-rooms, connected by corridors.

There are nearly six acres of land belonging to the institution, of which more than four acres are appropriated as airing-grounds for the male and female patients, in about equal proportions; and about half an acre is cultivated as a kitchen-garden.

There are on each side of the house five sitting-rooms for the use of the first and second-class patients, who now pay respectively 30 *s.* and 20 *s.* per week, and two sitting-rooms for the use of the third class, who pay 12 *s.* per week. There are also on each side 15 separate, and 7 other rooms capable of accommodating three patients each, of which, as many as necessary, are appropriated to the first and second-class patients. There are also on each side of the house 11 single-bedded rooms, and two "watch dormitories," each containing three beds; two other "watch dormitories," each containing six beds, appropriated to the use of the third-class patients;" and on each side one "watch dormitory," containing four beds, appropriated, when necessary, to the use of first and second-class patients, providing sleeping accommodation altogether for 66 patients.

Since

Appendix (B.)

Since the opening of the Institution about 17,766 *l.* have been received in donations and legacies, and this sum (together with the subscriptions) has been applied in the purchase of the grounds, the erections, alterations, and repairs of the building, and towards the support of the patients. The income for the year ending 31st December 1854 amounted to about 2,960 *l.*, of which sum, about 2,860 *l.* was derived from the payments for patients, and 80 *l.* from annual subscriptions. The number of patients is gradually increasing, and the Institution is stated to be becoming self-supporting.

Previously to the 1st January 1854 the rates of payment were, for

First-class patients	21 *s.* per week.
Second-class patients	15 *s.* per week.
Third-class patients	10 *s.* per week.

This increase to the present rate of 30 *s.*, 20 *s.* 12 *s.* was rendered necessary, partly in consequence of the great increase in price of provisions and partly (on the opening of the County Asylum) from the sudden removal of the Pauper Lunatics, which, in a few weeks, reduced the number of patients in the Hospital by more than one-half. In special and deserving cases the governors have permitted patients received prior to the 1st of January 1854 to remain at the old rates.

The honorary officers of the Institution consist of a president, twelve vice-presidents, two trustees of the real estate, a treasurer, and two auditors.

The medical gentlemen, whose services are gratuitous, consist of two physicians and three surgeons.

The Salaried Officers are:	£.
The House-Surgeon, who receives per annum	120
*The Matron „ „	65
The Secretary „ „	52
The Surveyor „ „	10
*There are also four male attendants, at per annum, each from 24 *l.* to 32 *l.*	
*And four female attendants, at per annum, each from 18 *l.* to 26 *l.*	
*A Porter, at per annum	20
*A Cook „	12
*Scullerymaid „	8
*Laundrymaid „	12
*Assistantmaid „	10
*Housemaid „	12

Additional attendants and nurses, at the discretion of the house surgeon, are engaged in cases of sickness, or whenever extra aid is required.

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* Those marked with an asterisk board and lodge in the house.

5.—Saint Luke's Hospital.

The Institution of St. Luke's Hospital originated in the benevolent designs of a few gentlemen, who in the year 1751, seeing the necessity for a further provision for Poor Lunatics, undertook the establishment of this charity.

The first buildings obtained for the reception of patients were situate on the north side of Upper Moorfields, at a place called Windmill Hill, and formed part of a leasehold estate held under the Corporation of the City of London. Into these buildings patients were first admitted on the 30th July 1751; but as the accommodation was not sufficient to carry out the intentions of the founders, a more eligible site was found on a piece of land known formerly as The Bowling Green, in Old Street-road, whereon the present building stands. The first stone of the present Hospital was laid on the 30th July 1782, and the whole building was erected by voluntary contributions, at an expense of about 50,000*l.* The Hospital is built on leasehold ground, belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which is held for a term of 40 years, at the yearly rent of 200*l.*, renewable every 14 years, on payment of a fine of 200*l.*

On the 1st of January 1787, the patients, consisting at that time of 110 patients, namely, 80 deemed curable and 30 deemed incurable (and distinguished as "boarders"), were transferred from the old buildings in Moorfields to the present Hospital.

The Hospital is placed under the direction and control of its governors, in general court assembled; and the qualification for the office of governor is a payment of 30 guineas or upwards to the treasurer for the time being.

The general management of the Hospital is in the general committee, annually appointed by the Court of Governors, and that committee appoint a house committee, the members of which attend in monthly rotation at the Hospital every Friday, to admit and discharge patients, to inspect the establishment, to audit weekly bills, and to dispatch ordinary and casual business.

The buildings of the Hospital occupy a frontage of 520 feet.

There are six wards for the accommodation of patients (three on the male side, and three on the female side), with attics and basement stories fit for occupation if necessary. The number of patients in the Hospital on the 1st March 1855 was 191; viz. 65 males and 126 females.

The property of the Hospital consists of 164,200*l.* stock in the public funds; in addition to which, a sum of about 1,600*l.* per annum is received on account of patients boarded in the Hospital, together with such charitable subscriptions and donations as may from time to time accrue.

By the rules of the Hospital, the committee are empowered to take in, by rotation, as boarders, 100 patients who have been previously discharged uncured from the Hospital, and whose friends are required to pay for their board after the rate of 7*s.* per week, and to provide them with decent clothing.

The Medical Staff of the Hospital consists of one Consulting Physician, two Physicians, a Surgeon, and a Resident Medical Superintendent.

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There are at present six male and nine female attendants, with five male and 11 female house servants.

Besides these, there are a steward and a matron, a chaplain, and a secretary. The salaries, wages, and gratuities paid to these several officers, attendants, and servants, are as follows, viz.:

Medical Staff.

One Consulting Physician (an Honorary Appointment).
Two Physicians, receiving each a gratuity of 100*l.* per annum for attending the Hospital.
A Surgeon, receiving a gratuity of 50*l.* per annum.
A Resident Medical Superintendent, salary 200*l.* per annum, with Apartments and Board in the Hospital.

Attendants.

Six Male Attendants, viz:
1 at 30*l.* per annum.
3 at 25*l.* „ „ each.
2 at 20*l.* „ „ „

Nine Female Attendants, viz.:
6 at 20*l.* per annum, each.
3 at 16*l.* „ „ „
With an additional 5*l.* each per annum for performing the nightly watch duty.

House Servants.

Five Male House Servants, viz.:
1 Gatekeeper at 35*l.* per annum.
2 Assistant porters, 20 *l.* „ each.
1 Cutter of provisions, 25*l.* per annum, with an additional 5*l.* for assisting in the nightly watch duty.
1 Engineer, receiving 18*s.* per week (*i. e.* 46*l.* 16*s.* per annum) with Board and Lodging in the Hospital.

Eleven Female House Servants, viz.:
A Cook - - - - at 20*l.* per annum.
A Kitchenmaid - - „ 16*l.* „ „
3 Housemaids - - „ 16*l.* „ „ each.
1 Head laundrymaid „ 25*l.* „ „
4 Laundrymaids - „ 16*l.* „ „ each.
1 Needle-room maid „ 20*l.* „ „

Other Officers.

A Steward, salary 150*l.* per annum.
A Matron, „ 100*l.* „ „
With Apartments and Board in the Hospital.
A Chaplain, salary 100*l.* per annum.
A Secretary, „ 200*l.* per annum.
Non-resident.

6.—Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

This Hospital, which is situate in Bethel-street, Norwich, was founded in the year 1713, by Mrs. Mary Chapman, widow of the Rev. S. Chapman, Rector of Thorpe, near Norwich, and its care and government were committed by her to a Master, under the direction of seven trustees.

Mrs. Chapman maintained several poor Lunatics in the Hospital, at her own expense, during her life, and at her death, by her will, bearing date the 4th December 1717, endowed it with the rents of all her real estates in Norfolk, or elsewhere, and her residuary personal property, amounting to about 3,500*l.*, to which bequests and donations have been since added, from time to time, to the amount of 11,000*l.*, and upwards. The money is invested in the names of the trustees, either in the funds or on mortgage.

Having observed that abuses of various kinds had been committed in the house, through the default of the Master, for the regulating of all abuses, and better governing the House, Mrs. Chapman for some years dwelt therein, and from time to time, gave such directions as occasion required, and so continued to do until her death, which took place on the 8th January 1724.

The general trust of her will as "to the Hospital, which she described as the house she had then lately built in the parish of St. Peter Mancroft, in the city of Norwich, 'was' for ever thereafter to use and employ the same for the reception and habitation of poor Lunatics."

The primary objects of the charity are declared to be "such persons as are afflicted with Lunacy or Madness (not such as are fools or idiots from their birth), and are poor inhabitants of the city of Norwich, or elsewhere, to be, from time to time, put into the House by appointment, under writing of her said trustees, or the major part of them, always preferring such persons as are inhabitants of the city of Norwich."

Their "care, maintenance, and relief," were to be under the direction, order, and management of the trustees, and their successors for ever."

In the event of there not being a sufficient number of distempered persons "in the city of Norwich," whom the trustees should "judge" fit and proper objects to partake of the charity, they were empowered to put into the house any persons in the "County of Norfolk, or elsewhere, afflicted with Lunacy, whose relations or friends might desire to place them in the Hospital."

Such is the substance of Mrs. Chapman's will, in conformity with the provisions of which poor Lunatics belonging to the city of Norwich are admitted upon the foundation, and maintained and clothed gratuitously. Those from other parts of the country, or elsewhere, as well as those in the city, whose friends can afford to contribute to their maintenance, are received at sums varying from 2 *s.* to 6 *s.* weekly, as fixed by the trustees from time to time, according to circumstances. These payments do not include clothing, which is provided by the friends.

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A Royal charter was granted to the Hospital on the 8th June, in the fifth year of the reign of Geo. 3, under which the Board of Governors now act.

The Hospital now contains accommodation for 76 patients, who are divided into three classes on each side. The ground occupied by the building and the airing courts, the only places for out-door exercise, does not altogether exceed one acre.

7.—Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.

"The origin of this Institution may be traced to two benefactions, of 100 *l.* each, by an anonymous donor in the years 1804 and 1807. These sums were given to the Governors of the General Infirmary at Northampton in trust to apply the same towards the building of a Lunatic Asylum, if they should approve the same.

"It was first contemplated to add a Lunatic Ward to the General Infirmary, but objections having been made thereto, it was proposed to establish a separate Hospital of a mixed character to receive 120 private and Pauper Lunatic Patients, to be under the management of a committee, and to be maintained independently of the county rate. Earl Spencer was joined in the undertaking by the Marquis of Northampton, Earl Fitzwilliam, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Heygate, and other gentlemen of the county.

"Contributions towards the object to a considerable amount in the shape of donations and legacies were added from time to time. Amongst other sums received was 7,850 *l.*, being nearly the whole of the surplus of the funds for raising and maintaining the Northamptonshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which sum upon that corps being disbanded in 1829, was voted towards the erection and establishment of the Asylum.

"The funds from various sources amounted altogether in 1833 to upwards of 12,000 *l.*

"The promoters of the Institution availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the public sale of lands under the Municipal Corporation Act, to purchase the present site (25 acres), in the immediate neighbourhood of Northampton, at a cost of 2,900 *l.*

"The railway was begun in 1836, and the Asylum was opened for the reception of 120 patients on the 1st August 1838.

"The total expenditure up to this time, in the purchase of land, buildings, law charges, &c. &c., was 23,153 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

"In the year 1840 further accommodation being required, the wings of the building were extended, and provision made for 60 additional patients.

"In 1849, 12 acres of freehold land adjoining the original site were purchased at a cost of 3,800 *l.*, together with a cottage once appropriated to the use of convalescing patients.

"In 1850 large dormitories were added on the male and female sides of the house, and in 1853, 28 acres of freehold land were purchased for 4,500 *l.* and added to the estate.

"Accommodation

"Accommodation is now afforded for 100 private and 150 pauper patients, and the entire estate comprises, in a ring fence, 65 acres. The land, with the exception of about eight acres, is arable; the soil is light, and easily worked by spade husbandry.

"The management of the Institution is vested in the directors, who consist of benefactors of 20 *l.*, in one or two payments.

"The Lord Lieutenant of the county for the time being is president.

"If at any time the number of directors so qualified shall become less than 50, the remaining directors are required to fill up the vacancies till such number be completed from persons resident within the County of Northampton.

"A General Court of Directors is held annually in August, and once a quarter in October, January, April, and July, for conducting and managing the general affairs and business of the establishment, at which five form a quorum.

"At the annual meeting in August, the directors choose 18 of their number (three forming a quorum) as a committee of management. This committee meets at least once a month, and oftener if necessary, for attending to the particular interests of the Asylum, and its ordinary concerns.

"Four directors are named House Visitors by monthly rotation.

"One of the directors is annually elected treasurer, and two are appointed auditors at the General Court in August.

"There is also a chaplain, appointed by the directors, and licensed by the Bishop."

8.—Warneford Lunatic Hospital, Headington Hill, near Oxford.

This Hospital originated in the active exertion of some of the governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, particularly of the late Dr. Cooke, President of Corpus Christi College.

The design was drawn out into specific propositions at a meeting of the governors of the Infirmary, held on the 28th April 1813, and immediately received general support.

The Radcliffe Trustees, wishing to promote the success of an undertaking, the purposes of which accord so well with those of the Radcliffe Infirmary, granted out of their funds, by four donations, at different periods of the work, the sum of 2,700*l.*; and thus at length, by the union of corporate, testamentary, and individual contributions (and the interests upon them), a sum of nearly 20,000*l.* was raised.

Ten acres of land were purchased on Headington Hill, about a mile from the city of Oxford, a substantial edifice erected, which was open for the reception of patients in the year 1826, under the name of the Radcliffe Lunatic Asylum.

The Oxford Lunatic Hospital was intended for the support and maintenance of those persons labouring under insanity who, though in indigent or straightened circumstances, were not paupers. To such

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persons, whatever may be their county, or the character or stage of their malady, the Asylum offers its charitable aid, at rates of weekly payment far below those which are demanded in any of the Licensed Houses.

It was from the first intended that the Asylum should support itself, and the Institution has ever since continued to be carried on and maintained upon that principle.

The best rooms of the house, consisting of bed-rooms and parlours in the centre of the building, together with suitable garden, courts, and accommodations, have been set apart for a superior class of patients, ladies and gentlemen, who may require more and better apartments.

Within the last few years, a separate chapel has been erected for the use of the patients, and considerable additions have been made to the building, so as to afford an increased amount of accommodation.

At present it contains, on an average, about 52 patients, in nearly equal proportions of each sex. The weekly rates of payment charged for their maintenance varies considerably, according to the nature of the cases, but is about 12*s.* a week on the average of the whole number, the sum being fixed by the committee of management, after careful inquiry into the pecuniary resources and previous social position of each individual patient.

The total income of the institution now amounts to about 3,550*l.* a year, and is chiefly derived from four sources, viz. payments for the board of patients, annual subscriptions, interest from an auxiliary investment, called "The Fund in Aid," and the rents and interest of the real estates, and of a mortgage given by the late Dr. Warneford, who during the whole of a long life was the steady friend and munificent benefactor of the charity, in honour of whom, on the grant of a new charter some years ago, its name was changed to that of the Warneford Lunatic Hospital.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
For the year ending the 31st December 1854, the yearly receipts from the board of patients amounted to about	1,614	–	–
From the annual subscriptions, to	110	–	–
From the Fund in Aid	207	–	–
From the rents and interest of the Warneford endowments, to	1,596	–	–
£.	3,527	–	–

The disbursements for the same year amounted to 3,595 *l.*

9.—Coton Hill Institution, Near Stafford.

The Stafford Asylum, which was designed for the reception of patients of the higher and middle classes, as well as paupers, and opened in 1818, was established under the provisions of the Act 48 Geo. 3, c. 96, for the following classes of patients, viz.

"Class 1. Persons of a superior rank, who shall respectively contribute to the charge of care and maintenance, according to their pecuniary abilities.

"Class 2. Persons in limited circumstances, though not paupers, whose payment shall be assisted and relieved out of the funds of the charity, and the excess of payment imposed on the more affluent.

"Class 3. Persons being paupers, sent by Justices of the Peace for the county, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament."

A legacy left to the General Infirmary at Stafford, for the purpose of erecting wards for Insane Patients in connexion with that Institution, seems to have been the foundation of the charitable part of the Stafford Asylum; for it appears that when the justices of the county contemplated carrying out the provisions of the Act in reference to Pauper Lunatics, the trustees of the Infirmary came forward and agreed to transfer the sum of 1,000 *l.*, to aid in the formation of a fund for the erection of a mixed Asylum. A willing hand was lent, in furtherance of this important scheme, by the leading nobility and gentry of the county, and by their liberal assistance a sufficient sum was raised to meet the proportion of the expense of the building, which the voluntary subscribers had agreed to bear, and a maintenance fund was also provided by means of annual subscriptions.

For a long period of years extensive relief was afforded by means of the charitable fund connected with the Stafford Asylum, to persons in reduced circumstances, who were received at rates of payment varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* or 12*s.* per week, according to their means, and were classified and had accommodation in reference to their previous station in life, rather than to their pecuniary payments. Early advantage was also taken of the Asylum for patients of the independent classes, and the surplus payments derived from them were for a number of years a source of considerable income; but instead of being appropriated to the object originally contemplated, they went, in a great measure, to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Institution, and diminished very considerably the charge of maintenance of pauper patients.

For a period of nearly 20 years the county rate was thereby relieved of any charge for repairs, new buildings, and various extensive alterations, together with additional furniture and bedding for a greatly increased number of pauper patients.

The attention of the committee having been directed to the question of this appropriation of the funds, in the year 1846 it was ordered that in future the savings of the Institution should be placed to the credit of the Charitable Fund, in accordance with the original agreement. Previously to the passing of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126 (1845), the want of additional room for paupers had been greatly felt, and

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the more stringent provisions then enforced imperatively required both the extension and remodelling of the Institution. To effect these various projects, plans were suggested and considered. It was first proposed to extend the building, and to retain the Institution as a mixed Asylum.

The committee, however, failed in their endeavour to procure the additional land required for that purpose.

A proposition was then made that the independent patients should be discontinued, and those only of the charitable class retained. But it was considered that public provision for patients of the middle or higher classes deserved rather to be extended than curtailed.

Another suggestion was, to build a separate Institution for the Charity Fund patients only. Although the committee had sufficient funds to enable them to build, the cost of supporting such a charity would have been very considerable, and far beyond the amount likely, as it was thought, to be obtained by annual voluntary subscriptions alone. The plan which, after mature consideration, was ultimately adopted by the committee, was simply to dissever the connexion between the county and the voluntary part of the Institution, and to erect, upon an extended scale, a suitable building for the various classes of private patients.

Objections had practically been found to attend the association of patients of different grades of society in the same building. The occasional jealousy engendered in the pauper class by the superior accommodation of the private patients, and also the uncomfortable feelings frequently produced in the latter by the knowledge that they were inmates of a Pauper Asylum, were always felt. The difficulty experienced in the working of a large mixed establishment, especially in separating the cost of maintenance, and in keeping the accounts, the undue demands necessarily made upon the time and attention of the medical officers by the higher class patients, and the possibility of the interests of the paupers being made secondary to those of the former, were also found to be evils which, though perhaps not sufficient to outweigh the advantages which the public derived from the establishment of mixed Asylums, especially when of limited extent, were still so many drawbacks and imperfections which increased and became the more serious in a direct ratio with the growth of the building. Sufficient proof had been afforded, during upwards of 30 years, of the readiness with which the more affluent took advantage of the accommodation provided for them in the Stafford Asylum, to induce the committee to continue an arrangement which, while it could not but be regarded as a boon to the higher class of patients, enabled them, by a very legitimate application of the funds derived from this source, to carry on a most important charity without imposing any heavy tax upon the benevolent.

It was thus ultimately determined that certain additions should be made to the present County Asylum, to adapt it for the reception of an increased number of pauper patients, and that the interest of the subscribers both in the building and land should be sold to the county, the sum thus arising, together with the amount invested, forming a total of upwards of 17,000 *l.*, with which it was proposed to commence building a separate Institution for private patients.

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Amongst the various situations in the immediate neighbourhood of Stafford which appeared eligible for such a building, the committee had no hesitation in deciding upon the present site, which was considerately placed at their disposal by the late Earl Talbot, and which, though within a short distance of the town of Stafford, commands an extensive and varied prospect, and combines every requirement. Thirty acres of land were in the first instance purchased, and eight acres have been subsequently rented, with the option of purchase, within a given period, at a fixed sum. Plans for an Hospital to contain 100 patients were prepared under the instructions of the committee, and the building was commenced in 1850.

As a means of carrying out the main and important end of the Institution, viz., to afford relief to insane persons of limited means and reduced circumstances, it was decided that the self-supporting system which, sanctioned and strongly commended by the Act under which the union of the voluntary and county parts of the Stafford Asylum had originally taken place, should still be followed, and that provision should be made for a certain number of independent patients, who should be received at rates proportionate to the accommodation they required; any profits derived from them, together with the amount received in annual subscriptions forming a fund for the relief of the more indigent classes.

Notwithstanding the liberal assistance of the public, stimulated by a public meeting held in the Shire Hall, Stafford, in November 1851, and the individual efforts of several members of the committee, it was found, as the works proceeded, that the funds at the disposal of the committee would fall very far short of the amount required to finish the building. It was decided, however, that upon every ground the most desirable course was to complete the arrangements, and open the Institution as soon as possible, and that the sum required for this purpose should be raised upon mortgage. The debt thus incurred amounts to 9,000 *l.*; until the institution is relieved from the pressure of this burthen it will not be in the power of the committee to exercise that liberality which they would wish in administering its funds, and carrying out its benevolent objects.

The building, which stands in the centre of an elevated plot of land 38 acres in extent, is intended for about 68 patients of each sex, in the following proportions, viz.; 4 first-class, 32 second, and 32 middle class; and of this number, 41 are provided with separate sleeping-rooms. The building was so far completed in May 1854 as to admit of the removal thereto of the private patients from the County Asylum.

The government of the Institution is vested in a president, six vice-presidents, and a committee, composed of 24 visiting Justices of the County Asylum, 12 governors elected from the body of subscribers; three appointed by the Staffordshire General Infirmary, and one (the incumbent for the time being of Christchurch, Birmingham), in conformity with an agreement entered into with a benevolent lady in Birmingham, who, by a deed of gift, presented a small estate near that town for the purposes of the Asylum.

The sources of income are the rents of the small estate abovementioned, the annual subscriptions, and the payments for patients.

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The rates of payment for patients at present range from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to four guineas per week, but there is separate accommodation, of a superior description, available for patients paying a higher weekly sum.

The following is a List of the Officers, Attendants, Servants, &c., with their respective Salaries and Wages.—With the exception of those marked with an asterisk (*) they all reside in the establishment, and are allowed board, washing, &c.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
*Visiting physician	50	–	–	per annum.
Medical superintendent	200	–	–	,,
Matron	50	–	–	,,
Housekeeper	20	–	–	,,
1 Attendant	30	–	–	,,
5 Ditto	25	–	–	,,
1 Ditto	20	–	–	,,
1 Night watch	26	–	–	,,
3 Nurses	15	–	–	,,
2 Ditto	12	–	–	,,
1 Night watch	26	–	–	,,
Cook	20	–	–	,,
Laundrymaid	14	–	–	,,
2 Housemaids	10	–	–	,,
2 Ditto	8	–	–	,,
1 Ditto	4	–	–	,,
Kitchenmaid	8	–	–	,,
Brewer	30	–	–	,,
*Porter	36	8	–	,,
Engineer	40	–	–	,,
*Engineer assistant	26	–	–	,,
*Carpenter	52	–	–	,,

10.—The Lunatic Ward, Guy's Hospital.

By the Will of the founder, Thomas Guy, Esq., dated 4th September 1724, it was directed that the executors should receive and entertain Lunatics adjudged or called incurable, not exceeding 20 in number at one time, such patients having been discharged out of the Hospital of St. Thomas or Bethlehem, or other Hospitals, as being incurable. In continuation, the will further directed that if the executors and trustees should not find cause, or should not think fit to keep all or great part of the beds or wards in the said intended Hospital filled and supplied with such persons deemed incurable, it should be lawful for them to cause any number of the said beds or wards to be filled and made use of in like manner, and with like patients, as the beds in St. Thomas's Hospital were ordinarily used.

In accordance with this direction it was ordered by a minute of Court, date 20th October 1726, that the treasurer have a building prepared for Lunatics. A lease of a house situated to the south of the present grounds, was obtained, and made ready for the reception of patients on 1st April 1728.

Instructions

Instructions were issued that the patients should be admitted every Tuesday fortnight, until the whole number was completed; and for every patient admitted a bond of security of 100*l.*, by two persons, was required to be given, that the patients might be removed when required.

On the 8th November 1765, the lease of the house and adjacent burying-ground was renewed for 22 years, at a cost of 16*l.* per annum, with a fine of 200*l.*

It appears, that after the 1st April 1783, the physicians were ordered to report periodically to the committee, as to the state of the patients Lunatics, to the taking in of whom eight were to be males and 12 females.

On the 18th October 1785, a memorial was signed by all the medical officers, recommending alterations in the internal economy of the "Lunatic House," chiefly with the view of keeping the patients clean, free from vermin, the wards more airy and wholesome, and recommending that the bedsteads should be made of iron.

About the year 1797, the present building was erected, and opened for the reception of females only, it consisting mainly of two galleries and a large day-room. Each gallery contains 12 sleeping-rooms. There are also apartments for the matron and domestic officers.

The resident officials consist of a sister and four nurses, who are all boarded in the establishment; the former receiving a salary of 50*l.* per annum, and the nurses being paid at the rate of 1*l.* 4*s.* per month.

The patients have been usually selected from a class superior to parish poor, and the right of nomination has been taken by the governors in rotation. At present there are only 17 patients in the Hospital, the governors, whose province it has been to recommend, having waived their rights to nomination.

It was formerly the custom to require security from friends of patients, for the cost of interment in case of death, and also for a proper supply of clothing; but latterly the Hospital has provided clothes for all the patients, and a charge of 10*l.* annually is made on their friends for this purpose.

The patients are under the medical charge of the resident medical officer of the General Hospital, who visits them nearly every day. The superintendent of the Hospital has the charge of the discipline and domestic economy of the household, and is responsible to the treasurer and governors for the good working of the same. The sister and nurses are hired by the matron of the Hospital, subject to the approval of the treasurer and superintendent; but the resident medical officer has the power of suspending any nurse for misconduct.

(signed) *Jno. Chas. Steele,*
Superintendent.

Guy's Hospital,
29th March 1855.

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11.—The York Lunatic Hospital.

The York Lunatic Hospital, commonly called the York Asylum, is situate in the suburbs of York. The building, which stands in the centre of the ground, and was originally designed for 54 patients, was opened in the year 1777. The Institution originated at a public meeting held at York in 1772. The meeting was summoned by Archbishop Drummond, and 24 gentlemen of the county, and a liberal subscription was then entered into. The original object was the relief of Lunatics of limited incomes, or belonging to distressed and indigent families; but in 1784 accommodation was made for persons in more affluent circumstances.

The payments of the patients now vary from 12*s.* up to 5*l.* The more needy patients are assisted per week from two charitable funds, of which one was founded in the year 1789, by Mr. Thomas Lupton, and the other in the year 1843, by the late Dr. Wake, for many years physician to the institution.

At present nearly 50 patients receive from the former fund sums varying in amount from 1*s.* to 8*s.* per week, whereby the payments in many cases are reduced almost to a nominal amount.

The Hospital is under the management of a body of governors, consisting of the Lord Mayor of York, the Governor of the Merchants' Company, York, and the Mayor of Doncaster, for the time being respectively, and all benefactors of 20*l.* and upwards.

An annual General Court of Governors is held on Wednesday, in the summer assize week, when four of their number are appointed auditors of the steward's accounts. Quarterly courts are held on the third Tuesday in March, June, September, and December, when seven governors are appointed by ballot, to form the managing committee for the ensuing quarter, who meet on the first Tuesday in each month, and oftener, in case of need. At the same quarterly courts eight visitors are appointed; four for the male, and four for the female wards. Special general courts may be called by the secretary, on the requisition of five governors.

The Institution has in its own occupation six acres of land under spade husbandry, and 39 acres in pasture, meadows, and pleasure-grounds immediately surrounding the house. It has likewise a small farm, at a short distance from the city, which at present is let to a tenant.

The existing building, which has been enlarged at various times, and was partly burnt down, and rebuilt about the year 1813, affords accommodation at present for 160 patients. Recently a large wing has been added to the female apartments, and an additional day-room has been built for the males. The airing-courts have also been enlarged and the pleasure-grounds increased.

The sources of income are, the payments of patients, donations and legacies, the produce of the land and rent of the farm, and the interest arising from Lupton and Wake's Funds before referred to.

The average annual income for the last five years has been nearly 6,000*l.*

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The following is a list of officers, attendants, &c., with their respective salaries: Appendix (B.

	£.	s.	d.	
Visiting physician - -	210	–	–	per annum.
Chaplain - - -	50	–	–	ditto.
Medical superintendent -	200	–	–	ditto, with board and lodging.
Secretary - - -	200	–	–	ditto, and house, rent free.
House steward - -	150	–	–	ditto, and board.
Matron - - -	63	–	–	ditto, with board and lodging.
7 Male attendants, each -	34	–	–	ditto - - ditto.
1 Assistant ditto -	24	–	–	ditto - - ditto.
1 Female ditto -	15	–	–	ditto - - ditto.
1 Ditto ditto -	13	–	–	ditto - - ditto.
5 Ditto ditto -	12	–	–	ditto - - ditto.
Cook - - - -	20	–	–	ditto - - ditto.
Kitchenmaid - -	9	–	–	ditto - - ditto.
2 Housemaids, at 10 *l.* and	8	–	–	ditto - - ditto.
3 Laundrymaids, at 13 *l.*, 11 *l.* and - - -	10	–	–	ditto - - ditto.
Baker and gardener -	35	–	–	
Brewer and gardener -	35	–	–	ditto, and house.
Joiner - - -	1	1	–	per week.
Farmer - - -	30	–	–	per annum, house rent free.
Porter - - - -	14	14	–	ditto - board and lodging.

No perquisites are allowed to be taken by either officers or attendants.

12.—The Retreat, York.

The project of forming a distinct establishment for insane members of the Society of Friends, appears to have arisen in the year 1791, and to have been suggested by the circumstances of a case in a public institution, in which the relatives of the patient, a female member of the society, thought they had grounds for suspicion of illtreatment. This patient was known to the family of Mr. William Tuke, a leading member of the society. In the spring, 1792, Mr. Tuke laid his plans before a considerable number of the Society of Friends, assembled at their quarterly meeting, at York. With a view to obtaining the general concurrence of the society, and the requisite funds, circulars were issued, explaining the grounds of the proposed proceeding, and in July 1793, at a meeting of the members of the society from various parts of the kingdom, it was agreed that ground should be purchased as early as a convenient site could be found in the neighbourhood of York.

About 11 acres of land near York were accordingly purchased, and the original building erected. The Institution, which was at first designed for about 30 patients, was opened in April 1796. The founders of the Institution were mainly impressed by the consideration that many insane persons were highly susceptible of the influence of surrounding circumstances, and were painfully affected by a course of treatment then generally prevalent, which might justly be said to confound misery with crime. They also believed that some at least of

Appendix (B.)

of those whom it was needful to seclude from general society, were not deprived of right religious sentiments. It was with these views that they urged the formation of an establishment, in which the members of the Society of Friends, labouring under disorders of the mind, might be surrounded by those who were accustomed to their habits, and be so placed, that, at suitable times, they might have the comfort of social intercourse, and of uniting with their friends in religious worship.

The original building consisted of a centre for the accommodation of the higher class of female patients, for the domestic offices, and the apartments of the superintendent and matron; and a small wing on each side, appropriated to the respective sexes, the centre being three storeys high, and the wings two, and having the day-rooms down stairs, and the sleeping apartments chiefly above. The building was surrounded by airing-courts, gardens, and fields, comprising, as has been stated, an area of about 11 acres.

In 1803 an addition was made at the western end of the building; in 1809, however, the number of inmates having increased to 59 (double the number for which the Institution was originally designed), the accommodation had again become quite insufficient to meet this deficiency, the committee deemed it the best course to promote a separate establishment for a limited number of convalescent patients, and premises afterwards called the "Appendage," were bought for this purpose between the Retreat and the city of York.

In 1818 an addition was made to the Retreat by the erection of a small building for the accommodation of six male patients of the higher class, not limited to those connected with the Society of Friends, by the reception of whom the funds of the institution were at the time materially assisted.

In 1822, the benefits resulting from the "Appendage" not having been found to equal the disadvantages attending it, this separate establishment was given up, and the inmates removed to apartments provided for them in the main building.

In 1824, on the occasion of a change in the superintendent, additional apartments were provided for the accommodation of him and his family; a portion of the new building was devoted to the use of the patients, and one large room to the purposes of religious worship.

Soon after the erection of this building, 7½ acres of land immediately adjoining it were purchased, and an additional airing court and day-room were obtained.

In 1826, the house having become again crowded, an additional wing was erected at the north-west extremity of the main building for the female patients. A new day-room, with sleeping-rooms over it, was attached likewise to the south-east wing for male patients; and thus the establishment was enabled to accommodate about 100 inmates.

In 1839 and 1840, further purchases of land were made to the extent of more than 10 acres, on the west side of the original property, a considerable portion of which was laid out in gardens, and exercising grounds for the female patients. By these successive additions, the estate comprises an area of about 30 acres.

During

During the succeeding 10 years, the establishment became gradually crowded, while some of the older portions of the building were felt to be ill adapted to the thorough carrying out of the treatment of the patients. The committee, therefore, determined to pull down the south-east wing, and erect one in its place on a larger and more modern scale. This wing, which now adjoins the eastern end of the main building is now completed, and affords accommodation for 40 patients. It extends 150 feet eastward, and 40 feet southward, at right angles.

The accommodation which will be provided in this wing for each of the three classes of patients to whom it is intended to be appropriated, embraces a large day-room, with a bay-window, and two open fireplaces, sleeping-rooms, bath-rooms, various offices, attendant's room, and a spacious and airy corridor.

In the basement, besides various offices, are a carpenter's shop, a general work-room, and a bowling-alley, sufficiently large and light to afford good means of exercise for the patients in wet weather.

Two private rooms and a billiard-room have also been recently added to the apartments for the higher class of male patients.

The inmates of the institution have also the advantage of an excellent library and reading-room in the building.

Constitution, Government, and Management.

The government of the Retreat is vested by the trust deed in a general meeting of subscribers and directors, held annually at York, in the month of June.

Forty subscribers, members of the Society of Friends, were originally nominated as directors. They and their successors, duly appointed, together with any other donors, subscribers, and agents appointed by any qualified meeting, constitute the general meeting and continue the directors of the Institution, in whom the government of it is perpetually to vest and remain.

At each general meeting, eight new directors are appointed in place of eight who go off by rotation; and at the same time two members of the committee, which consists of eight persons, go out, and two fresh ones are elected. At each quarterly meeting of the directors, male visitors are appointed to visit the house for the ensuing quarter, and the committee nominate monthly a certain number of female visitors.

The committee, of which the treasurer is *ex officio* a member, meet at the Retreat every month, and oftener if required, for the transaction of business; amongst other things, they admit and discharge patients, and sanction the necessary current expenditure of the establishment.

Quantity and Appropriation of Land.

	A.	R.	P.
Pasture and farm - - - - - - - -	17	1	11
Garden and orchard - - - - - - - -	3	3	23
Pleasure-grounds and airing-courts (including Homestead)	7	3	7
	29	0	1

Amount

Appendix (B.)

AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF ACCOMMODATION FOR PATIENTS.

The other classes occupy the wings on the west side of the centre, with the exception of the ground floor, which is devoted to domestic purposes.

The men occupy two of the wings on the east side of the central building, and a portion of the third, the rest of which is chiefly occupied by the superintendent's family.

The highest class of male patients occupy the separate building, to the south of the main building, with which it communicates by means of a covered passage.

SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME.

The main sources of income consists of the payments of the patients, the great deficiency which would arise from the low payment of some being counterbalanced by the higher scale of payment of others. When, however, the income falls below the expenditure, or when, as was recently the case, there is a special outlay upon the building, donations and annual subscriptions are requested from the Society of Friends.

The total amount of donations (including legacies) since the foundation of the Retreat is about 21,000 *l.*, and of the annual subscriptions about 7,500 *l.* These sums are exclusive of 4,000 *l.* recently subscribed towards the erection of the new wing just completed.

The admission of patients of an independent class, and paying a remunerative rate of board, is not limited to the Society of Friends.

The rates of payment for patients vary from 10 *s.* to seven guineas per week, the committee fixing the terms in each case, according to the circumstances of the patient's family. Those patients, however, who are recommended by privileged donors, only pay 6 *s.* per week, and down to Midsummer of last year the lowest weekly charges were for such patients 4 *s.*, and for patients not recommended 8 *s.* At that period there were in the Retreat, paying

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
	–	4	–	–		–	–	–	32
	–	6	–	–		–	–	–	4
	–	8	–	–		–	–	–	15
Above	–	8	–	and not exceeding	–	12	–	–	8
„	–	12	–	„	1	–	–	–	14
„	1	–	–	„	2	–	–	–	9
„	2	–	–	„	3	–	–	–	13
„	3	–	–	„	5	–	–	–	8
„	5	–	–	„	6	–	–	–	1
									104

Officers, Attendants, &c.

The officers attached to the Retreat at the present time are—

A medical superintendent and two visiting medical officers, a secretary and a house steward, and a matron.

The number of attendants necessarily varies with the proportion of the higher class patients in the establishment. At the present time there are nine male and 15 female attendants. The wages of the former range from 18 *l.* to 63 *l.*, exclusive of board, those of the latter from 9 *l.* 9 *s.* to 16 *l.* 16 *s.*

There are also residing in the house a housekeeper, a serving-maid, two housemaids, two cooks, four laundrymaids, one scullerymaid; not residing in the house, an out-door attendant, a house porter, a joiner, two gardeners, and a farming man.

The number of patients now in the Institution, 113; 48 being males, and 65 females.

Appendix (C.)

LIST of Workhouses visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy, from the 1st January 1854 to the 31st December 1854.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.
Bedford	Ampthill	12
	Bedford	6
Berks	Bradfield	7
	Reading, St. Mary	5
	Reading, St. Lawrence	4
Bucks	Amersham	11
	Newport Pagnell	15
	Wycombe	11
Chester	Chester	11
	Nantwich	12
	Northwich	6
	Stockport	63
Cornwall	Germain, St.	17
	Launceston	12
Cumberland	Carlisle	30
	Cockermouth	37
	Penrith	15
	Whitehaven	16

(*continued*)

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.
Devon	Bideford	7
	Okehampton	6
	Plymouth (twice visited)	30
	Stoke Damerel (twice visited)	16
	Tavistock	10
Dorset	Blandford	5
	Poole	6
	Shaftesbury	4
	Stourminster	0
	Wareham and Purbeck	5
	Wimborne and Cranborne	6
Durham	South Shields	26
	Sunderland	47
Essex	Witham	6
Gloucester	Bristol city (twice visited)	74
	Clifton	84
	Stroud	28
Hereford	Ledbury	6
Hertford	Watford	13
Kent	Bromley	9
	Gravesend and Milton	8
	Sevenoaks	5
Lancaster	Blackburn	52
	Bolton	64
	Chorlton	15
	Liverpool (twice visited)	36
	Manchester	114
	Prescot	12
	Ulverstone	20
	Warrington	15
	West Derby	11
	Wigan	45
Leicester	Leicester	42
Middlesex	Chelsea	16
	Clerkenwell, St. James	27
	George, St., Hanover Square (twice visited).	4
	George, St., in the East	9
	Giles, St., in the Fields	14
	George, St., Bloomsbury	13
	Hampstead	8
	Hendon	5
	Holborn (twice visited)	22
	Islington, St. Mary	10
	James, St., Westminster	20

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.
Middlesex—*cont*^{d}	London, East (Aldersgate-street)	14
	London, Dunning's-alley	11
	London, West	12
	Margaret, St., and St. John	12
	Martin, St., in-the-Fields	20
	Staines	16
	Stepney (Wapping)	28
	Strand, The (twice visited)	7
Monmouth	Abergavenny	8
	Bewellty	0
	Chepstow	12
	Monmouth	5
	Newport	6
Norfolk	Flegg, East and West	16
	Forehoe	4
	Mitford and Launditch	18
	Norwich City	24
	Yarmouth, Great	23
Northumberland	Belford	5
	Berwick-on-Tweed	8
	Glendale	8
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	22
	Tynemouth	29
Nottingham	Nottingham	67
Somerset	Bath	58
	Clutton	8
	Frome	6
	Shepton Mallett	4
	Wells	7
	Wincanton	11
Southampton	Alresford	1
	Alton	13
	Andover	6
	Basingstoke	9
	Fordingbridge	9
	Headley	1
	Lymington	9
	Petersfield	12
	Portsea Island (twice visited)	69
	Ringwood	4
	Romsey	12
	Stockbridge	5
	Whitechurch	8
	Wight, Isle of	34
Stafford	Lichfield	9
	Walsall	10

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.
Stafford—*continued*	West Bromwich	13
	„ Wednesbury	6
	Wolverhampton	40
Suffolk	Blything	9
	Bosmere and Claydon	9
	Bury St. Edmund's	1
	Cosford	8
	Hartismere	4
	Ipswich (twice visited)	19
	Mutford and Lothingland	12
	Stamford	8
	Thinghoe	2
	Woodbridge	4
Surrey	Chertsey	20
	Croydon	15
	Dorking	14
	Epsom	22
	Guildford	15
	Kingston	23
	Lambeth, St. Mary	46
	Richmond	14
Sussex	Brighton	25
	Cuckfield	10
	Horsham	12
	Lewes, Cliffe	2
	„ All Saints	13
	Uckfield	12
Warwick	Aston	19
	Birmingham	54
	Meriden	7
	Solihull	8
Wilts	Alderbury	4
	Amesbury	2
	Calne	17
	Devizes	7
	Melksham	12
	Mere	10
	Salisbury City	3
	Tisbury	4
	Wilton	7
Worcester	Bromsgrove	20
	Dudley (Sedgley)	12
	Eversham	10
	Kidderminster	12
	King's Norton	4
	Stourbridge	18
	Worcester	21

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic and Imbecile Inmates.
York, E. R. - -	Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	20
	Sculcoates - - - - -	27
York, N. R. - -	Bedale - - - - -	13
	Easingwold - - - - -	5
	Richmond - - - - -	8
York, W. R. - -	Ouseburn - - - - -	12
	Sheffield - - - - -	53
WALES:		
Carnarvon - -	Bangor - - - - -	14
Denbigh - -	Ruthin - - - - -	19
	Wrexham - - - - -	10
Glamorgan - -	Cardiff - - - - -	9
	Merthyr Tydfil - - - -	3
	Neath - - - - - -	14
	Swansea - - - - -	22

1854/55
XIX
(0.1)

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO

INQUIRE INTO THE DUBLIN TURNPIKES,

WITH

NOTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

COMMISSION

FOR

INQUIRING INTO THE PROPRIETY OF MAINTAINING OR ABOLISHING CERTAIN TURNPIKE ROADS IN THE VICINITY OF DUBLIN.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and well beloved Abraham Hayward, Esquire, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, and Our trusty and well beloved Henry Drury Harness, Esquire, a Commissioner of Public Works in that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, greeting.

Whereas We have thought it expedient that a Commission should issue forthwith for the purpose of Inquiring and Reporting on the propriety of maintaining or abolishing certain Turnpike Roads in the vicinity of Dublin, namely—

The Dublin, Malahide, Howth, and Clontarf.
The Dublin and Dunleer.
The Dublin and Knocksedan.
The Dublin and Ashbourne to Slane and Drogheda.
The Ratoath.
The Dublin and Navan.
The Dublin and Mullingar, and the Road branching from the same by Kinnegad and Athlone.
The Dublin and Carlow.

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents authorize and appoint you the said Abraham Hayward and Henry Drury Harness to be Our Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, and Our Will and Pleasure is that you should take into your consideration, Firstly, the present condition of each of the said Roads; Secondly, the Receipts and Expenditure, and the state of their accounts; Thirdly,

the amount of Debts and Charges upon each Trust, the amount and the original value and the market value in each of the last ten years of the Debentures, the number of Debenture-holders, the mode of paying off those Debentures which appears to you most equitable, and the proportion thereof which should be charged to the respective Counties or Baronies concerned, and generally to consider all matters relating to each of the said Trusts. And that after a careful Inquiry you should Report to us, in writing, under your Hands and Seals, your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission, together with your opinions as to the propriety or otherwise of maintaining or abolishing all or any of such Turnpike Trusts or Roads, or any parts thereof, and whether it may not be possible, under a different system, to maintain the said Roads in better condition and to the greater convenience of the Public. And We do hereby authorize and empower you Our said Commissioners to obtain information thereupon by the examination of all persons most competent by reason of their situation, knowledge, and experience, to afford it; and also, by calling for all documents, papers, and records which may appear to you calculated to assist your researches, and to promote the formation of a sound judgment on the subject. And We do also hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an Oath or Oaths to any Person or Persons whatsoever to be examined before you touching or concerning the premises. And We Will and Command that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We hereby Command all and singular Our Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers, Ministers, and all other Our loving subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents.

In Witness, &c.

Dated 13th June, 1854.

DUBLIN TURNPIKE INQUIRY.

REPORT OF A. HAYWARD, Esq., Q.C.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C.

WHEREAS, on or about the Seventeenth day of June last, Letters Patent, with the Great Seal thereunto attached, were issued and addressed to Abraham Hayward, Esquire, one of your Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, and Henry Drury Harness, Esquire, a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, whereby, after reciting that your Majesty had thought it expedient that a Commission should issue forthwith, for the purpose of inquiring and reporting on the propriety of maintaining or abolishing certain turnpike roads in the vicinity of Dublin, namely, the Dublin, Malahide, Howth, and Clontarf; the Dublin and Dunleer; the Dublin and Knocksedan; the Dublin, by Ashbourne, to Slane and Drogheda; the Ratoath; the Dublin and Navan; the Dublin and Mullingar, and the road branching from the same by Kinnegad and Athlone; and the Dublin and Carlow;—your Majesty authorized and appointed the said Abraham Hayward and Henry Drury Harness to be your Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, and did thereby declare your Majesty's will and pleasure to be that they should take into their consideration—firstly, the present condition of each of the said roads; secondly, the receipts and expenditure, and the state of their accounts; thirdly, the amount of debts and charges upon each trust, the amount and the original value, and the market value, in each of the last ten years, of the debentures, the number of debenture-holders, the mode of paying off those debentures which should appear to the said Commissioners most equitable, and the proportion thereof which should be charged to the respective counties or baronies con-

A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C.

cerned, and generally to consider all matters relating to each of the said trusts; and that after a careful inquiry they should report to your Majesty, in writing, under their hands and seals, their several proceedings by virtue of the said Commission, together with their opinions as to the propriety or otherwise of maintaining or abolishing all or any of such turnpike trusts or roads, or any parts thereof; and whether it might not be possible, under a different system, to maintain the said roads in better condition, and to the greater convenience of the public; and did thereby authorize and empower the said Commissioners to obtain information thereupon, by examination of all persons most competent by reason of their situation, knowledge, or experience, to afford it; and also by calling for all documents, papers, and records which might appear to them calculated to assist their researches and to promote the formation of a sound judgment on the subject; and did thereby give and grant unto them full power and authority, when the same should appear requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons whatsoever, to be examined before them touching or concerning the premises. The said Commissioners having duly taken upon themselves the duties of the said Commission, and fulfilled the same to the best of their ability, but not having been able to arrive at the same conclusion touching sundry subjects of the said inquiry, it has been deemed most expedient that each should report his individual opinion thereupon; and I, the undersigned Abraham Hayward, the first-named Commissioner, do accordingly most humbly report as follows, touching the proceedings under the said Commission, and the several topics and questions above enumerated, that is to say:—

After giving due notice, as well by public advertisement as by letters addressed to the Secretary or Treasurer of each of the roads or trusts mentioned in the Commission, we, the said Commissioners, held daily meetings (Sundays excepted), at the Board of Works, from the Thirtieth of June last to the Fifth day of August last, both inclusive, at which all parties interested were requested to attend; and we sent notice by letter (post free) to all the holders of debentures whose addresses we could ascertain.

The propriety of maintaining or abolishing the turnpike roads in question had been for some time before

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the issuing of the Commission a matter of general interest and public discussion in Dublin and the vicinity; and in October, 1853, a Committee had been formed for the purpose of procuring the abolition of the tolls. Mr. Hudson, an Alderman of Dublin, the Solicitor to this Committee, stated, at our preliminary meeting, that it comprised from 180 to 190 persons interested in such abolition, including many Deputy-Lieutenants and County Magistrates, and that it had been in correspondence and communication with the Government, by which it had been officially recognized. He added, that its members had collected a great quantity of statistical and other information bearing upon the proposed topics of consideration, which they were anxious to lay before us; and he made a formal application that they might be permitted to appear by Counsel, and to produce evidence in support of their views, as well as to have an opportunity of examining and sifting such other evidence as might be given in the course of the inquiry.

Similar applications were subsequently made on behalf of the Mullingar Turnpike Abolition Committee, which represented a large amount of property and respectability; as well as on the behalf of the Dublin, Malahide, and Howth Trust; and of two holders of debentures to a considerable amount on the Dunleer Trust.

We acceded to each of these applications, and we received very valuable assistance from the professional gentlemen engaged, particularly from those who appeared on behalf of the first-named Committee.

This Committee was represented by Mr. Hayes, Q.C., and Mr. Donohue, as their Counsel, and by Mr. Hudson as their Solicitor; the Mullingar Committee was represented by Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C.; the Dublin, Howth, and Malahide Trust, by Mr. Ball, Q.C.; and the Dunleer Debenture-holders appeared by Mr. Hamilton Smythe, Q.C.

We were duly attended by the Treasurer, Secretary, or Manager of each of the above-mentioned roads, and we carefully inspected the several Acts of Parliament relating to them, as well as the accounts, minute books, and other documentary evidence produced. We also summoned and examined upon oath several persons who were deemed qualified to give useful evidence; and there is no reason to believe that any necessary information has escaped notice or been intentionally withheld.

The chief objection to the turnpike system, as it pre-

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vails in the vicinity of Dublin, may be comprised under the three following heads:—

1. Its vexatiousness, inequality, and consequent injustice.
2. The irresponsibility of its administrators, and its consequent liability to abuse.
3. Its expensiveness and comparative inefficiency as regards the condition of the roads.

1. The vexatiousness of a turnpike toll is confessedly out of all proportion to its amount. It is a matter of every-day observation that people will go a long way round to avoid paying the smallest sum; and the proximity of a turnpike gate, which there are no means of avoiding, is an obvious cause of depreciation to property, especially when it intervenes between a residence and the occupier's daily place of resort, or between his market and his farm. The vexatiousness of turnpike tolls is greatly aggravated by their uncertainty and varying character; and as regards Dublin and the surrounding country, there is an especial and additional ground for the complaint of inequality and injustice. The districts south, or south-east, of the Liffey, are (with a single exception) free from tolls; and a large body of evidence was adduced with the view of proving that the comparative decline of the northern districts in point of wealth and population of late years has been mainly, if not exclusively, owing to the turnpike system. After making full allowance for the operation of other causes, there can be no doubt that building speculations have been checked, and the progress of improvement materially retarded, in these districts by turnpike tolls; to prove which it is sufficient to refer to the evidence of Mr. Vernon, of Clontarf Castle, Mr. Gresham, of Raheny Park, Sir John Kingsmill, Mr. Ninian Nevin, and Mr. Alexander Norman, the agent of the Lord Mountjoy estate.

The depreciation of agricultural property in the northern suburbs from the same cause is amply established by the evidence of the Right Honourable Frederick Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin, and of Captain Lindsay, a County Magistrate, whose family are large proprietors on both sides of the city. He stated that he could let dairy land on the south for one pound an acre more than land of the same quality on the north, solely, as he believed, by reason of the absence of tolls on the south. Another landowner and occupier (Mr. John Bingham), deposed

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that the tolls on manure practically doubled the rent of the dairy land in his occupation; and Mr. Sherrard, Sir Compton Domville's agent, said that the tenants in taking the land always took the tolls into account.

2. It is notorious that the trustees are practically irresponsible; and the liability of the turnpike system to abuse may be inferred from the frequent neglect of the strict provisions of the Acts passed for its regulation, which have been rarely either accurately understood or regularly observed by the trustees or their officers. No sort of wilful malversation was proved to have resulted from this neglect, and the whole of these trusts, without exception, appear to have been managed with unimpeachable integrity and conscientiousness. But a system which leaves so much to the unchecked discretion, and depends so much on the personal character, of its administrators, is obviously open to grave objections. At the same time, there seems nothing to prevent a body of turnpike trustees, with sufficient funds, from adopting and carrying out the best methods of road management, whilst the contrasted system of keeping up all public roads through the medium of Grand Jury presentments, is marked in practice by imperfections which legislation has hitherto failed to remove. The most material are stated or suggested in the evidence of Mr. Alexander Tate, one of the County Surveyors. Its essential superiority, however, consists in the greater impartiality with which the local burthen is distributed; for, under a partial system of turnpikes, an owner or occupier may be constantly found paying, in the shape of tolls, as much for the maintenance of a neighbouring road which he is obliged to use, as the whole amount of baronial cess levied on him for the maintenance of roads which he has no occasion to use at all. Strong confirmatory proof of this class of grievance was afforded by some owners and occupiers who, in defending the turnpike system on the ground that they should individually be losers by its abolition, conclusively established its inequality. This suggests an easy solution of the contradictory accounts given by the witnesses from different districts, of the general state of feeling and opinion as to turnpikes, which are naturally denounced by those who suffer from them, and upheld by those whose cess is lightened, or supposed to be lightened, through their instrumentality.

3. As to the comparative cost—the gate keeper's salary,

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or lessee's profit, is a large item that would be saved by the abolition of tolls; the rent, or cost (including repairs) of the toll-houses and gates, is another. There are forty-nine gates (including two side gates) on the nine roads comprised in our Commission. The collectors' salaries fall little short of £2,000 a year; and the rent or cost of the toll-houses and gates cannot be estimated at less than £200 a year more. Each trust has also its staff, consisting commonly of a treasurer, a secretary, and a surveyor or supervisor; two, and sometimes three, of whom receive salaries. The aggregate annual amount of tolls levied by these trusts is about £10,000. The costs of collection, therefore, amount to about twenty-five per cent. The baronial cess in the county of Dublin is collected for two and a-half per cent.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Turnpike Roads in Ireland, 1852, thus allude in their report to the complaints of the southern districts round Dublin:—

"The roads issuing to the south-east of Dublin continue free from turnpike toll. The inequality of taxation between the northern and southern districts of Dublin, for repair of roads, has become a subject of complaint, as contained in petitions referred to your Committee. It has been stated in evidence that, since the toll was imposed on building materials, the villages have rapidly decayed in the north of Dublin, whilst the spirit of improvement has extended on the southern outlet."

After rejecting a proposal to raise the funds for the repair of roads by a house-tax, the select Committee suggest that—

"The establishment of turnpikes on the south of Dublin, under an improved management and moderate toll, and a total alteration in the provisions of the Acts, regulating the tolls, position of gates, and election of trustees, on the north of Dublin, would probably attain the object of the petitioners."

The main reason for this proposal was suggested by the Recorder of Dublin, who stated in the course of his evidence, that the roads were not managed in 1832 under the Grand Jury system as they are at present. The roads so managed were then very bad; and the opinion was still prevalent, that the fairest mode of raising the funds required for the maintenance of roads was by turnpike toll. But the railways, which have taken away

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nearly all the cross and general (as contra-distinguished from local) traffic, have greatly modified this opinion, insomuch as there is no longer the same ground for contending that the county and baronial roads are kept up for strangers; and an extended turnpike system, sufficiently comprehensive to be just, would be attended with great expense, and would be productive of an intolerable amount of inconvenience and vexation. The Irish Grand Jury system has been so much improved by the Acts passed for its regulation since 1832, that its results, prior to those Acts, have become comparatively immaterial for any purpose of comparison.

Assuming, therefore, that the holders of debentures can be equitably compensated, and that the necessary expenses of maintaining the roads can be otherwise provided for, the abolition of all turnpike tolls on all the roads included in our Commission, would be, in my opinion, both a just and a highly popular measure.

The maintenance of public roads in Ireland, in default of turnpike tolls, is sufficiently provided for by the existing laws. This charge has, time immemorial, devolved on the rate or cess payers of the districts in which the roads are respectively situate, although it may be difficult to specify the period when it first became to all practical purposes a recognized baronial impost. At present there is a difference between the law or practice as it prevails in the County of Dublin, under the 6 and 7 Vic., c. 106 (the County of Dublin Grand Jury Presentment Act), and as it prevails in the rest of Ireland under the 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 116 (the General Grand Jury Act). The last-named Act provides, in substance, that the charge in question shall be a baronial charge, except (s. 50) in the case of roads "upon which Her Majesty's mails are or shall be carried in mail carriages," when half the expense of widening, repairing, or otherwise improving them, is to be levied off the county or counties. It is further provided (s. 55) that the Grand Jury may present any new road to be laid out and completed at the expense of the baronies, unless such road be intended for the use of mail carriages, in which case also half the cost is to be thrown upon the county. The County of Dublin Grand Jury Presentment Act (6 and 7 Vic., c. 106) provides that the whole cost in either case shall be levied on the baronies, and contains no limitation

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or exception as to roads on which mails are or are to be carried. But both Acts provide that, as regards presentments for lowering hills, filling up hollows, and building or repairing bridges, with the incidental charges for the completion of such works, the Grand Jury may direct the money to be raised either off the county or off the barony or baronies in which the same may be locally situate.

Mr. Fitzsimon, formerly member for the County of Dublin, Mr. Dixon, a magistrate of the county, and Mr. Alma, baronial cess collector, gave distinct evidence that practice and prescription concurred with the law to be collected from these Acts. They stated that the whole of the Dublin county roads which are not turnpike are baronial, and that the northern baronies do not in any manner contribute to the support of any public road in the southern baronies, nor ever did.

With regard to the discretionary power vested in the Dublin Grand Jury of levying the charges before mentioned off the county at large or the baronies, the presumption is that it would be exercised as much as possible in accordance with the recognised practice of the county as to the general repairs of roads.

In case the turnpikes should be abolished, therefore, nothing more will be necessary as regards the future maintenance of the roads than to provide that the powers and duties of the existing trusts shall not expire or be determined without giving time for the various arrangements required for the commencement of the new order of things.

The equitable obligation to pay off the money due on debentures and other outstanding charges of a permanent character, seems to me to be necessarily determined by, and to follow in each instance, the legal and prescriptive obligation to maintain the road; because this money was raised to supply the neglect or default of the cess-payers, and because they will be gainers on the whole by having the roads thrown back upon their hands in a highly improved condition, although with a limited amount of debt.

It is clear from the history and the recitals of the Acts for the constitution or continuation of these trusts, that (with rare exception) they were passed in consequence of the bad condition of the roads, and for the avowed purpose of relieving the counties or baronies from an

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onerous burthen. The original lists of trustees almost invariably comprise all the leading proprietors of the respective districts; and down to the present time the funds have remained under the virtual control of men of rank and property, whose interests must be regarded as identical with those of the other cesspayers of any given locality. The amount of money raised on the debentures, actually expended on the roads, and still unpaid to the *bona fide* holders of these securities (exclusive of arrears of interest), is at least three times as much as the aggregate amount of the debt now proposed to be imposed on the baronies or counties; without reckoning the large sums which the Mullingar Trustees expended out of their surplus tolls in the permanent improvements on their road.

The public roads on the south of Dublin which are maintained by the baronies, are as wide, as commodious, and as expensively constructed, as the turnpike roads on the north. The obvious inference is, that, if the turnpike trusts on the north had never existed, the northern baronies would have acquiesced in a corresponding outlay.

It has been a received maxim in road-making since it was first laid down by Mr. M'Adam, that the cheapest method in the long run is to begin by a sound, complete, and scientific formation, or, in the case of an old road, by a thorough and effective scheme of repair. To estimate the gain to the baronies by the temporary establishment of turnpikes, it is, therefore, simply necessary to compare the condition of the roads before the trusts took them in hand, with their present condition.

To the best of my information, the debt in analogous cases has been always thrown on the locality in and for which it was incurred, unless circumstances were thought to require its adoption by the Government.

The turnpikes on the Dublin Circular Road were an injury to the county as well as to the city; yet, when they were abolished by the Dublin Improvement Act in 1851, the entire debt was thrown on the city, which is bound to keep the Circular Road in repair.

The Dublin Wide-street Commission stood in nearly the same relation to the city in which a turnpike trust stands to a barony or county. It was invested by the Legislature with powers of acting independently of the ratepayers, and it had incurred a large debt (exceeding £30,000) without their assent; yet, when the manage-

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ment of their streets was restored to the citizens, they were burthened with this debt.

The chief sufferers from the turnpikes in question, and the persons most eager for their abolition, are the owners and occupiers along the several lines of road, and the inhabitants of the suburban districts of the county. Not a single city ratepayer came forward to complain, in that capacity, of a specific or appreciable injury to property within the city boundary.

The principle of local taxation implies an interchange of benefits between neighbouring districts; and when the city ratepayers shall be enabled to use the baronial and county roads toll free, they will merely be placed on an equality with the baronial and county cesspayers, who enjoy the free and gratuitous use of the roads and streets of the city. It appears to me, therefore, that there is no ground for throwing any part of the debt on the City of Dublin, or on the City and County of Drogheda, which, by a parity of reasoning, should be charged with a proportion of it, if every locality that may benefit, directly or indirectly, by the proposed abolition is to bear a part.

It has not been found possible to obey strictly that requirement of the Commission which enjoins us to ascertain the original value, and the market value in each of the last ten years, of the debentures. The majority of them had never been offered for sale, and had always remained in the possession of the original grantees or their representatives. None of them appeared to have been ever quoted on the stock or share market; and in the few instances in which they had changed hands for a pecuniary consideration, it was under circumstances that afforded an imperfect key to their fair or market value. In this state of things there seems no alternative but to leave their value to be fixed by arbitrators, (which was the course pursued in respect to the circular road debentures); to value them as annuities in perpetuity, or for a limited period, according to the duration of the respective trusts; or to attach an arbitrary value to them after allowing in each case for the nature of the security, the amount of tolls, the charges for repairs, the condition of the road, and the future prospects of the trust. They were thus valued by two members (Messrs. Boyle and Low) of a leading Dublin firm of

actuaries and notaries public, whose estimates will be found in the Appendix. But all the holders of debentures who appeared before us protested against this method of valuation, and insisted that, so long as they were content with their securities, and had no wish to dispose of them, the market value (assuming that it could be correctly ascertained) formed no criterion of the value to the holders, nor of the amount of compensation which they should be compelled to take. They contended that they had advanced their money on the faith of Acts of Parliament, and that it was so much capital invested in the roads for the benefit of those who were bound to defray the cost of maintaining them. A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C.

Before saying more on this question of value, it seems best to describe in succession the history, financial prospects, and general condition of each individual road and trust named in the Commission.

The Dublin, Malahide, Howth, and Clontarf Road.

The Acts for the regulation of this trust are, 26 Geo. III. c. 30; 28 Geo. III. c. 48; 29 Geo. III. c. 24; 31 Geo. III. c. 50; 32 Geo. III. c. 50; 33 Geo. III. c. 26; 38 Geo. III. c. 41 (Irish Acts), and 56 Geo. III. c. 71. The first recites that the expense of amending the road from Dublin to Malahide had been paid for many years by the landholders and inhabitants of the barony through which the said road had been made, which had been very burthensome to them, and that several parts thereof were ruinous and bad. The road consists of three branches, and its aggregate extent is about eighteen miles. It is in excellent condition. The trustees have for many years placed it under the supervision of one of the county surveyors, and they have also taken steps for ensuring the employment of the best workmen and materials. There was at one period a debt of £10,000 upon the road; but the last instalment was paid off several years since, and the trustees have now a balance of £300 in the funds.

The precise state of their accounts, including their receipts and expenditure since 1844, is fully set forth in the evidence of Mr. John Barlow, and of their secretary, Mr. Bradley, and in documents included in the Appendix. One item is open to remark, namely, a charge of £142 for expenses in promoting the passing of a Bill for continuing the Slane and Drogheda Turnpike Trust, in which the Howth and Malahide Trustees had no legal or direct

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interest; their avowed object being to save the cesspayers in their own district from the liability to maintain the road in question.

There are two gates belonging to this trust, both close to the city boundary. One of these is less than 100 yards from the Dublin termination of the road; and our attention was called to 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 106, s. 116, which enacts that no toll shall be exacted on any road in the County of Dublin from any person who shall not have travelled 100 yards upon the road. One of these gates clears the other.

Our attention was also called to the clause in the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 41, enabling this trust to levy tolls, by which they were required to take certain specified tolls, no power of reduction being reserved. So soon as the debt was discharged, the tolls had been, in point of fact, reduced. The rate of original toll and the reductions are specified in a table appended to Mr. Barlow's evidence.

This trust appeared by counsel and contended that, under their peculiar circumstances, they should be excepted from any general scheme of abolition. They said that their district was isolated by its situation: that their road was unconnected with any important line of communication: that it was in good order, and had been very well managed: that they were free from debt, and that they ought not to be made liable as cesspayers for the debts or defaults of other trusts within their barony. Their claim, thus stated, substantially resolved itself into a protest against the abolition of another trust which was incumbered with a heavy debt; and although some owners and occupiers stated that the opinion of this district was in favour of maintaining their roads by tolls, strong evidence was given, particularly by Mr. Vernon, of Clontarf Castle, and Mr. Gresham, of Raheny Park, to the effect that these tolls had largely contributed to the admitted depreciation of property in the Northern Suburbs of Dublin.

The Dublin and Dunleer Road.

This road, prior to railways, was the high road from Dublin towards the North of Ireland, and at one period the trust received between £500 and £600 a year from the Post Office as tolls for mails. The existing Act for

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its regulation is 10 Geo. IV., c. 63, which is to remain in force for thirty-one years, from May 31, 1829, or to the end of the then next session of Parliament. It has, therefore, only about six years to run, except in so far as it may be extended by the Annual Turnpike Continuance Act. There were several preceding Acts, the first of which appears to have been 5 Geo. II., c. 15 (an Act for repairing the road), under which the outstanding debentures were issued. They are 270 in number, for £50 each, making an aggregate principal debt of £12,461 11*s.* 4*d.* The arrears of interest now due amount to £9,163 0*s.* 4*d.* The accounts are included in the Appendix, and were verified and explained by the treasurer. The expenditure for 1853, independently of interest on the debt, falls short of the receipts for the same year by about £50; and the treasurer stated that the trustees expected to be able to pay one per cent. interest on the debentures during the ensuing years. He stated, that since he became treasurer in 1821, there has never been less than three years' interest in arrear. In 1846 a payment was made on account of the interest due up to 1841. There was no further payment made till 1844, when the trustees declared a dividend of two per cent. on the principal. They declared another dividend of the same amount in 1851, and a third in January, 1854; but the last was partly made up of the unclaimed portions of the two former dividends. The receipts from tolls were £2,641 in 1844, and £1,425 in 1853. The falling off is mainly owing to the opening of the Drogheda Railway; but the treasurer stated, that if the potato cultivation were restored, there would be a prospect of increasing tolls.

Decisive evidence was given that part of this road was in very bad repair in 1846, when a payment was made on account of interest: and it was contended, that if the road were kept in proper repair there would be no overplus to pay the anticipated dividends. An officer of the Board of Works was directed to survey it, and according to his report (included in the Appendix) the necessary charges for repairs are considerably less than the charges actually incurred in either of the last three years.

Messrs. Boyle and Low valued the debentures on the Dunleer road at £4 12*s.* 5*d.* per cent. on the principal. Under all the circumstances, the holders would be well paid, and would probably rest satisfied, with ten per

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cent. It was urged on their behalf that they had a right to calculate on the renewal or continuance of the trust beyond the term fixed by the existing Act; but it seems highly improbable that a trust incumbered to such an extent would be continued if opposed.

The Dublin and Knocksedan Road.

This turnpike road is about seven miles in length, and extends from the Canal Bridge to Ward Bridge, on the Knocksedan Road. Prior to the passing of the Dublin Improvement Act (12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 9), it extended from the Circular Road to the Ward Bridge. The trust also comprises a piece of road, about half an English mile in length, leading from the same Canal Bridge to the Canal Bridge on the Dunleer Road. There is only one turnpike gate near the first-mentioned canal bridge, and one cross gate in Cary's-lane, to which no house is attached. The main gate and the cross gate have always been kept by the same collector or lessee.

The piece of road between this gate and the bridge, as well as the branch road along the canal, are kept up two-fifths by the Knocksedan trust, and three-fifths by Ashbourne and Drogheda Road Act (12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 68, 1–6), which provides that the management should be jointly vested in the two trusts.

The Knocksedan road was first made a turnpike road by 38 Geo. III. cap. 31, amended by 40 Geo. III. cap. 48. The first of these Acts, after reciting the bad condition of the roads, empowers the directors to be named under it to borrow any sum not exceeding £5,000 on bills or debentures, at interest not exceeding six per cent. which interest they are required to pay half-yearly out of the tolls. And it is further enacted, that if any part of the interest shall remain unpaid by the space of seven days after being due, a receiver may be appointed by the Court of Chancery to receive so much of the said tolls as may be necessary to pay such interest and all reasonable costs.

The history of this trust, except so far as it depended on documentary evidence, was fully detailed by Captain Lindsay, a Magistrate of the County of Dublin, and son of the late Bishop of Kildare. There being a difficulty in getting money under the Act for the completion of the road, the Bishop, who lived at Glasnevin House, and

had constant occasion to use the road, said he would complete it, and he accordingly did complete it out of his own funds. He was one of the directors; but the accounts were made up for the first time in 1815, when there was found due to the Bishop a sum of £1,398 Irish currency. On the 13th December, 1815, a resolution was passed and signed by the requisite number of directors to the effect, that debentures be issued for that amount. The Bishop consented to receive thirteen debentures for £100 each, and one for £50, at five per cent., which were made out and delivered to him accordingly. These were produced before us by Captain Lindsay, the present holder. Two other debentures for £100 each were then (in 1815) outstanding, but have since been satisfied. The £50 debenture had been paid off before Captain Lindsay became a director. The Bishop sold his thirteen debentures shortly after they were granted, to the late Mr. Hutton, for £600 British, and they subsequently became the property of Mr. Hutton (the son). In May, 1849, the payment of interest was suspended, and was not resumed until January 25th, 1851, when the half year's interest due May, 1849, was paid.

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On the 16th of August, 1851, another half-year's interest to November, 1849, was paid, leaving three half-years' interest in arrear. About this time Mr. Hutton offered these thirteen debentures to Captain Lindsay for £800 English, which he gave, paying the arrear of interest at the same time.

This transaction took place September 3rd, 1851. Captain Lindsay was elected a director on June 25th, 1845, and has been secretary and sole manager of the receipts and expenditure of the road ever since September, 15th, 1846. The treasurers for more than ten years have been Messrs. La Touche.

On June 4th, 1852, Captain Lindsay paid himself the half-year's interest due May, 1852, and paid off one debenture, No. 15, in full.

On the 19th of August, 1853, a meeting attended by five directors came to the resolution, that debenture No. 15 be cancelled. Another of his debentures was paid off by him May 1st, 1854; but the accounts are not audited until September in each year, and this transaction has not yet received the sanction of the directors. This debenture is, therefore, included in the existing debt. The

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tolls which, during the four preceding years, had let for £450 per annum, were let on September 1st, 1853, for three years from that period for the same rent to the same contractor.

There is a contemporaneous contract, duly executed by a responsible contractor, to repair and maintain the road for the same three years for £250 a year, which, with £5 a-year for extra expenses, and £12 a-year (payable by contract as the two-fifths due to the Ashbourne Trust), makes the probable expenditure £267 per annum. The estimates for the ensuing two years show a surplus of receipts over expenses (including interest) to the amount of £123. The road is in good condition.

On referring to the accounts for the preceding years, there appears nothing to justify a supposition that this state of things is transitory or exceptional. During the fifteen years prior to 1846 the average amount of the receipts was higher by one-fifth than the present rent of the tolls; and the decrease which took place in 1846 and 1847 is sufficiently accounted for by the state of the country, and the potato disease, a large part of the tolls being payable in respect of agricultural produce. The expenses of repairs have been in a course of diminution since 1849, in consequence (as Captain Lindsay stated) of the good order in which the road had been put and kept during the four preceding years under contract by the Board of Works.

This road, as well from its position and direction, as from the nature of the traffic, has been little (if at all) affected by railroads, nor does there appear any likelihood of its being so affected.

The tolls are principally paid by persons attending the Dublin markets with produce, or by carriages and cars going to the Botanic Garden.

Constant complaints have been made on the behalf of the Botanic Garden, as well as on the behalf of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the managers of the Model Farm, of the effect of the Knocksedan turnpike, in diminishing the number of their visitors, and in causing annoyance to their members.

Occupiers of land beyond the gates also gave decided evidence as to its injurious effects on their interests.

Messrs. Boyle and Low valued Captain Lindsay's debentures at £62 10*s.* each.

A perpetual annuity of £60 would be worth more

than £1,200; and the funds of this trust afford a fair prospect of the establishment of an effective sinking-fund.

The Dublin to Ashbourne, by Slane and Drogheda, Road.

This road is regulated by an Act passed in 1849 (12 and 13 Vic., c. 77); prior to that Act it was divided into two divisions, each of which were placed under a separate trust.

The Act creating these trusts had expired before the passing of the Act of 1849, and the accounts for one of the divisions, prior to the creation of the consolidated trust, have been lost. The accounts of the existing trust were produced by the secretary, Mr. Henry Garnett, and are included in the Appendix.

The only debenture on this road is one held by Mr. William Long, for £200 Irish; and the Act of 1849 (5–36) provides that after payment of the costs and expenses of procuring the Act, all tolls shall be applied in the first place in payment of any rents which may become due to the several owners or occupiers of land already taken for the improvements of the said roads, and for the interest arising from and after the commencement of this Act upon the said debt of £200, and of the said debt itself, when the trustees shall think fit to pay it off. The interest on this debenture has been regularly paid.

The first charges on the tolls are the costs and expenses of procuring the Act, and the balance of these still unpaid is £282 15*s.*

In the year from June, 1853, to June, 1854, the expenditure of the trust (including rents, interests, salaries of officers, and repairs,) exceeded the receipts by £6 13*s.* The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year, for repairs, is £142 more than for the last. The tolls have been reduced about one-third since 1851, and there has been a falling off of from £200 to £300 since this reduction.

Both the secretary and the surveyor of the road stated the road to be as bad as it could be to nearly the sixth milestone from Dublin, and very bad for some miles in other parts.

The secretary further gave it as his opinion, that the road could not be kept in proper repair out of the present tolls, a reduction having taken place in 1851 which

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had caused a decline in the receipts to the amount of £200 or £300 a-year. It seems a doubtful point whether this reduction could have been avoided without causing a diversion of the traffic.

Messrs. Boyle and Low held Mr. Long's debenture to be valueless, on the ground that the keeping up of the road was a condition precedent to the receipt of tolls; but so long as the road continued passable, the receipts would be sufficient to pay the interest; and, considering the express parliamentary recognition of this debt, it strikes me that it should be paid in full, as well as the balance due for the costs of passing the Act.

The Ratoath Road.

This trust was constituted by the 31 Geo. 3, c. 47, which recites that the expense of making, amending, and repairing the roads from Dublin to Curraha and Ratoath, in the counties of Dublin and Meath, had been paid for many years past, by the landholders of the respective baronies of the said counties through which the said roads do pass, and that the said roads were ruinous and bad. The subsequent Acts for its regulation are 35 Geo. III., c. 47; 37 Geo., c. 29; and 39 Geo. III., c. 46; but the Acts of 5 Geo. III., c. 86, 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 66, and 12 and 13 Vic., c. 68 render it difficult to decide whether the trust did not legally determine in 1847. The supervisor and sole manager, Mr. Arthur Phillips, stated that it had been carried on of late years under the Annual Turnpike Continuance Act. There are no debentures on it. Those once existing have been paid off.

Mr. Phillips put in and proved the accounts, which are included in the Appendix. The receipts exceed the expenditure, and the road is not affected by railways; it is in good order, and extends over about seven miles and a-half. There is only one turnpike gate on it. A farmer on the Meath side of the gate stated, that his business as a grazier was so materially affected by it that his landlord had agreed to allow him an annual reduction of £6 a-year on his rent, so long as the tolls lasted; and there can be little doubt that other occupiers and owners have similar ground for complaint. On the other hand, a county magistrate, Mr. Thompson, stated that he had proved by calculations, to the satisfaction of the farmers along the line, that they would lose, instead of gaining,

by the abolition of the turnpike. He did not produce his calculations, and said that he had kept none of them. A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C.

The Navan Road.

This road, with the tolls, has been for many years in the possession and under the management of the Board of Works, who hold it as a security for money advanced by the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, in three instalments, in 1817, 1819, and 1823. The particulars are fully detailed in the accounts furnished by the officers of the Board of Works, and included in the Appendix. It thence appears, that of the principal of the original loans (amounting together to £9,507 13*s.* 10*d.*), only £2,364 11*s.* 4*d.* has been repaid, and that the arrears of interest due thereon up to 31st December last, were £2,490 9*s.* 9*d.*; the interest on £5,538 9*s.* 2*d.* of the principal being six per cent., and five per cent. upon the remainder. There is also a standing charge on the road of about £96 a-year for rents of portions of the soil over which it passes.

In the course of the last five years there has been paid into the Exchequer, on account of the debt, £700, in 1849; £500, in 1850; £450, in 1851; £450, in 1852; and £350, in 1853. This gradual reduction in the repayments has been occasioned by successive openings or extensions of railway communication, and a further decrease from the same causes may be anticipated.

It appears, from the recital of 55 Geo. III., c. 109, that the first loan, at six per cent., was effected to make a new line, for the purpose of shortening the distance from the General Post Office, in the city of Dublin, to the town of Navan. The road will henceforth be needed principally for local traffic.

The manager (Mr. Hill) appointed by the Board of Works, described the road as in perfect order; and Mr. Ponsonby Metge, a member of the Grand Jury of the county of Meath, confirmed this description; but their evidence is difficult to reconcile with that of Mr. Macfarlane, a magistrate and Grand Juryman of the county of Dublin, who stated that he himself had joined in remonstrances to the Board of Works, on account of the bad condition of the road in 1846—that part of it was still in a bad state; and that the first thing that would be done by the proprietors in the neighbourhood, in case

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of its ceasing to be a turnpike, would be to procure presentments for its improvement.

There are debentures still outstanding; but as no interest has been paid or claimed since 1765, they may be considered as legally extinct.

The manager stated that, since 1850, this trust has been only kept alive by the Annual Turnpike Continuance Act; and this being so, the Government has no interest of a durable character to which a definite value can be attached.

The Dublin and Mullingar Road.

The existing Act for the regulation of this road is 12th and 13th Vict. c. 107, which continues the trust for thirty-one years from 1848. It has, consequently, twenty-five years to run. There are 500 outstanding debentures on it for £50 (Irish) each. On nine of these no interest has been paid or demanded for many years, and the treasurer has returned them as extinct. Altogether, the principal money due on debentures is £13,430 15*s.* 4*d.* They were issued in 1734, and originally bore interest at 5½ per cent.; but this was reduced to 4 per cent. under the provisions of the Road Act of 35 Geo. III., with the exception of twenty-one, which were and are the property of charitable institutions. The interest on each set has been regularly paid. There is no other charge on the trust. There has been a great falling off in the receipts from tolls since 1847, when the Galway Railway through Mullingar opened; but there is still, according to the treasurer's accounts, a surplus of receipts over expenditure after paying the interest on the debentures and all other charges. The tolls have been let for three years from August, 1852, for £1,800 a-year, and there is a pending contract for the repairs for the same period for £800 a-year. The treasurer stated that he saw no reason to anticipate any further decline in the receipts, and the excess of the annual receipts over expenditure (including interest), whilst the existing contracts last, is estimated by him at £206 5*s.* 1*d.*

As the condition of this road was questioned, we caused it to be surveyed by an officer of the Board of Works, whose report is included in the Appendix. He estimates the necessary annual cost of repairing the road

at £994 instead of £800, which would reduce the excess of income over expenditure to £8 5*s.* 1*d.* A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C.

Prior to the opening of the Mullingar Railway there was commonly a large surplus revenue from tolls, which was employed from time to time in improving the road. The alleged improvements (a list of which will be found in the Appendix) were minutely scrutinized, and it was contended that the money thus expended, amounting in the aggregate to about £26,000, ought to have been applied in paying off the debentures. But the Duke of Leinster, who (previously to 1848) had taken an active part for many years in the administration of this trust, stated that the trustees had acted under an impression that they had no power (prior to the Act of 1848) to pay off the debentures, and that the surplus funds had been uniformly expended with a conscientious regard to the public interest. Other trustees of unimpeachable integrity deposed to the same effect; and Mr. More O'Ferrall stated, as a fact within his own knowledge, that none of the improvements had been made until the public voice called for them. The improvement which led to the greatest diversity of opinion appeared to have been undertaken in compliance with a memorial (included in the Appendix) from the majority of the owners and occupiers in its immediate vicinity.

The inconvenience and depreciation of property occasioned by the tolls on the Mullingar road are forcibly stated in this memorial, and the continuance of the trust was deemed so objectionable that a committee, comprising numerous owners and occupiers of land along the line, was formed for its abolition. On the other hand, a deputation from the Grand Jury of the County of Kildare, consisting of the Right Honourable R. More O'Ferrall, Sir William Hort, Baronet, and Mr. Maunsell, J.P., appeared before the Commissioners to enter a protest against any mode of dealing with the trust which should have the effect of saddling their county with the maintenance of the road, or any part of it, or with any portion of the debt. They alleged that the Commission was of an unusual and irregular character, such as would never have been issued in England, and that, as regards the Mullingar Trust, the question of abolition must be considered as set at rest for the next twenty-five years by the Act of 1848. They also laid great stress on the fact that the road passed through the County of Kildare not far from its

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confines, and they urged that it was principally used by strangers.

It is obviously impossible to draw distinctions between roads with reference to their respective distances from the confines or centre of a county or barony, so long as they are clearly situate within it; and the objectors themselves gave evidence of the frequent use made of the road in question by owners and occupiers of lands in Kildare. It was proved that £6,996 of the former surplus had been expended on the Kildare portion; and (independently of the circumstances stated in Sir John Kingsmill's written deposition) the manner in which Turnpike Acts are passed, and the expense and trouble of opposing them, fully justify persons whose property is depreciated by the tolls in declining to be bound by the alleged settlement of 1848. Four members of the Grand Jury who appointed the deputation are trustees of the road; and it is difficult to reconcile the active and eminently useful share assumed by the principal landowners of the county from time to time in the administration of this trust with the hypothesis that the Kildare cesspayers have only a slight local interest in the maintenance of the road. Neither, without assuming that the trustees ordered in that capacity treble the outlay which they would have presented as grand jurymen, or sanctioned as cesspayers, can it be contended that the counties or baronies concerned will be losers by taking back the road in its present condition, with its debt. According to the evidence, the whole of the improvements were of that character which the respective Grand Juries would have been bound to present, if the road had remained under county management instead of being converted into a turnpike.

The debentures on the Mullingar road were valued by Messrs. Boyle and Low at £35 13*s.* 6*d.* per cent., taking the whole of them together; but an alteration to the amount of £77 16*s.*, per annum, in favour of the trust, has since been made in the estimate of probable future expenditure, by the treasurer, as will appear by a note annexed to his evidence. In rough numbers, and following Messrs. Boyle and Low's mode of valuation, so far as it can be ascertained, the debentures at four per cent. interest may therefore be valued at about forty-five per cent.; and those at five and a-half per cent. at sixty per cent., but this mode of valuation must be altogether

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arbitrary; and if those held by charitable institutions at five and a-half per cent. interest, were valued as terminable annuities, the holders would be entitled to be paid in full. The others would be subject to a reduction, which, in case this mode be followed, should be fixed by an actuary.

The Road branching from the Dublin and Mullingar Road by Kinnegad and Athlone.

This trust has existed for more than 100 years. The more recent Acts for its regulation, on which the present trustees have acted, are 30 Geo. III., c. 46, which recites two earlier Acts; 30 Geo. III., c. 49; and 50 Geo. III., c. 134.

There are seventy-four debentures on it, for £25 each, at six per cent. interest. Those produced before the Commissioners, bore date at different periods prior to 1750, and purported to be granted for money "to be applied to the use of the said road, and towards the repairing and amending the same." They appeared to have been issued under Acts of 7th and 11th Geo. II. The interest has been regularly paid on all except four, on which no interest has been paid or applied for since 18th February, 1836.

Mr. William Cuffe, the holder of forty-one of these debentures, said that he bought them about twenty-five years ago, for about £15 (Irish) a piece, upon an average, and that he got them cheap, because the road was then very much out of repair. Originally he had others, which he bought about the same time, and sold to Mr. Cornwall, for Mr. Lambert, about fifteen years ago, for £25 (Irish) each.

Mr. Cornwall, the holder of thirty-one of these debentures, stated that he received them in part payment of a debt due to him from Mr. Lambert, six or seven years since; that he gave Mr. Lambert credit for the full amount, for which they purport to be security; and that he considered them as good as cash. They were purchased by him for Mr. Lambert, at par, as a good investment, fifteen or seventeen years since.

The accounts of this road were produced and explained by Mr. G. J. Hornidge, the treasurer, and are included in the Appendix. He attributed the falling off of the receipts, since 1851, to the opening of the Galway railroad, and stated that there was no reason to anticipate

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a further decrease in future years, but rather an increase, from the improving condition of the country.

But there is a decrease in the last year, as compared with the preceding year. The necessary and regular expenditure for the last year, exclusive of interest, exceeds the receipts; and the interest on the debentures for the last three years appears, from the accounts, to have been paid out of a balance in the treasurer's hands, which had accumulated prior to the decline of the receipts.

There are six turnpike gates on this road, which comprises three divisions. Only one toll is paid in each division. The whole road is in very good condition. The farmers along the line complained of this turnpike as in the highest degree vexatious and oppressive.—See the evidence of Mr. Mathew Gaffney, Mr. Cornelius M'Donnell, and Mr. Darby Cole. Several other farmers from the same district appeared and offered to give confirmatory evidence in case the Commissioners had deemed it necessary to call for additional proof.

Messrs. Boyle and Low held the debentures on this road to be valueless; and as the remaining balance in the treasurer's hands is not sufficient to pay another year's interest, I am not aware of any mode or principle of valuation by which any positive value can be attached to them.

The Dublin and Carlow Road.

This trust is regulated by 10 Geo. IV., c. 75, which expires in 1860; so that the trust has only six years to run. The outstanding debt on debentures (besides a debt to Government) is £2,000, on which two years' interest, due on the 1st May, 1854, is in arrear. The treasurer stated, that he had no expectation of improvement in the receipts, which declined on the opening of the railway to Carlow, and are likely to be still further diminished by the completion of the railway to Wexford. On the 14th March last the trustees came to a resolution, that application be made at the next Special Sessions for Grand Jury Presentments in aid of repairing the road, pursuant to the 73rd section of their Act, in consequence of the insufficiency of the tolls. As repairs form the first charge on the tolls, this resolution seems tantamount to a declaration of insolvency. It is included in the Appendix.

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The debt to government is £1,137 10*s.*, exclusive of interest since December, 1846.

The road was described by several witnesses, who had been in the habit of using it, as in a very bad state, and the tolls were stated to operate partially and oppressively on owners and occupiers along the line.

The debentures on this road were necessarily held valueless.

In case of the adoption of the rule, that the equitable obligation to pay the debts follows the legal or prescriptive obligation to maintain the roads, the principal point will be to ascertain by accurate measurement what extent of incumbered road lies within each of the counties and baronies concerned. As regards the proportion payable by the county of Dublin, the most satisfactory course would be to levy it off the baronies; and as regards the other counties, to throw half on the county at large, and half on the barony or baronies in which any given road is situated, according to the mode of allotment directed by the General Irish Grand Jury Act, ss. 50 and 55.

Assuming the highest reasonable value to be put upon the debentures, the burthen would be hardly felt if Government were to advance the required sum, and allow five or six years for its repayment by the counties and baronies to be charged.

The above is a true and faithful report of the proceedings had or taken by or before me under your Majesty's gracious Commission, and of my humble opinion on the several and respective matters and things thereby submitted for the consideration of the said Commissioners. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

A. HAYWARD. SEAL.

REPORT OF MAJOR HARNESS, R.E.

Major Harness, R.E.

I agree with Mr. Hayward in the opinion, that the roads named in our Commission should not any longer be maintained as turnpike roads under special Acts of Parliament; but that, for the future, they should be maintained under the provisions of the Irish Grand Jury Acts, like the other roads, with very few exceptions, in Ireland.

The only difficult question to be considered in framing an Act of Parliament for the abolition of the trusts will be that arising from the claims of debenture holders. When it was desired to consolidate the several turnpike trusts in South Wales, the legislature deemed it just to pay off the debenture holders on a valuation fixed by impartial commissioners; and I see no reason why the same course should not be resorted to in this instance.

But it is more difficult to determine on whom it will be just to impose the charge that must be incurred in paying off the debentures. In the case referred to, the payments on account of the debts of the trusts within each county were charged upon that county; but the right to levy tolls upon the greater part of the roads being also given to the counties, and the debt being reduced to its fair value, and charged to them at a moderate rate of interest, the burden was hardly worthy of consideration.

Mr. Hayward is of opinion that the equitable obligation to pay off the money due on debentures should be considered to accompany the legal obligation under existing general Acts of Parliament to maintain the road when the special Act is repealed. In this I do not agree with him. To determine this question by the principle adopted in Acts of Parliament, which have been discussed and passed without reference to it, is not likely to prove an equitable course; for Acts of Parlialiament are only the conventional adjustments, for the time they last, of the particular cases included in their

provisions, and do not constitute a code of right and wrong; and those by which taxation is regulated are almost necessarily, in many cases, a compromise between that which is just and that which is practically convenient. Major Harness, R.E.

We ought not, therefore, to infer, that because the cost of the formation of a new road, or of the extensive improvement of a road in Ireland, when not effected by constituting a trust, is defrayed by the county or barony in which it is situated, that therefore a debt of the description referred to should be so borne. With respect to the expenditure on an improvement, a county is able to exercise its discretion; while with respect to the debts of a trust the county has exercised no control. And if a road which has been a very important line of communication be thrown upon the locality, it is probable that the debt upon it may far exceed the amount which a county would now consent to expend in improving it, if delivered back to them in the state in which the trust received it.

The fact that any road has been placed under trust must be received as evidence that there was some sufficient reason for excepting it from the general law, and that there were parties who would be benefited by its being improved to a greater extent than the locality could be required to improve it. If this be so, it cannot be right that a debt incurred in effecting this improvement should, after a lapse of time, be thrown upon the parties intended to have been protected: it appears clear that those for whose benefit the expenditure was incurred should bear the debt. The roads referred to our consideration are, for the most part, portions of the principal communications between Dublin and the north, west, and south of Ireland. It appears hardly to admit of question that the commerce of Dublin received as much benefit from the improvement of these roads as the localities whose communications with that city were facilitated.

It is not probable that the citizens of Dublin would have allowed an exceptional system to be established by which more than half the outlets of their city were to be closed by turnpikes, if they were not to derive a benefit commensurate with this inconvenience; and it is difficult to suppose that if the gates near the city boundary, of which the gross receipts must be nearly £3,000 per

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annum, be removed, the city will not benefit either directly or indirectly to an amount equivalent to a considerable portion of the debt to be allocated.

It is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion with respect to the degree of advantage which has been conferred upon different sections of the country by the improvement of these roads, or with respect to that to be derived by the abolition of the tolls. If by a general measure the turnpike system of maintaining roads were to be at once abolished throughout Great Britain and Ireland, no one would hesitate to recommend that the remaining debts, at a fair valuation, should be spread over the whole community, or that they should be met by the general revenue; in which case, each portion of the country would contribute towards the necessary expense attending the change of system, according to its valuation, and not according to the particular extent of benefit received. In like manner the particular section of Ireland within which the turnpike system has been admitted, and from which it will be abolished by the dissolution of the nine trusts in question, might be marked out, and the debt distributed upon it without excepting the towns which may be comprised within it.

H. D. HARNESS.

NOTES OF EVIDENCE

JULY 4TH, 1854.

July 4, 1854.

Captain George Hayward Lindsay, sworn.

Captain G. H. Lindsay.

Is in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Dublin; resides at Glasnevin House. He is secretary, manager, and one of the directors of the Dublin and Knocksedan Road; he was elected a trustee June 25th, 1845, and became secretary and manager 15th September, 1846. Messrs. La Touche have been treasurers from a period prior to 1845.

He produces all the account books from 1824, and the minute books from 1798, and the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 31, first constituting the road a turnpike road. There is no limit as to duration.

The Act 40 Geo. III. c. 48, for amending the former act, describes the road (which he traced on a map) as formerly extending from the North Circular Road to the bridge across the Ward River to Knocksedan; but from the canal bridge a part of the road was given up to the Corporation, under the authority of the Dublin Improvement Act, 12 & 13 Vic., c. 9, in 1849. This Act throws the maintenance of all roads within municipal boundaries on the Corporation.

The road is seven miles from the turnpike at the Dublin end to Knocksedan, and from the turnpike to the canal bridge from 150 to 200 yards.

Belonging to this trust is also a piece from the canal bridge of the Knocksedan Road to the canal bridge of the Dunleer Road—this is about half an English mile.

There is one turnpike gate near the canal bridge, and one cross gate in Carey's-lane, to which a house is attached; and this cross gate has been always occupied by the same collector as the main gate.

This piece of road, with the turnpike and the branch road along the canal, are kept two-fifths by the Knocksedan Trust, and three-fifths by the Ashbourne and Drogheda Trust. This proportion is fixed by the Ashbourne Road Act, 12 & 13 Vic., c. 68, 1–6, a local and personal Act, the management to be jointly under the two trusts.

Under the borrowing powers of the original Acts, Captain Lindsay's father, the late bishop of Kildare (there being a difficulty in getting funds for the road), said he would make it; and did expend a great deal of money on it. He being one of

July 4, 1854.

Captain G. H. Lindsay.

the directors in 1815, for the first time the accounts were made up, and there was found due to the bishop £1,398 (Irish currency); and on the 15th December, 1815, a resolution was passed that debentures be issued for that sum.

The bishop consented to receive thirteen debentures for £100 each, and one for £50, all at 5 per cent, which were made out accordingly.

Two other debentures for £100 each were then outstanding, but have since been satisfied. The £50 debenture had been paid off before he became director.

The bishop sold these debentures, shortly after they were granted, to the late Mr. Hutton, for £600 (British currency)—they became the property of Mr. Hutton (the son).

The half-yearly interest was paid until 1st November, 1848, inclusive.

In May, 1849, the interest then due was not paid. The payment of interest recommenced 25th January, 1851, when the half-yearly interest due 1st May, 1849, was paid.

On 16th August, 1851, another half-year's interest (to 1st November, 1849,) was paid, leaving three half-years in arrear.

About this time Mr. Hutton offered these debentures (thirteen in number) to witness, for £800, English, which Captain Lindsay gave, paying at the same time the arrears of interest.

This sale took place September 3rd, 1851. On June 4th, 1852, Mr. Lindsay paid himself the half year's interest due 1st May, in that year, and paid off one debenture, No. 15.

That account was audited by two other directors and himself; and on 19th August, 1853, a meeting, attended by five directors, resolved that debenture No. 15 be cancelled. Another debenture was paid off May 1st, 1854, but has not yet been passed or audited—the accounts not being regularly audited till after 1st September in each year.

The directors contracted with the Board of Works from the 1st September, 1844, to 31st August, 1849, for the repairs of the road. They having left the road in good order, the subsequent expenses were smaller. The traffic has fallen off since the potato disease in 1846.

The tolls have always remained the same, with the exception of one year, 1849, when there was a reduction on carriages, which failed—the old toll was restored next year.

The tolls are—carriages, 6*d.*; jaunting cars, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; carts, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

The road is very little, if at all, affected by railroads. The principal traffic is by persons attending the Dublin markets with produce, and carriages and cars going to the Botanic Gardens.

The tolls are virtually paid by the occupiers and owners along the line—not by general travellers nor by strangers.

His (Captain Lindsay's) family hold considerable quantities of land on both sides of the city, both north and south; and he considers the land on the north side as more valuable than the land on the south side; and he can get from dairymen one pound an acre more on the south side than on the north for

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the same quality of land, at the same distance from the city, by reason of there being no turnpikes on the south side.

House property on the north side has been injured by turnpikes as well as other landed property.

The turnpike prevents people from visiting, as much as they otherwise might, the following institutions, namely:—the Botanic Gardens, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Model Farm. The directors of these institutions have all complained of the turnpike as having this effect.

Cross-examined.

There are eight directors, of whom four are ex-officers.

Objected by Mr. Hudson—That the strict forms prescribed by the Acts had not been uniformly observed.

The objection was admitted by Captain Lindsay to be well founded.

From the 13th September, 1850, to 27th August, 1852, there was no meeting; he (Captain Lindsay) had, year after year, sent out summonses, but could not get the requisite number of directors to attend. He then requested the members present to examine into the correctness of his yearly accounts, which they did, and attested their correctness by their signatures, as appears by the accounts.

His accounts have not been regularly certified by five directors. The accounts have always been audited in the Royal Dublin Society House.

He has never had his accounts audited without summoning the directors. The vouchers have been produced, and compared by two gentlemen at least.

The pending contract for repairs was signed by five directors at a meeting in August, 1853.

The directors have been in the habit of referring the yearly accounts to a sub-committee. He does not know what class of materials are used by the contractor, but knows that the road is one of the best in the vicinity.

On the day of the horticultural *fête* the contractor said he should get £5, but compounded for £2.

Captain Lindsay furnished, from his accounts, the following items of receipts and expenditure, stating that he could not answer for the regularity of the accounts prior to his own time:—

Receipts from Tolls.

In 1816,	£512	In 1833,	£440
„ 1817,	480	„ 1834,	450
„ 1819,	385	„ 1835,	605
„ 1824,	300	„ 1836,	580
„ 1825, „ 1826, „ 1827,	415 each.	„ 1837,	535
		„ 1838,	590
		„ 1839,	625
„ 1829, „ 1830, „ 1831,	545 each year, £100 returned on the whole.	„ 1840,	580
		„ 1841,	590
		„ 1842,	590
„ 1832,	545, £75 returned.	„ 1843,	590

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	£	s.	d.
Receipts from November 7th, 1846, to June 26th, 1847,	259	15	0
Balance then in hand,	95	12	0
From June 26th, 1847, to May 27th, 1848,	390	2	11
From May 27th, 1848, to Sept. 1st, 1849,	581	3	6
Tolls then let by Contract.			
From September 1st, 1849, to 31st August, 1850, at per annum,	450	0	0
From August 1st, 1850, to August 1st, 1851,	450	0	0
From August, 1851, to August, 1852,	450	0	0
From August, 1852, to August, 1853,	550	0	0
By Contract.			
From September, 1853, to 1856,	450	0	0
Items of Expenditure.			
From November, 1846, to August 11, 1847, of which £420 for repairs,	450	16	1
From August 11, 1847, to July 11, 1848,	286	12	2
From August 11, 1848, to July 11, 1849, including disputed payment to Board of Works for 1849,	535	17	11
1849–1850,	369	10	10
1850–1851, of which £356 per contract, and £45 for footpaths,	465	5	7
1851–1852, including arrears, £90, and interest due within the year, £60,	452	0	8
1852–1853, including interest and one debenture paid off,	450	10	9

1851–1852, Three half-years' interest due 1st May, 1851,	£90	0	0			
Repairs,	0	7	0			
Ditto,	0	8	6			
Contract for repairs,	301	4	0			
One year's interest to May, 1852,	60	0	0			
Stamps,	0	1	2			
				452	0	8
1852–1853, Repairs of Toll House,	3	4	0			
Poor Rate,	0	3	0			
Half-year's interest,	30	0	0			
Toll posts,	3	15	0			
Half-year's interest for Dublin end,	6	0	0			
Poor Rate,	0	1	3			
Half-year's Interest,	30	0	0			
Debentures paid off,	92	6	2			
Contractor,	6	0	0			
Contractor for repairs,	250	0	0			
Footpaths,	29	0	0			
Stamps,	0	1	4			
				450	10	9

From September 1st, 1853, up to 31st August, 1856, there is a contract to maintain the road at £250 per year, and for footpaths £11 per year.

The other expenses outside the contract for the three years will be covered by £4 or £5 a year.

The contracts are determinable on the abolition of the trust.

William Edward Steele, sworn. *July* 4, 1854.

W. E. Steele.

Is assistant secretary for the Royal Dublin Society. He produced a copy of resolutions passed by the council of the society, as to the propriety of abolishing the toll gate; also a letter to the committee from the council.

COPY OF RESOLUTION.—ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Committee of Botany.—May 20, 1851.

The Committee of Botany beg leave to draw the attention of the council to the importance of having such steps taken as may be necessary for the removal of the Knocksedan turnpike gate beyond the entrance to the Botanic Gardens, as its present position materially interrupts the resort of the public to the Gardens, and greatly restricts the advantages which would otherwise be more generally derived from the instructive lectures of the professor.

SIMON FOOT, Chairman.

RESOLVED,—That this report do lie on the table.

Council.—Thursday, June 19, 1851.

RESOLVED,—That an application be made to the trustees of the Knocksedan turnpike road, requesting their attention to the advantage and practicability of removing the turnpike gate from its present position to one somewhere beyond the entrance to the Botanic Gardens.

COPY OF LETTER.

Royal Dublin Society, Kildare-street,
29th April, 1854.

SIR,—I am directed to communicate to you the following minute of the proceedings of the Society, in reference to your letter and deputation, on the subject of the abolition of turnpikes in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. E. STEELE, Assistant Secretary.

To Thos. Hutton, Esq., Chairman,
Turnpike Abolition Committee.

Thursday, April 27.

The Marquis of KILDARE, V.P., in the Chair.

Read the following report:—

The Committee of Botany beg to report that a letter from the Committee for the Abolition of the Turnpikes in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and a resolution accompanying it, has been laid before them; and that a member of the Turnpikes Abolition Committee has waited upon your Committee, with reference to the subject of the communication.

The Committee of Botany have for a long time been impressed with the importance of the abolition of the Knocksedan turnpike, the existence of which, they feel assured, affects most injuriously the attendance of visiters at the Botanic Gardens; they, therefore, beg to urge upon the Society the necessity of aiding the Abolition Committee in their endeavours to remove, amongst others, the tolls collected on the road leading to the Botanic Gardens.

(Signed), SIMON FOOT, Chairman.

RESOLVED,—That the existence of the turnpike on the Knocksedan road operates most injuriously upon the interests of the Botanic Gardens, by preventing the more frequent attendance of the public; and

July 4, 1854. W. E. Steele.

that the Society would consider the removal of that turnpike as a great benefit, both for the public generally, and the members of the Society in particular; and will gladly co-operate with the Committee for the Abolition of the Turnpikes in the neighbourhood of Dublin in every way in their power.

(Signed), KILDARE, V.P., in the Chair.

Captain G. H. Lindsay.

Captain Lindsay, on re-examination, stated that he called a meeting to consider this resolution, but could get no attendance.

COPY OF LETTER FROM CAPTAIN LINDSAY.

Glasnevin House, Dublin,
July 4, 1854, 5 o'clock.

GENTLEMEN,—It occurs to me that I was asked whether £261 might be considered the extreme for maintaining the Dublin and Knocksedan road, from 1st September, 1853, to 1st September, 1856: I answered, yes; but forgot that the further sum of £12 is contracted to be paid to the managers of Ashbourne road for the share (two-fifths) of maintaining the small portion of the road near Dublin;—so that would amount to £261 and

12

£273

GEORGE H. LINDSAY.

To the Commissioners.

July 5, 1854.

JULY 5, 1854.

Wm. Cuffe.

William Cuffe, sworn.

Is a private gentleman of Kilbeggan, county of Westmeath, and owner of forty-one debentures on the Kinnegad to Athlone road, amounting to £1,025, Irish currency.

He has had them more than twenty years.

On an average they cost him about £15, Irish, per debenture. Six per cent. interest is the rate on the debentures. Interest has been paid regularly ever since he purchased them. He got them cheap, because the road was very much out of repair at that time (twenty-five years ago). Originally he had those now held by Mr. Cornwall, namely—thirty-one at £25 each, making £725, Irish. He sold them to Mr. Lambert, who sold them to Mr. Cornwall. He got from Mr. Lambert £25 each, the full value, more than ten years, he believes fifteen years, ago.

He has not got the debentures with him; he does not know under what Act they were issued. He got part from Mr. Baggott. He purchased them about the country, whenever he could get them from any gentleman who had them.

He was at that time a commissioner, and exerted himself to put the road in repair. He is now a director.

He kept no minute of what he gave Mr. Baggott, but remembers making an estimate of what the whole cost. He thinks he

gave Mr. Baggott £17 or £18 apiece. He paid in cash for every debenture he purchased. *July 5, 1854.* Wm. Cuffe.

He purchased some from Mr. Summers, the former treasurer, before the railways. He expected to get £40 apiece for them. They are the second charge.

The income on the road, prior to the railways, was £1,800, and since (during the last four years, about), £600 a year.

The road is thirty miles long.

July 6, 1854.

July 6, 1854.

John Cornwall, Esq., of Rutland-square, Dublin, sworn. John Cornwall, Esq.

Is the owner of thirty-one debentures on the Kinnegad and Athlone road, for £20 each. He has had them five or six years. He received them from Mr. Lambert at their full value, at £25, Irish, each. He received them as £775, Irish, in part payment of a debt of £12,600.

He struck off so much of the debt, as a matter of course. Mr. Lambert is still in his debt.

He acted for six years as Mr. Lambert's agent. He bought some of these debentures for Mr. Lambert as a good investment, and gave the full price of £25 each for them. He bought some as long ago as fifteen or sixteen years, from Mr. Cuffe, he thinks; some from General Loftus, ten or twelve years ago; some were bought by Mr. Lambert himself, and witness does not know what he (Mr. Lambert) gave for them.

Since the debentures came into his hands, the interest has been regularly paid.

Cross-examined.

He is a trustee of the Dublin, Slane, and Ashbourne road. The debentures are in his son's possession. He did not take the opinion of counsel as to the right of the trustees to grant the debentures, having no doubt in his own mind as to their soundness.

He does not know what Mr. Cuffe or General Loftus gave for them.

The road is peculiarly situated as regards railroads. There is a great traffic on the road. He does not know whether the debentures are the first or second charge.

He was Mr. Lambert's agent until 1844. He would rather have had the cash, but should have considered the debentures a good investment, the interest being six per cent.

There was no railway when he purchased them. He has no debentures on any other road.

He is a trustee of the Dublin, Slane, and Ashbourne, and Drogheda road; nothing can be worse than the condition of this road, for ten miles from Dublin, for want of means, the tolls having been reduced.

July 6, 1854.

George Chomley, Esq., sworn.

Geo. Chomley, Esq.

Lives at Belcamp, Artane, and Belvidere-place, Dublin. Is holder of four debentures of £50 each (Irish), at four per cent., on the Dublin and Mullingar road; has held them since their first issue in the last century; during the last twenty-four or twenty-five years the interest has been regularly paid. He believes them to be the first charge on the trust.

He is a landholder in the district through which the Malahide road passes, and goes through the turnpike in going to Dublin from his country residence.

The road is in beautiful order; and a cart or carriage on that road would last nearly twice as long as on the surrounding roads.

He has about eighty acres there, all in his own hands.

He objects to doing away with the turnpike, because he is a ratepayer, and shall be obliged to pay for the repairs of a road used by farmers, with several loaded carts, every day, whilst he is only using it with a carriage.

He has never made any estimate by which to form an opinion.

July 7, 1854.

July 7, 1854.

Right Hon. Fred. Shaw.

Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, sworn.

Is Recorder of Dublin, and resides at Kimmage House, in the barony of Uppercross, part in the barony of Rathdown, on the south side of the city.

He thinks a great grievance arises out of the Carlow and Dublin Trust, in the barony of Uppercross. He means that part of the road which leads from Dublin to Tallaght, a distance of about four miles.

He has some tenants on that line of road; a tenant, holding about 100 acres under him, resides on that road, about two or three miles from Dublin.

She (his tenant) lives by farming; she pays, on an average, between 12*s.* and 13*s.* a week toll, on that road, for her carts, and she contributes to all the other roads in the barony. There is no gentleman's residence on the road.

The tolls are mainly paid by occupiers along the road. These are all old occupiers, of long standing; and the turnpike gate has been put on since most of them became occupiers there.

The road is now one of the worst in the neighbourhood; all the rest being under county management.

The turnpike is done away on the Naas road, yet the tenants still pay for the keeping up of that and the other roads in the barony.

He is of opinion that there should be a uniform system—either turnpikes everywhere or nowhere. The roads were not managed in 1832 under the Grand Jury system, as they are at present. On the whole they are now managed well.

In his own neighbourhood the roads were then very bad, but are now very good.

Cross-examined. *July 7, 1854.*

Right Hon. Fred. Shaw.

He is a trustee of the Carlow and Dublin road.

At one time he attended the meetings; of late years he has not, but he regularly gets notices.

Daniel Simmonds, Esq., of Collinstown, sworn. D. Simmonds, Esq.

Is treasurer of the Dublin and Mullingar road, and has been so for upwards of twenty-eight years. He produced all the account books from 3rd March, 1846.

He produced the Acts constituting the trust, which has about twenty-five years to run. The last Act, which renews the trust for thirty-one years, and recites the preceding Act, is 11 & 12 Vic., c. 107.

He produced a list of debentures. He is not aware of any sale or any transaction by which their value can be estimated, at any time during the last ten years. He verified the list and the subjoined explanation. This list is included in the Appendix F.

The debentures were originally issued in the year 1734, under 7 Geo. II. He produced and verified the accounts which are included in the Appendix F.

The alteration of receipts in 1847, 1848, arose from the opening of the railway in 1847.

He accounted for the rise in the next two years by the fluctuation in the letting; he knows of no other cause.

There are eight turnpike gates on the line.

There is one line from Mullingar to Chapelizod, from which there is one branch to Dublin, on the north side of the Liffey, and one on the south side. The distance is about 40 miles, Irish, each way. There is a turnpike gate on each of the branches, and six gates on the main line between Chapelizod and Mullingar.

The gates on the branches are about two miles each from the city boundary. The opening of the railway from Mullingar to Galway, in 1851, lessened the traffic, and the decrease since 1849 is owing to the railways. Whilst the receipts were at the height, there was a surplus which allowed the trustees to spend a great deal in improvements. This is the reason of the variation in the expenditure, as apparent on the face of the account. The expenditure for ordinary repairs was the same from 1843 to 1847.

The Duke of Leinster, sworn. Duke of Leinster.

Stated that the surplus was uniformly expended for substantial improvements. His Grace had formerly acted as a trustee for many years.

July 7, 1854.

John Young.

John Young, sworn.

Has been surveyor of the road for nearly fifteen years.

There was only one contractor from 1843 to 1847. In the latter year there were two.

Mr. Simmonds.

Mr. Simmonds' examination resumed.

He put in an account of money expended for repairs. The same amount was expended under contract for 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846. This paper is included in the Appendix F. The repairs diminished with the traffic on the road.

The last contract for repairs was for three years, from August 1852, at £800 a year.

The tolls are let, for a corresponding period, for £1,800 a-year. These contracts are both with the same person. The charge for interest stands thus:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Interest on 21 debentures, for £50 Irish, each, that is £1,050 Irish, at 5½ per cent.,	57	15	0
Interest on 270 debentures, for £50 Irish, at 4 per cent.,	540	0	0
Annual interest, Irish,	597	15	0

The estimated accounts for the current and ensuing year would, therefore, stand thus:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts from tolls,				1,800	0	0
Interest on debentures,	551	13	3			
Contract for repairs,	800	0	0			
Officers' salaries,	190	0	0			
Rents of toll-houses, about	30	0	0			
Income tax, about	10	0	0			
Police rate,	2	17	8			
Extras,	87	0	0			
				1,671	10	11
Overplus of receipts,				128	9	1

He anticipated no further decline from railways or any other cause.

All the interest was paid up to January last (with few exceptions), or the money has been waiting for the debenture holders, who often do not claim their interest for a long time after it is due.

The arrears are not owing to a deficiency of funds, as appears by the balance from time to time in the treasurer's hands.

Cross-examined.

There has been no transfer of debentures, to his knowledge, since he was treasurer. He has had no surplus available for

paying off the debentures since the last Act was passed. Since the passing of the last Act of 1848, he has annually returned to the Clerks of the Peace of the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Westmeath, copies of the general statement of the income and expenditure of the trust, by letter, post paid, the same as delivered in to the Lord Lieutenant. He was not bound to return them before. *July* 7, 1854. Mr. Simmonds.

The letting of the tolls was after full notice by public advertisement, by proposals, and not by public auction.

They took good security, that is, two persons (a Mr. O'Neill and a Mr. Flood) besides the contractor.

One great improvement on which surplus funds were expended was between Dublin and Chapelizod, on the north branch, more than ten years ago. They spent as much as £2,000 on it; and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests gave another £1,000 for the same object. Another was in the town of Chapelizod.

The *Duke of Leinster*, who was present during the whole of this day's proceedings, and frequently confirmed Mr. Simmonds, here stated that he had been anxious, as one of the Board, to have the debentures paid off out of the surplus; but prior to the last Act, they acted on the impression that they had not the power. His Grace concurred in Mr. Simmonds' description of the improvements, and affirmed the conscientious administration of the trust.

Mr. Simmonds, resumed.

The other side of the bridge, at Chapelizod, the road was so narrow that two carriages could hardly pass. They widened that part; and before they advanced 500 yards further, they lowered and widened another hill. A quarter of a mile farther on, Palmerston hill was exceedingly steep and narrow. They lowered the hill, and widened the road.

The next improvement was at Lucan, six miles from Dublin, where there was a very steep and dangerous hill, which they avoided by making another road.

The results of these improvements were to enable Her Majesty's mails to travel with greater speed and economy. All the improvements were necessary and beneficial.

Mr. Simmonds, on the requisition of Mr. Hudson, was required to attend again on Friday, the 14th, with an account of the alleged improvements on which the former surplus was expended, specifying the precise sums expended on each.

July 14, 1854. *July* 14, 1854.

Mr. Simmonds, re-examined.

He put in a list of improvements, which is included in Appendix F. As treasurer he has almost uniformly attended

July 14, 1854. Mr. Simmonds.

the meetings of the trust. He denied the imputation of mystery as to his accounts.

He put in a memorial (see Appendix F), dated 10th November, 1845, calling for the improvement of 1846 and 1847. He stated that it was signed by ratepayers within the barony.

After referring to 11 and 12 Vic., c. 107, 1–6, also to 1st sec. of that Act, he stated that the trust had obtained the consent of two-thirds of the debenture holders to borrow money for this specific improvement, which loan would take precedence of their claim.

The trust had a contract for completing the improvements in question, at Ballydowd, for £500, in addition to the money stated as expended. They were prevented from proceeding by an injunction at Mr. Fitzgibbon's suit.

N.B.—The estimate of probable expenditure comprised in Mr. Simmonds' evidence. was framed from items furnished by him, and was understood to meet with his concurrence at the time; but on being supplied with a copy, he subsequently wrote as follows:—

Collinstown House, Leixlip,
August 8, 1854.

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to send herewith an estimate of the receipts and liabilities of the Dublin and Mullingar Turnpike Trust for the current year.

You will find it vary a little from the statement you gave me (which I return), but I can vouch for its correctness.

I remain, dear Sir, your very obedient Servant,

B. Simmonds.

Abraham Hayward, Esq.

Estimate of the Funds and Liabilities of the Dublin and Mullingar Turnpike Trust, for the year ending 31st December, 1854.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Receipt of tolls, . . .		–		1,800	0	0
Do. rent, . . .		–		15	0	0
				1,815	0	0
Interest on debentures, . .	551	13	3			
Contract for repairing, . .	800	0	0			
Salaries of officers (less by income tax), . . .	180	1	8			
Rents, ...	32	0	0			
Taxes and poor rates, . .	15	0	0			
Extras, ...	30	0	0			
				1,608	14	11
Overplus of receipts, ...				206	5	1

The *Duke of Leinster* said he was for the abolition of turnpikes, but he objected to the attacks on the trustees, and the way in which these attacks were conducted.

John Young, surveyor, re-called. *July* 14, 1854.

John Young.

He went over the whole of the road from Mullingar to Dublin, last Thursday and Friday, and it was then in general good repair. He thinks £20 a-mile enough, on an average, to keep it in repair, with the traffic now on it, but part would cost more.

Cross-examined by *Mr. Fitzgibbon*, Q.C.

The stone has been sometimes badly broken; but he checked this. The greater part of the road is in prime order.

John Bingham, of Glenwood House, Lucan, county Dublin, sworn.

John Bingham.

Lucan is on the line. He holds land near the road, and occasionally travels the road. In his opinion, the road has been badly kept. His men have complained that they could not bring up heavy loads upon it.

Eighty loads of manure, which is the average amount per acre, cost him £2, at 6*d.* a load, by the Mullingar road.

On the Blanchardstown road (the Navan) manure is excepted. Lucan is six miles from Dublin. Cow manure costs about 6*s.* a load; it just doubles the rent of the lands manured; his rent being just £2 an acre.

The Blanchardstown road is farther about. This new line of road, made in 1831 and 1833, was injurious to Lucan. He thinks the charge very extravagant.

The turnpike amounts to a prohibition of the removal of manure from the city on that road.

He held two farms, one on each side of the gate; nothing could be carried from one farm to the other without paying toll; he threw up the farms in consequence; Mrs. Vesey was his landlady; he knows some parties that are let through for half the tolls, and others without paying tolls at all.

The turnpike has been a great injury to Lucan and the neighbourhood; nature has done everything for it.

When hills are lowered the roads are often soft during great parts of the year.

Major-General Sir Hopton Scott, sworn.

Major-Gen. Sir Hopton Scott.

Lives at Woodville, close to Ballydowd, and travels to Dublin by the road three times a week. It is better than it used to be; it is made of bad materials. In the winter it is covered with mud, and in the summer covered with dust; the road has been improved since the discussions of last year.

The tolls are injurious to the district. The mode of keeping up roads by turnpikes is unjust to the north. He signed the memorial put in evidence calling for the improvement at Lucan.

July 14, 1854.

George Godfrey Place, sworn.

George Godfrey Place.

Lives at Inchicore, near Kilmainham, about half-a-mile from the city boundary, on the Mullingar road, the short branch south of the Liffey. To get to his residence he travels about half-a-mile on this road, and is obliged to pay toll; his carts taking manure pay toll; they generally travel a greater distance on the county road than on the city road; the tolls are a serious detriment to property beyond the gate; he has some houses there, and parties invariably object to the turnpike, and many refuse to take the houses in consequence of the tolls.

The county road is kept in better repair than the portion of the Mullingar road which he is in the habit of using.

The stone for the turnpike road is not well chosen.

The stone for the county road is beautifully even; it is all red stone; it is riddled before it is put down, and no round stones are permitted.

He holds between four and five hundred statute acres beyond this gate.

He does not think that part of the Mullingar road is more used that the county road which joins it.

The parties in this neighbourhood have contributed to improve a bridge, which prevented them from passing by another road, the rest of the cost to be contributed by the Grand Jury.

George Blackburn.

George Blackburn, of Inchicore House, sworn.

The road on the city side of the gate is in fair order—not prime order; the materials are not good; not broken stone, but gravel mixed with clay; the consequence is, that it is almost always under repair.

Michl. Hackett.

Michael Hackett, sworn.

He lives at Brooklawn, about four miles from the Post Office, Dublin, on this (the Mullingar) road, on the northern branch. He constantly travels on it; it is not kept in good repair; the material is wholly unfit; it is small stone got out of gravel pits and mixed with loam.

The tolls are most injurious to property, more than he has language to express.

The country is beautiful and picturesque; he knows no cause but the tolls that prevents it from being a neighbourhood of popular and fashionable resort.

July 8.

July 8, 1854.

Mr. Cornwall.

Mr. Cornwall appeared and produced thirty-one original debentures on the Kinnegad Trust.

By these instruments the treasurer was required to pay the whole interest out of the tolls, nothing being said as to prior charges. *July* 8, 1854. Mr. Cornwall.

Henry Garnett, of Greenpark, county of Meath, sworn. Henry Garnett.

Has been secretary to the Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda road ever since the commencement of the new Act in 1849; formerly there were two trusts; there is now only one. The northern road, to which he was secretary before the last Act, was from Ashbourne to Drogheda and Slane.

The other road, now included by the last Act, was private property belonging to the Messrs. Bourne.

He produced the existing Act, which recites the former Acts. The accounts for the northern road, prior to 1849, were in his possession, but he has searched for them in vain and cannot produce them.

The former trust had expired before the passing of the Act of 1849. He produced a minute book from 1827 to 1849, when the last Act passed.

He produced the minute book and the account book of the consolidated road since the Act of 1849.

There is only one debenture, the one for £200, Irish, mentioned in the 36th section of the Act, as held by Mr. Long.

The balance of the bill of costs for procuring the Act (the first charge on the tolls) is not paid. This amounts to £282 15*s.* The interest on the debenture has been regularly paid up.

The costs and expenses of procuring the Act were comprised in two bills of costs, viz.:—

The Irish Solicitor's Bill, . .	£382 15*s.* 0*d.*
The English Solicitor's Bill, . .	£531 12*s.* 7*d.*

The English solicitor has been paid in full, and the Irish solicitor has been paid £100 on account.

There has been paid out of the funds of the old trust, on account of the new, the following sums:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
—	450	0	0
Secretary's expenses going to London six times,	67	10	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, paid do., and part transferred to the account of the new trust, ...	53	2	11
In the secretary's hands, and applied to the new road, ...	37	10	10
	£608	3	9

He gave in a complete printed account of the receipts and expenditure from the first contribution of the trust in 1849, to June, 1854. The account for the year ending 7th June, 1854, is included in Appendix C.

July 8, 1854.

Henry Garnett.

There is a fork in the road at Kilmoom, thirteen and a-half miles from Dublin. It there divides into two branches—one to Drogheda, the other to Slane.

The road from Dublin to Drogheda is twenty-two Irish miles. It is nearly the same distance to Slane.

There is between thirty-one and thirty-two miles of road to maintain, besides the piece of road which they (the trust) repair jointly with the Knocksedan Trust.

There are seven gates on the road. The first gate next to Dublin is the Prospect gate, about three quarters of a mile from the city boundary.

There is one a mile out of Drogheda, and one about three quarters of a mile from Slane.

They (the trust) have let them all together to the same person since the passing of the Act, except two years, namely, from June, 1850, to June, 1852.

They (the trust) had the tolls in their own hands immediately after the passing of the Act, from 1850 to 1851, and 1851 to 1852. The Dublin gate paid more than half, namely, £567 16*s.* 0½*d.*, from June, 1853, to June, 1854. The expenditure of the trust for that year exceeded the receipts by £6 13*s.*

Their estimated expenditure for next year, for repairs, would be £124 more.

From July, 1851, the tolls were reduced—

On carriages with two horses, from	1*s.*	to	8*d.*
On gigs and jaunting cars, „	6*d.*	„	4*d.*
On carts, . . . „	3*d.*	„	2*d.*
And on milk carts, . . „	4*d.*	„	3*d.*

There has been a falling off of £200 or £300 since this reduction.

The road is as bad as it can be to nearly the sixth milestone from Dublin; after that it is in tolerably good repair, till beyond Dublin, on the Drogheda branch, and from thence into Drogheda, it is in very bad repair. On the Slane branch, half in the centre is very bad.

The traffic near Dublin is very great, and the road is bad, naturally, and very expensive to keep. It was badly made originally; it has a very soft bottom. The road cannot be kept in good repair out of the proceeds of the present tolls.

Cross-examined.

He was secretary on the southern division before 1849, at £50 a-year.

The Drogheda gate is a mile from Drogheda, as directed by the Act of Parliament.

When they reduced their toll they altered the board. There are forty trustees, twenty for each division, according to the Act. He (witness) is paid £36 a-year. The supervisor has £47 a-year. There is no other officer.

Ten per cent. on the income is allowed for Officers.

This includes all the salaries since May, 1853.

Robert Macauley, sworn. *July* 8, 1854.

Robert Macauley.

Is road surveyor.

Has been supervisor of the road for twenty-six years.

He confirmed Mr. Garnett's statement as to the state of the road.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The collector at the Prospect gate was paid, per week, when the tolls were not let, .	1	0	0
At the Ashbourne gate, ...	0	12	6
„ Rath do., ...	0	12	6
„ Kilmoon do., ...	0	12	6
„ Duleek do., ...	0	15	0
„ Drogheda do. (he thinks), . .	0	10	0
„ Slane do., ...	0	8	0
Total, ...	£4	10	6
This makes for all the gates, per annum,	£235	6	0

He is limited in expenditure, and is not allowed a horse, but was able to see to delivery of stone according to contract.

Mr. Garnett re-examined. Mr. Garnett.

The trust pay about £12 rent for three gates not their own. The other five are the property of the trust, and one is subject to a ground rent.

The Dublin trustees are the cause of the bad state of the road near Dublin, as they would never allow money enough.

The road has not been maintained by contract.

He put in an estimate, included in Appendix.

The mail-car travelled on the road within the last week. The mail contractors declined to take the road out of the hands of the trust. He thinks that, on the whole line, from £28 to £30 will be required to keep the road in repair. He is confident that if the tolls had not been reduced there would have been ample sums for the necessary repairs.

John William Bayly, sworn. John William Bayly.

Is a trustee of the line. The tolls were reduced in consequence of a threat on the part of persons using the line, that they would use another road; and this they had done. This applies to the Prospect gate, but the change of tolls affected the whole line. The tolls are injurious to his property, near Finglas, where he lives.

The neighbouring property is depreciated.

The tolls prevent people from being accommodated with omnibuses and other public conveyances.

William Henry Harding, sworn. William Henry Harding.

Is a trustee of the road, and presented himself with notes purporting to show that the fair proportion was not expended

July 8, 1854.

William Henry Harding.

on the part of the road from Ashbourne to Dublin. He said, that from the commencement of the Act to 1854, £2,135 9*s.* only was expended on this part, comprising nine miles; and that from Ashbourne to Slane, comprising twenty-two miles, the money expended on repairs amounted to £1,385.

The aggregate receipts on the entire line for the same period he stated at £5,379 18*s.* 2½*d.*

James Duncan, Esq.

James Duncan, Esq. M.D., sworn.

He lives in Gardiner's-place, Dublin, and is a trustee of the Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda road.

The trust meetings have been held alternately at Dublin and Kilmoon (twelve miles off). This is because the trust consists of two sections. The Dublin members will not attend at Kilmoon, and all business done there is transacted by one section. Many of the trustees have no interest, and never attend. The shifting character of the body destroys all unity of action. Resolutions passed one day are repealed the next.

Captain Lindsay presented himself to remove any impression that the directors on the Knocksedan line had been improperly appointed. He stated that this was never the case.

William Cairns.

William Cairns, sworn.

He resides and occupies 120 Irish acres of land, within a mile of Drogheda, on the Dunleer road. He pays all the county rates of the barony, and seldom has occasion to use any of the county roads to which he contributes.

He and his family have daily occasion to use about three-fourths of a mile of the Dunleer road with carts and conveyances.

The gate stands between his farm and Drogheda. His baronial cess for—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1851,	was	15	13	0
1852,	„	12	2	5
1853,	„	10	5	2
Half year, 1854,	„	6	2	9

He pays the lessee of the gate on the Dunleer line, between him and Drogheda, by composition, £10, and has done so for the last two years.

His farm is in the barony of Lower Duleek. The Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda road goes through the same barony. He has other property in the barony. He thinks, most decidedly, as a landed proprietor, that it would be for his interest that all the roads should be maintained by the barony.

He never heard of there being any general objection to roads being thrown on the baronies. He thinks it fair and equitable that the roads should be so thrown. He has about 600 Irish acres.

The people of Drogheda complain most of the turnpikes. His property at Finglas is also most materially injured by turnpikes, as well as his property in Drogheda. *July* 8, 1854. William Cairns.

JULY 10, 1854. *July* 10, 1854.

William Long, of Mary-street, Dublin, sworn. William Long.

States that he is a holder of two debentures on the Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda Trust. They have been in possession of his family since they were granted, more than ten years ago. He gave £200, Irish, for them, and has never parted with them since.

The interest has been regularly paid.

He has never put them up for sale.

John Barlow, of Sybill Hill, Contarf, sworn. John Barlow.

Has been a trustee of the Dublin, Howth, and Malahide road more than twenty years. There was a debt when he first became a trustee. There is now no debt; on the contrary, the trust has a small balance in the funds, about £300, above any balance in the treasurer's hands. The tolls have been reduced since the debt was paid off. He has resided in that neighbourhood all his life, near Clontarf. It is principally inhabited by occupiers of villas, and also by proprietors. Dollymount is much frequented by pleasure visiters. The walls that keep out the sea along the Clontarf road are repaired by the trust.

Howth, to some extent, is a place of pleasure. There is a railway to Howth. He believes the present system to be cheaper than if roads were repaired by baronies. He thinks that the opinion of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood is in favour of the present system. The roads are as good as any in the county of Dublin.

Cross-examined.

Has been chairman of the trust for many years.

Mr. Hudson objected that the trustees had no right under the Act to reduce the original tolls.

The receipts from tolls have been reduced more than they expected since the last reduction about six months ago. He considers that the experiment has not had a fair trial.

The bad weather may have had some influence. Has stated that his objection to the turnpike system is, that it is partial—not general.

They appointed a county surveyor.

The county does not pay so regularly as the trust does. Clontarf is not equal to the places on the south as a place of resort.

He doubts whether the turnpikes have affected the buildings at Clontarf. The high toll on timber was imposed for the safety of the public, and exacted by way of penalty.

July 10, 1854.
John Barlow.

Omnibuses paid every time they passed till within a short time, when the trust was advised that they were only liable to pay once a-day. The omnibuses worked the road very severely.

The nearest gate at which toll is received is at the foot of Ballybough bridge. Toll is taken there from all persons going to Richmond.

Mr. Hudson referred to 7 and 8 Vict. c. 106, sec. 116, to show that toll levied at Ballybough is illegally levied, as being within 100 yards of the city boundary.

Isaac Willan.

Isaac Willan, of Carrick Hill, Malahide, sworn.

Has a farm of 200 Irish acres, which he farms himself. He thinks he should pay more under the altered system than under the turnpike system. The general opinion of the occupiers round Malahide is, that the turnpike system had better be continued.

The farmers are content with the turnpike. The road is the best about Dublin. He travels by the railway, but sends in goods by cart, finding it cheaper.

James Power.

James Power, of Feltrim, near Malahide, sworn.

He occupies a farm of sixty-eight acres. The farmers would rather the turnpike system be continued. He uses the road a great deal.

Charles Farren.

Charles Farren, M.D., sworn.

Once lived at Malahide, and has a house and land (100 acres) there still.

If the county were polled (that is, the districts through which these roads run), there would not be more than one in 100 against the turnpike. He refers particularly to persons having an interest.

He is intimately acquainted with the people, and has spoken to several. He had a property in the south, and from what he experienced there he would rather have the turnpike at Malahide than the other system.

Alex. Tate.

Alexander Tate, sworn.

Is surveyor for one of three districts into which Dublin county is divided.

His district includes the baronies of Castleknock, Coolock, and Newcastle. He has managed for the trustees of this (the Malahide) road since 1844.

With one exception, the turnpike system extends over the whole of his district. The exception is the Naas Road, the trust on which expired five or six years ago; besides these he has cross-roads under his care.

July 10, 1854.

Alex. Tate.

There are no first-class roads in his district under county management excepting the Naas road. He is satisfied that a trust may manage its roads better than counties.

There is no other system by which roads can be maintained with equal efficiency at so small a cost. Under this trust there is, first, constant scientific supervision by a professional person. There are, secondly, trained and skilful overseers and labourers; and there is certain and prompt payment at the end of each fortnight.

He described the mode of management in the counties.

They have no regular staff for the management of roads, and do not pay regularly, as the surveyor's certificate of expenditure is required.

The contract is rarely given to any person but the lowest bidder.

The roads on the south are in better condition than on the north, if we except the Malahide road.

He is also a surveyor of the Dublin and Dunleer road.

This road, in 1847 and 1848, was in a very bad condition; it could not be worse.

This is a road on which there is a great amount of debt.

The trustees desired to have a contract for its maintenance, as far as their funds extended.

No contractor offered. The trustees then adopted the Malahide system, and employed him to carry it out. By this they saved a great deal.

A general contract system is not the best for roads in this country.

The roads repaired by the county, under the county surveyors, without contracts, are the best.

On the south, where the roads are repaired by county presentments, under surveyors of ability, they have cost more, proportionately, than the Malahide road.

There are ratings on the south to the amount of £400 a mile.

Cross-examined.

He has £30 a-year from the Malahide Trust.
„ 50 „ from the Dunleer Trust.
„ 250 „ from the County.

The contractor does not receive payment without a certificate from the county surveyor.

William James Bradley, sworn.

William James Bradley.

Is secretary of the Malahide Trust.

He produced the accounts, with a list of the trustees, which are included in Appendix A.

The increase of receipts in 1853 was owing to the competition of one omnibus proprietor, who wanted to get them into his own hands.

The trust contributed £142 towards carrying the Ashbourne

July 10, 1854.

William James Bradley.

and Drogheda Road Act, to prevent that road from being thrown upon the barony. One of the trustees was paid his expenses.

He is secretary, at £27 a-year.

He is also pay-clerk, at £15 a-year, and solicitor to the trustees.

The last debt was paid off in 1851. The collectors are paid £2 4*s.* 6*d.* per week.

J. E. V. Vernon, Esq.

J. E. V. Vernon, Esq., of Clontarf Castle, sworn.

Is a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Dublin, and a Grand Juror.

He has 1,045 acres of land in this (the Clontarf) district.

The nearest point of his property is from a quarter to half a mile from the city boundary.

He is a trustee of the Malahide road.

He has nearly three statute miles of frontage to the sea.

He has invested some money there in buildings.

He considers that the tolls are ruinous to the north side, as compared with the south.

In travelling from Castleknock there would be four tolls to pay.

There is a complete network of gates on the north side.

It makes an immense difference to those who have building property that there should be turnpikes between them and Dublin.

He puts in a resolution of the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin—moved by him and seconded by Colonel Taylor. (See Appendix.)

He was appointed one of the committee of the Grand Jury to watch this commission. There was some discussion in the Grand Jury, and the resolution was opposed by some gentlemen, on the ground that the debts would be thrown on the county rate-payers.

He is not of opinion the gentlemen of the barony of Coolock are opposed to the abolition of the system.

He named Mr. Dargan (the projector of the Dublin Exhibition), and several other gentlemen resident on the Malahide road, who were opposed to the turnpike there.

E. H. Moore.

Edward Henry Moore, sworn.

Resides at 12, North William-street. He is a general agent. He has been charged turnpike repeatedly, without passing 100 yards on the road.

J. Norwood.

John Norwood, A.M., Barrister.

He is a guardian of the North Dublin Union, and handed in a resolution passed unanimously by them on May 10th, 1854.

This Union embraces several districts beyond the city, amongst others the Clontarf and Malahide. *July* 10, 1854. J. Norwood.

He has property (and so has his father) both on the north and south sides of the city.

He thinks the sanitary condition of the city injured by the prevention of the export of manure.

Thomas M. Gresham, Esq., sworn. T. M. Gresham, Esq.

Lives at Raheny Park, on the north road.

He possesses considerable building ground round there.

He built two nice houses there.

He did not find it a profitable investment, and left off building in consequence.

He has built on property which he possesses at Kingstown.

The houses on the south side fetch double.

He thinks the toll very prejudicial to his property on the north side.

They asked him £20 a year as a composition for the tolls—this was for his own private conveyances, as a private gentleman—not for building materials. He had only one cart.

He thinks the Knocksedan turnpike is very prejudicial to the Botanic Gardens.

JULY 11, 1854. *July* 11, 1854.

George J. Hornidge, sworn. G. J. Hornidge.

He has been treasurer of the Athlone and Kinnegad road since 14th August, 1849, and a commissioner since 1843. He stated that the Acts for the regulation of the road are—30 Geo. III. c. 46 (reciting earlier Acts); 31 Geo. III. c. 49; 50 Geo. III. c. 134.

The road comprises thirty Irish miles, less ninety perches. This is a single line, branching from the Mullingar road at Kinnegad to Athlone. It passes through Kilbeggan and Moate.

It is all in Westmeath, with the exception of about two miles and a half in the King's County.

The road is in very fair condition.

There have been always five directors (the number required by the Act) within his knowledge.

The practice as to the auditing of the accounts has been to submit them once a year to a meeting of the commissioners.

The accounts are made up to the 26th June in each year.

The accounts have been certified by such meeting, never consisting of less than seven.

All the accounts are signed by not less than seven commissioners.

He puts in accounts included in Appendix G.

The Galway railway opened in 1851, upon which direct traffic by coach and other public conveyances ceased on the road.

The resulting loss to this trust was nearly £400 per annum.

He puts in account showing the cause of the reduction of Tolls.

The amount of debentures is £1,850. (See list in Appendix G.)

July 11, 1854.

G. J. Hornidge.

The interest has been paid regularly on all, except four (for £25 each), on which no interest has been applied for since 18th February, 1836. There were funds to pay it if applied for.

The rate of interest on the debentures is six per cent.

The Act is perpetual.

He rather expects an increase of tolls in the next year than a decrease.

He thinks they have suffered as much as they are likely to do from the railroads, and may expect to benefit by the general improvement of the country.

The contracts for repairs have been :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For 1852, ...	305	9	9
„ 1853, ...	361	1	11
„ 1854, ...	343	0	0
„ 1855, ...	321	15	0

He is of opinion that the trust will be able to go on paying the interest on the debentures.

There are six gates, and one side gate, to the Kilbeggan gate.

There is only one case of two gates, each exacting toll, within four miles of each other.

The road is divided into three divisions, and a traveller pays only one toll in each.

He is not aware of any transfer of the debentures, except that he paid the interest to Mr. Cornwall on Mr Lambert's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hudson.

He is a landholder. He gives no security as treasurer.

His sureties were approved of, but the bond was never executed.

He attends the board as treasurer. Mr. Cuffe is a director, and a holder of debentures. Mr. Cuffe has been long a director.

A. Matthews.

Anthony Matthews sworn.

Is supervisor of the half of the road from Athlone to Kilbeggan.

Has been so for four or five years.

His salary is £20, Irish.

The road is in fair order.

It may be kept in repair for from £10 to £12 a mile, except two miles, which average £20 a mile.

J. Hall.

Joseph Hall sworn.

Is supervisor of the other division of this road.

The condition of this division is very fair.

It may be kept in good repair (and is) for from £7 to £10 per mile. His salary is £20, Irish.

July 12, 1854.

J. Nolan.

July 12, 1854.

John Nolan, sworn.

Is a builder, residing at Meredith-place, Dublin; he has been engaged in building at St. Doulough's; in building a dwelling-house and offices there.

He was charged 19*s.* 6*d.* for carrying timber through the Clontarf gate (carried long ways); he has refused to pay this, and has gone round by another road to prevent his horse and cart from being seized for the penalty. *July* 12, 1854. John Nolan.

Arthur Phillips, sworn. Arthur Phillips.

Resides at No. 4, North Richmond-street, Dublin, and is supervisor and sole manager of the Ratoath road. There is no secretary.

The Acts for its regulation are 31 Geo. III., 3–37; 37 Geo. III. c. 29; and 39 Geo. III. c. 46. The trust now depends on the Annual Continuation Act.

The road is seven and a-half miles in extent.

It begins at Cabra turnpike, about three-quarters of a-mile from Dublin.

There is only one gate—the Cabra gate; it ends at Belgree.

The road is now in very good condition; it has been very much improved within the last three years; it is not affected by railways.

It is greatly used by the county Meath people.

He puts in accounts included in Appendix D.

There is no debt on the road; the former debt has been paid off.

Cross-Examined.

He has many employments, and collects various rates.

Mr. Hudson here called attention to 56 Geo. III. c. 86, s. 22, passed July 2nd, 1816, as continuing the trust for thirty-one years; and 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 66, repealing that Act; and 12 and 13 Vic., which repeals 7 and 8 Geo. III.

Examination resumed.

Mr. Thompson is the treasurer; the tolls have always been let; his salary is £25 a year; this is the only salary on the road.

It goes altogether through the barony of Castleknock, with the exception of a few perches. In the barony of Castleknock there is about six and a-half miles of the Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda road; about seven and a-half of the Navan road; two miles of the Mullingar turnpike road, and seven and a-half miles of the Ratoath. The expense of that would be about £1,200 a year, or 8*d.* in the pound.

William Humphrey, sworn. William Humphrey.

He resides at Cabra Villa and occupies a grazing farm, and takes in night cattle for the Dublin market. Tolls for these are charged at the Ratoath gate, and if the cattle come in before midnight and leave in the morning, two tolls are payable; for the last year and a-half only one toll has been charged.

The toll is 10*d.* a score on sheep, and 1*d.* each on horned cattle. He found the tolls so expensive that he was obliged to give up taking in cattle.

July 12, 1854.

William Humphrey.

There were so many other farmers on the Dublin side of the gate who were ready to take in cattle that he was obliged to pay the toll to compete with them; he is paid 20*d.* a score for the night.

He only used the Ratoath road for a quarter of a mile, or a little better.

For a short time he drove the cattle round a mile and a-half to avoid the toll, and then the trust compromised for one toll for night cattle.

He claimed a reduction from his landlord on account of the turnpike, and he got a reduction of £6 a year on that account. He has paid as much as £12 a year for the tolls.

July 15, 1854.

JULY 15, 1854.

Peter Ponsonby Metge.

Peter Ponsonby Metge, sworn.

Lives at Athlumney, Cavan, and is a member of the Grand Jury of the county of Meath.

He receives £16 3*s.* 10*d.* a year for rent of a portion of the Navan road.

The only reason why the road was made a turnpike was, he believes, that it was principally used by drays and carmen from the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, and Meath. This reason exists still for keeping it a turnpike.

The railways have taken away a great number of the Navan carmen, but has not reduced those from other places; the drays do great injury to the road.

He does not expect the Navan branch of railway will be carried farther.

The Navan road is a mail-coach road, and the mails are not carried by railway. The expense of the road will, therefore, fall upon the county if the turnpike is abolished.

He never heard of debentures on the road; he never saw a road in such good repair; the mails are not carried by railway, because the mail contractors cannot agree with the directors.

Anthony Duffy.

Anthony Duffy

Appeared and produced four debentures on the Dunleer road, the property of Mrs. Anna Maria E. O'Brien.

He did not know what she gave for them, and could not state any thing connected with them upon oath, as he only came to produce the debentures.

James Peebles, Esq.

James Peebles, Esq., sworn.

Is a member of the Irish bar; the Kinnegad and Athlone road runs through the county of Westmeath; he holds some property at Ballycumber, King's County, where there are no turnpikes; in passing from his house to the railway station, in Meath, he passes over five or six perches of the Kinnegad

road before coming to the turnpike gate, which is in the town of Meath, and he is obliged to pay at that gate; the road diverges, to force the King's County people to use the road. *July* 15, 1854. James Peebles, Esq.

The King's County people cannot have a road to Moate without the consent of the Westmeath Grand Jury.

Joseph Augustus W. Hill, sworn. Joseph Augustus W. Hill.

Produced and verified the accounts and statements as to the Navan road, which were included in the Appendix E.

He has been employed by the Board of Works nearly twenty years, and has had the superintendence of the Navan tolls since the Board of Works first undertook the collection of them, in March, 1842.

Cross-examined.

The 59th Geo. III. c. 109, expired in 1850.

The trust is continued by the Annual Road Act.

He is superintendent; he receives £100 a year, and pays his own expenses.

He has also £30 salary as payments.

There is an overseer at 25*s.* a week.

There are six gate-keepers—five at 16*s.* a week each, and one at a guinea a week.

Part of the road now (since the Dublin Improvement Act) repaired by the city has never been transferred to the city.

The road is in excellent order.

He believes it is in the best order of any road in Ireland.

The road may be avoided by going through the park.

A great number of houses have been built recently within the first gate and the city boundary.

Since the gate on the Circular Road has been removed, houses have been built further out; and he has no doubt the removal of that gate has led to the new buildings within the existing gate.

Mr. Buckley (from Solicitor of Board of Works) Mr. Buckley.

Explained that the powers of the Exchequer Loan Commissioners (defined by 3 Geo. III. c. 86, s. 24) are transferred to the Board of Works by 1 and 2 William IV. c. 33, s. 48; and that the tolls have been seized by virtue of these powers.

The tolls are imposed by the Navan Act, and the Annual Continuance Act.

There is also a power of selling the tolls to discharge loans, like a power of sale in mortgages.

George Fleetwood, sworn. George Fleetwood.

Produces five debentures on the Mullingar road, the property of Miss Ford.

July 15, 1854.

Geo. Fleetwood

He has had them in his possession since she received them from the bequest of her uncle, the original grantee, in 1796.

He has received interest regularly, with the exception of the last half-year, when he mistook the day.

They have never been in the market.

He does not think any of these debentures have been in the market.

John Trimmer.

John Trimmer (from Board of Works)

Produced a statement (printed in the Appendix E.) of the loan account of the Navan road, taken from the books of the office, which he has verified.

July 17, 1854.

JULY 17, 1854.

Joseph Timothy Duffy, M.D.

Joseph Timothy Duffy, M.D., sworn.

Lives at Eagle House, Finglas.

He has frequently travelled the Dublin, Slane, and Ashbourne road to Drogheda, for thirteen years, and it has been very badly kept.

His tolls have amounted to £8 or £10 a-year on the average.

He occupies about six acres of land. He lives at Finglas, about two miles from Dublin.

In winter the roads are impassable. In summer the road is full of ruts.

Peter Carney.

Peter Carney, sworn.

He lives two miles from Drogheda, a mile from the gate on the Dunleer road.

He occupies 150 Irish acres, and the turnpike lies between him and the lime-kiln.

His county cess is from £18 to £25 yearly. He contracts for his toll £2 yearly. The occupiers on another road get to the lime-kiln without toll.

He contributes to county cess for other roads. The feeling in his neighbourhood is that the roads should be kept by county cess. The Dunleer turnpike road is not in good order.

Michael Fenton.

Michael Fenton, sworn.

Has been secretary to the Carlow and Dublin road since 5th May, 1843. Had been previously treasurer. Was elected treasurer in May 11th, 1841. La Touche's bank have been treasurers since May 1843, without salary.

The trust has only till 1860 to run.

He produced and verified the accounts included in Appendix K.

The opening of the Carlow railroad in 1846, and the opening of the high road by Naas (where the turnpikes were taken

off, about 1848,) were the chief causes of the subsequent decline of the receipts. *July* 17, 1854. Michael Fenton.

The chief receipts of tolls are from the Dolphin's Barn gate.

	M.	F.	P.
Of this road there lies in the county of			
Dublin, ...	7	1	14½
Kildare, ...	11	4	32
Wicklow, ...	21	4	24½

It does not extend to Carlow, but ends at Cold Town, in the county of Kildare.

It has been in good condition. He has not seen it for a month.

The contract for repairs ended June 1st, and none has been entered into since; nor have any repairs been done on account of the condition of their accounts.

The trust made an application to the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, under sec. 73 of the Act. This application proceeded in the assumption that the receipts would not suffice to meet the charge for repairs, which takes precedure of the debentures.

The county of Wicklow has granted several sums of money to several contractors to repair parts of the road, as a county road.

Cross-examined.

There were fifty-two trustees. Many have died off. The vacancies have not been regularly filled up; they have not the full number. The secretary and the engineer are the only officers.

The engineer has £25 a-year; the secretary, £50 a-year.

There are nine gates on the road.

The collectors' wages came to £158 10*s.* 9*d.*, for the collecting of the tolls for the last year, besides houses for the collectors to live in.

Each collector gives a promissory note, by way of security, which is secured by two other persons. Two or three are trusted without any security. They have ticket books by way of check. All tickets are returned to the secretary. They have discovered frauds, and dismissed the guilty person.

He put in resolutions of the Board in February. (See Appendix K.)

There was another meeting, and a resolution last March, to the effect that they should apply to the counties for assistance to repairs. The road was made a mail-coach road. A mail car goes every day by this road to Blessington.

The checks are given to him to pay over the amount. He has given security to the amount of one thousand pounds.

The accounts have not been published in the papers, but printed copies have been sent to the debenture holders and trustees.

July 17, 1854.

Michael Fenton.

The road through Wicklow was made at the expense of the county.

The money was advanced by the Loan Commissioners in 1834, except £750 in 1835.

No increase of tolls is expected; and he does not expect to be able to pay the interest.

There are two parallel roads through the county of Wicklow.

James S. M. Richardson.

James S. M. Richardson, sworn.

Lives on the Carlow road, about a quarter of a mile from the Dublin gate. His county cess is about £9 or £10 a-year. He occupies twenty-five acres, and pays £6 or £7 toll at the gate. He paid £8 17*s.* 8*d.* in 1849. He makes several journies a day to save toll; otherwise the toll would be double.

He pays 4*d.* toll on a puncheon of grain, which costs 1*s.* Manure is excepted, and so are potatoes, hay, and corn in the straw, and all farm implements.

The road is very bad. It is only required for local traffic.

William Smart.

William Smart, sworn.

He lives on this road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Dublin gate. He has not quite three acres of land. He pays about £1 4*s.* county cess. He pays about £6 a-year toll for one horse and cart, and is obliged to come into town almost every day.

It is as bad a road as any he ever travelled on in Ireland. The county surveyor admitted its badness in 1852. Property outside the turnpike will not let; no one will build on it, except from necessity. It is a local road.

Michl. Donough.

Michael Donough, sworn.

He lives about three quarters of a mile from the Dublin gate. He occupies 200 acres. His county cess is about £25 a-year. Last year it was £30. He sends his cart round a mile and a-half, because he finds the turnpike so very expensive.

He pays nearly £15 or £20 a year toll.

The tolls depreciate his houses; he cannot let them on that account. The moment any one proposes to let a house there, the cry is, "Oh, the turnpike!" The neighbourhood is consequently in a backward state. The road is almost always in a bad state.

Rev. James Elliott.

The Rev. James Elliott, sworn.

Is perpetual curate of Crumlin. On this road, about a mile from the Circular Road, the road is very bad. There is none but local traffic near Crumlin. The turnpike prevents invalids

from taking lodgings there; and prevents people from coming to his church. The turnpike very much depreciates property in Crumlin. *July* 17, 1854. Rev. James Elliott.

Thomas Crosier, sworn. Thos. Crosier.

Is a solicitor of Dublin, and is the holder of one debenture on the Carlow road, for £100. It was by his advice that Mrs. Sarah Hill advanced the money for which her debenture was granted. He considered the tolls at that time good security.

He was solicitor to the Board, and got the Act of Parliament. He is so still.

He sold one for the full value; and as the holder complained, he thought himself bound in honour to take it back.

He is satisfied that the money was laid out upon the road, and that the trust was well conducted. He was under the impression that he took his debentures in payment of his costs.

He never expected to lose a shilling by the debentures. He thought them a good investment.

July 18, 1854. *July* 18, 1854.

Arthur Barlow, Solicitor, of Dublin, sworn. Arthur Barlow.

Is treasurer of the Dublin and Dunleer Trust. He has been so since 1821.

The Act on which the trust now depends is 10 Geo. IV., c. 63, to take effect from 31st May, 1829, and to remain in force for thirty-one years from that date, and thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament. It has six years to run. It recites former Acts. The first-recited Act is 29 Geo. III., c. 59, entitled, "An Act for improving and repairing the road from Dublin to Dunleer." There were preceding Acts: the first being 5 Geo. II., c. 15, 1, 9, under which all the money was borrowed. The whole of the debentures bear date in 1735; at least all he has seen.

[He puts in and verifies the accounts which are comprised in Appendix B.]

Since the opening of the Drogheda railway, the receipts have fallen off. Public conveyances, such as mails, have been taken off.

When he was appointed treasurer in 1821, there was three years arrear of interest. There was never, at any time within his recollection, less than this arrear.

They have been able within the last four years, to order three dividends: one in 1849, of two per cent. on the capital; one in 1851, of the same amount; and one in January last, the order for which was stayed on his remonstrance.

He has been subsequently directed to pay this dividend, and has money for the purpose; part of this is the balance of two former dividends, not claimed. This was the ground of his hesitation.

There are 270 debentures, at £50 (Irish) each, making £12,361 11*s.* 4*d.*, principal; £9,163 0*s.* 4*d.* arrears of interest.

July 18, 1854.

Arthur Barlow.

The trustees discussed their liabilities at the last meeting; and thought they should still be able to pay one per cent. per annum.

If the potato cultivation were restored, there would be a prospect of increasing toll. As things stand at present, they expect to be able to go on paying one per cent. on the principal debt.

The road is in good order. They allowed for all expenses necessary to keep it up in their prospective estimate.

It was the high-road towards the north; a mail coach road. There was a time when the trust received £133 odd, per quarter, from the post office.

The Drumcondra gate is just outside the Circular Road.

Cross-examined.

The trustees generally held their meetings fifteen miles from Dublin. The extent of the road is thirty-eight statute miles in one line. There are no branches. They do not repair through Drogheda. He does not believe there is any trustee from the county of Louth.

Since 1844, there have been seventy-three actual meetings, and seventeen times there was an adjournment for want of attendance. Three trustees form a quorum. He did not attend the general meetings. He was in the habit of sending his accounts by the clerk of the trust. He did not send the cheques. He does not keep a separate account for the trust. It is kept with his own money in the Bank of Ireland. He never gave security.

The clerk has £10 a year, the treasurer £30 do., the secretary £50 do.

His father has told him that he paid twenty guineas for a £50 debenture. This was before he was born. He knows of no other sale.

The last payment, prior to 1849, was in July, 1846, when interest was paying up to 1841. There was no payment of dividend or interest from 1846 to 1849.

R. C. Dawson.

Robert C. Dawson, sworn.

Lives near Swords, and is clerk of the road. He has been so ten years, at £10 per year.

His duty is to keep the books. He attends the meetings of trustees. Adjourned meetings are not generally advertised. There are nine qualified trustees.

Alex. Tate.

Alexander Tate re-examined.

The road is generally in good condition. The system followed, under his direction, is nearly the same as on the Malahide road.

He gave several instances of the inferiority of the contract system. He has not been on the Dunleer road within six months. *July* 18, 1854. Alex. Tate.

The work is done by day labourers, under an overseer. Is not sure whether he has been on this road within four months. At one time he had to go very often to see to the road. The Dublin end of the road is the most expensive. No part of the road is kept by contract. There are only two overseers. Has found the overseer for the road from Swords to Dunleer at his duty when he went unexpectedly.

Robert E. Dawson re-examined. R. E. Dawson.

In 1846 the trustees were served with notice by some of the ratepayers to repair the road, under a threat of indictment.

The farmers attended a meeting of the trustees, to represent the bad state of the road. This was the year when an instalment of interest was paid.

Thomas M'Court, sworn. Thos. M'Court.

Lives at Lansdown, near Swords, just beyond the second Swords' gate. He occupies 150 acres of land, about eight miles from Dublin. Manure is free on one gate, the one on the other side of Swords; he pays for his manure at the other, which is between his farm and Dublin.

His tolls average 4*s.* or 5*s.* a week. His county cess is about £20 a year.

The road is in middling order.

Owen Beahan, sworn. Owen Beahan.

Lives at Lissen Hall, the other side of Swords. He is the owner of 210 Irish acres, of which he occupies 110 himself. He pays from £8 to £9 a year tolls on the Dunleer road. His county cess is from £16 to £17. His tenant pays toll also. His own property is very heavily rated.

The poor always complain of the turnpike gates. He has often given half-pence to poor people to enable them to clear the gates.

James Brangan, sworn. Jas. Brangan.

Lives at Swords. Holds land, and is a mill-owner. He has about 280 statute acres there. In or about 1846, the people in the neighbourhood employed a solicitor, to take proceedings on account of the bad state of the road.

The directors were shown up in the papers, and they undertook to put the road in repair, upon which the proceedings were dropped.

He pays about £12 or £13 a year in tolls. His county cess is £20 a year.

July 18, 1854.

Jas. Brangan.

His property is divided—one part is on one side of the turnpike, and the other on the other side.

There is a gate on each side of the town on the main line of road through the Town of Swords.

Thos. Higginbotham.

Thomas Higginbotham, sworn.

He has property outside the Drumcondra gate, namely, six houses. The turnpike interferes with the letting of these houses, and depreciates their value. He built there in some expectation that the gate would be removed.

Thos. Dignam.

Thomas Dignam, sworn.

Lives on the other side of Drumcondra turnpike, and has a mill and property there, which are depreciated by the gate.

Thomas Kelly.

Thomas Kelly, Town Clerk of Drogheda,

Puts in a resolution adopted by the Corporation of Drogheda against the continuance of turnpikes in their vicinity, which it describes as highly injurious to their town and trade. (See Appendix.)

July 20, 1854.

JULY 20, 1854.

John Gradwell.

John Gradwell, of Platten Hall, County Meath, sworn.

Is a magistrate of the county.

He lives on the Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda road.

Last winter it was in an almost impassable state—so much so, that whenever he could he took the county road by preference.

He occupies 300 acres of land there. It is his wish that the turnpikes should be abolished, and the roads maintained by county cess. He thinks that is the opinion of the farmers in his neighbourhood.

He does not think the tolls are sufficient to keep that road in good order.

His county cess is light, not, he thinks, more than about £15 a year.

The county roads are in perfect order.

Last winter the road near the park was flooded, through the negligence of the trustees, and he was put to considerable expense in consequence, as regards the draining in his demesne.

James Gernon.

James Gernon, jun., of Athcarne Castle, County Meath, sworn.

Is a magistrate of the county, and has been twice on the Grand Jury. He was summoned for this Grand Jury.

He has about 320 acres, most of it in his own occupation.

The road between Duleek and Drogheda is commonly in very bad condition. *July* 20, 1854. James Gernon.

Lime is much used as manure in his neighbourhood, and pays toll.

It is his wish that the turnpikes should be abolished, and the roads kept by county cess. This is the universal wish of the occupiers and owners in that neighbourhood.

David Henry Sherrard, sworn. D. H. Sherrard.

Lives at Thorndale, in the district of Drumcondra, near the Dunleer road. He is the land agent of Sir Compton Domville. He has been so more than forty years.

He considers that the tolls on the Dunleer road are prejudicial to Sir Compton Domville's property. The tenants, in taking the land, always take the toll into account.

He is a landholder himself, and suffers from the tolls.

He pays tolls on manure on that road.

Alexander Norman, sworn. Alex. Norman.

Lives in Temple-street, Dublin. He is agent to the Lord Mountjoy estate. He has been receiver since 1837.

His father was agent from 1807.

The estate lies close on the Drumcondra district. It extends nearly from the Finglas road to the Clontarf road.

It contains a great deal of building ground.

The turnpikes have prejudiced the property, both inside and outside the turnpike gates. The greatest injury is to the outside.

There has been of late no increase of building at all on the outside of the gates, and parties on the city side of the gates have complained of the tolls.

Robert M'Meekan, sworn. R. M'Meekan.

He resides at Ballinville, on the south side.

He has been employed as valuer for the North and South Unions. He is now valuer under Mr. Griffiths.

It is his duty to value all new houses built within the North and South Dublin Unions.

The unions are subdivided into electoral divisions.

[He puts in and verifies returns of new houses built in the toll districts, and of new houses built in the districts free from toll in the same. (See Appendix.)]

The tolls are not the only cause of the difference. They form one great bar against building on the north side.

After the turnpike on the Naas road was done away the road was greatly improved, and agricultural property on the line increased in value.

July 20, 1854.

Mathew Gaffney, sworn.

M. Gaffney.

He lives on the Kinnegad road. He is surrounded by turnpikes.

There are three near him, and he is always obliged to pass through one of them in going from his farm.

He occupies 125 acres. He sometimes pays more than 5*s.* a week in toll.

His county cess is not more than £5 a year.

He cannot go to a mill, to a ford, or to get fuel, or to sell his wheat, if he uses a horse or car, without paying toll.

C. Macdonnell.

Cornelius Macdonnell, sworn.

He lives in Kinnegad, and has 300 acres. The gate is between him and the railway station. He generally sends his farm produce to market by rail, and pays 6*d.* toll on each cart or carriage.

Darby Cole.

Darby Cole, sworn.

Lives at Kinnegad, and occupies 300 acres.

There is a patent for four fairs a year in Kinnegad. Only one good fair has recently been held.

The reason why no more are held is the tolls.

There is no market also on account of the tolls.

He attempted to revive those fairs, and found the turnpikes the greatest obstacle.

F. Osborne.

Francis Osborne, sworn.

Lives at Smithstown, near Drogheda, and is a magistrate of the county of Meath.

He is on the Dunleer road, and he cannot go two miles one way, without paying one turnpike; nor three miles the other way, without paying two turnpikes. He has 200 acres of land in his own hands.

He pays £5 or £6 a year turnpike.

His county cess is now about £10 or £12 a year.

The tolls press hard on farmers all along the line.

Jas. Hickey.

James Hickey, sworn.

Resides in Dublin. He is a builder.

He has built, on contract, many houses in the toll-free districts.

He has not built in the toll districts.

When he speaks to gentlemen about speculating in building on the north, the first objection is always the cost and the inconvenience of toll gates.

He is of opinion, that if the toll gates had been removed from the north side years ago, the southern suburban districts would not have been so prosperous, but that the northern would have been equally built upon.

James M'Owen, sworn. *July* 20, 1854.

Jas. M'Owen.

Lives at Cloghran, on the Dunleer road. In 1845 he associated himself with other occupiers on that road to complain of its bad state.

He employed a surveyor to report on the road. He employed Mr. Jacob Owen. His report was put in. It described the road as in a very bad state.

William Neville, sworn. Wm. Neville.

He lives in the neighbourhood of Drumcondra.

He is a landscape gardener, and has been connected with the improvements of Dublin for twenty years. He thinks the north has natural advantages, in point of situation and soil, over the south, but is depreciated by the turnpikes.

He took land on the north for building, and with the view of letting part of it for building.

He afterwards turned it to agricultural purposes.

He put in the following letter, addressed to a trustee of land at Clontarf, and stated that he knew the circumstances to be as stated:—

23, Mecklenburgh-street,
May 10, 1854.

Sir,—I would not think of building at Clontarf at present. If the turnpikes are removed, I will take ground for six houses from you, on the terms you propose. The tolls on timber and all building materials would come to a large sum on the building of six houses. This deters me from building on the north side of the city.

(Signed,) John Walsh.

Hugh Boyd, Esq.,
Sion Hill.

July 22, 1854. *July* 22, 1854.

Edward Senior, Poor Law Commissioner, sworn. Edward Senior.

He resides at Ashtown. He can, and does, approach Dublin without passing through a turnpike gate. He read a paper pointing out the general evils of the turnpike system.

The turnpike roads round Dublin are generally worse than the county roads.

The backward state of the north suburbs of Dublin is in a great measure attributable to the tolls. He thinks it would not be fair to charge the city ratepayers with the debts of the turnpike trusts, as they keep up their own roads and streets.

Sir John Kingsmill, Kt., sworn. Sir J. Kingsmill.

Lives at the Hermitage near Lucan; is a magistrate of the county. Being an invalid, and having just risen from a sick bed to attend, he requested permission to read as his evidence, a written paper, to the accuracy of which, as regards the facts stated in it, he pledged himself.

July 22, 1854.

Sir J. Kingsmill.

He thinks the system of hiring surveyors for a small salary is a great evil in the turnpike system.

The property near Lucan is depreciated by the turnpikes. He cannot get so much for dairy land on account of the tolls. It has driven all the dairymen, who used to come to Lucan, over to the Naas road.

He knew a case in which, by agreement, rent was to be reduced £5 if the tolls were abolished.

He thinks the toll, at least, equal to 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* on the acre to the farmer, on an average. He means in his own neighbourhood, near Lucan.

He has paid 2*s.* in the pound county cess, part of which went to keep up roads which he never used at all.

The following is a copy of the written deposition, read as his evidence, by Sir John Kingsmill.

Sir John Kingsmill, being duly sworn on his oath, states as follows:—

I have devoted a good deal of time and attention to the investigation of this question, particularly as it regards the Dublin and Mullingar turnpike road. I have acted as chairman of the committee appointed to procure the abolition of the tolls on that road, from the commencement of the movement till the present time.

I beg to hand into the Commissioners a printed copy of the report of that committee, dated 16th September, 1853; as the chairman who drew up that report, I consider myself responsible for its contents.

It contains a simple narrative of facts, as they presented themselves to the committee, and from which they drew, as they believed, inevitable conclusions against the injustice and hardship, and many evils, in attempting to maintain the present system of turnpike management and its support.

I hope Her Majesty's learned Commissioners will take the trouble to read that report as a part of my evidence; and that they will acquit me, as the writer of it, and the committee, from the charge made against us of imputing personal or improper motives to the commissioners of the road; nothing was further from our views or intentions.

It is, however, a satisfaction to know that the Duke, with his usual patriotic sentiments, has arrived at the same conclusion as the members of the committee, although, perhaps, not for the same reasons, namely—that it will be for the public advantage to abolish the turnpike tolls. Indeed in all the communications I have had with so many parties and classes, I have never met with a different opinion, except from one or two individuals who personally benefited by the system. The only obstacle that has ever presented itself to the mind of any one has been the settlement of the debenture debt. I think that that part of the subject is fairly commented upon in our report; and that it will be admitted by impartial judges, that we

exhibited the utmost anxiety for an equitable adjustment of the matter with the debenture holders. *July* 22, 1854. Sir J. Kingsmill.

It is my individual opinion that the whole question resolves itself into one of present value, to be ascertained by competent actuaries. I can see no distinction between a terminable interest in tolls under an Act of Parliament, and a terminable interest in any other property secured by lease or deed, if that interest is made dependent on contingencies, the nature and extent of those contingencies must form an element in the valuation.

We have been unable to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the market value of these debentures at former periods. The Act of Parliament required every transfer to be registered with the treasurer; and if that had been complied with, every debenture could be traced from its first possessor to the present holder, and might have been some criterion on which to form an opinion.

The nominal value of the debentures appears to be above the saleable value; which latter, after all, may not be the true value, because a purchaser may have paid too much or too little for a debenture. The debenture holders ought to receive, and the public ought to pay or secure, the value of the debentures at their present worth, to be ascertained by a proper scientific valuation, by a competent actuary; nothing could be more just and equitable to all parties. I understand that the debenture holders say that they are content with the present security; but that contentment rests upon the presumption that the term of the present Act of Parliament will be again renewed from time to time. But should that presumption be well-founded, the tolls can never be abolished, nor the debentures be ever paid off, so as to relieve the public from the grievances which they complain of. Some immediate settlement, therefore, of the question is absolutely necessary, or the agitation will be continued *ad infinitum*, and the prospect of a satisfactory termination of the difficulties will be diminished.

I think postponement will be detrimental both to the debenture holders and to the public. What greater chance will there be of a satisfactory adjustment at the expiration of the present Act, in 1879, than at the present time? The nominal value of the debentures would remain the same, but the actual value will naturally diminish annually, like expiring interest under a lease without a covenant for perpetual renewal. Turnpike acts contain no clauses tantamount to such a covenant.

If the vested interest of the Commissioners of the road in the tolls, for the residue of the term created by the Act of Parliament, could be treated like a vested interest in any other property charged with debts, the value of the debentures would, like the value of other incumbrances, be soon ascertained in the Incumbered Estates Court, and the property be freed from the incubus which interferes with the free enjoyment of the road by the public.

I am not aware whether the attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners has been directed to the circumstances under which

July 22, 1854.
Sir J. Kingsmill.

the present Dublin and Mullingar Act was obtained. It appears to me to be a point worthy of their consideration, in connexion with the enormous professional and parliamentary expenses imposed on the public, and paid out of the tolls for the occasional amendment, renewal, or continuance of these Acts of Parliament.

The facts connected with the obtaining of the present Act can be proved from the book of proceedings and other documents of the Commissioners; they are in substance as follows:—

In 1847—just as the last Act was expiring—the treasurer of the road (he, at the same time, acting as Commissioner, and having been formerly acting as solicitor of the road,) induced the Commissioners, at one of their meetings, to pass a resolution, authorizing him to take the necessary measures for obtaining a renewal of the about expiring Act. Under this resolution the regular law agent of the Board was virtually set aside, and the treasurer employed another solicitor to take the preliminary steps for effecting the object of that resolution. I believe the mode in which that was done was subsequently condemned by a large number of the Commissioners. Notices were advertised, and a very long bill, with more extensive powers than the present Act contains, was drawn up, printed, and partially circulated, not as a regular parliamentary bill, but rather as a private document. The solicitor's bill of costs, subsequently charged in the treasurer's accounts, will prove this; and, I dare say, he can supply one of the printed copies of the bill. I have mislaid the one given to me, or I would hand it in to Her Majesty's Commissioners. With this statement, soon after the publication of this bill, my attention was directed to the subject. I consider that such an application to Parliament was in itself altogether unnecessary, and that the costs attending it would be a wasteful expenditure of the trust funds. My opinion was founded on public grounds, knowing that for Ireland, as well as for England, an Annual Public Act was passed for continuing expiring Acts, and for the express purpose of avoiding applications for private bills, and saving such expenses. I was not then a Commissioner of the road myself, but I certainly endeavoured to influence gentlemen who filled that position to take my view of the question. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Commissioners, a resolution was proposed and passed, that it was inexpedient to proceed with the application to Parliament, and to rely upon the Annual Act. This resolution satisfied me, and quieted the public apprehensions on the subject, so that no active proceedings were taken by the opponents of the bill, at that time, to oppose it in Parliament; but it was afterwards understood that some of the debenture holders had induced the Commissioners at another meeting to rescind or set aside the last resolution, and to authorize the treasurer and the solicitor employed by him to proceed with the application to Parliament, the debenture holders giving some guarantee, or allow-

ing their interest-money to remain in the hands of the treasurer for the payment of the expenses, until there should be a sufficiency of surplus funds in his hands to pay them out of the tolls. The book of proceedings and minutes of the Commissioners will explain these arrangements. Now, what I think the public have a right to complain of in this matter, was allowing the debenture holders to take advantage of the parliamentary notices published by the Commissioners, after they had abandoned their intention of proceeding upon them without obliging them to give fresh notices. The public were necessarily misled by this, and thrown off their guard, in consequence of which, I believe, the present Act passed as an unopposed bill; whereas, if the public had not believed that the Commissioners had given up their bill, there would have been a decided and, I think, successful opposition to the passing of the bill. *July* 22, 1854. Sir J. Kingsmill.

There is a very material difference between the Act and the original Bill of the Commissioners; and, I understand, the alterations were made by the parliamentary agents, as the notices and bill were at variance with the standing orders of the house.

Soon after the passing of the present Act I was elected a Commissioner; and one of the first propositions I made to the Board was, that we should endeavour to come to some arrangement with the debenture holders as to what they would receive in discharge of the nominal amount due on the debentures. I wished the Board to take advantage of a new clause embodied in the Act, enabling them to apply to the Board of Works for a loan, to pay off the amount which should be agreed upon. My calculation was, that as the Act was renewed for thirty-one years, the security of the debenture holders was tantamount to a lease for that period, reserving to them a rent equal to the amount of their annual interest. I calculated that a rent or annual payment so reserved—without reference to any contingencies—was worth about twelve years' purchase, which would have required about seven thousand pounds to discharge the whole. I also calculated that, according to the government scale of annuity, this sum might be repaid out of the tolls, in annual instalments, in about twenty-five years, and leave a surplus income from the tolls, so as to enable the Commissioners to reduce them, at once, to nearly one-half. My proposition, however, was not adopted. I remained Commissioner for two or three years, when I resigned from a feeling of honour, in regard to some question connected with the completion of the alterations on Ballydowd Hill, as will appear by my correspondence and the Commissioners' book of proceedings.

At one of the meetings at which I was present, a course was pursued with reference to the letting of the tolls to Mr. Hogan, and a contract with him for keeping the road in repair, which I think highly objectionable on principle. I forget whether it was the proposal for renting the tolls that he was called upon to increase, or the proposal for repairing the road that he was

July 22, 1854. — Sir J. Kingsmill.

called upon to diminish; but the result was the same, as the object explained by the treasurer was to obtain from Mr. Hogan such a balance, between the amount of tolls and the expense of repairs, as would enable the treasurer to pay the interest on the debentures, the salaries of the officers, and some small contingent expenses. Mr. Hogan retired from the room and altered his proposal, as suggested by the treasurer, accordingly, so that, in point of fact, the whole revenue and the whole expenditure was handed over to him, on condition of paying to the treasurer a sum sufficient to cover those demands.

I also urged the Commissioners to adopt the English system of taking the tolls into their own hands for a limited period, with a view to ascertain their real value, as I do not consider the rent paid by the lessee by any means approximates to the amount of tolls collected from the public. This proposition was also overruled, for reasons which I then felt to be, and still think, insufficient.

With respect to the allocation of the debt, when the value is ascertained, I think the principle proposed in my Bill, appended to the printed report of the Mullingar Committee, is the proper one, namely:—that whilst the future repairs of the road will be borne by the baronies, like other public roads, the debt on all the roads should be thrown over the county at large.

If these turnpike roads had been made by the Board of Works, under the post-road Acts, the counties would have been assessed to repay the amount; besides which, the principle of assessing the counties to pay off loans or debts, for the redemption of tolls, and to open public ways free to the public, is not a novel principle in Ireland, as will be seen by a reference to the following Acts of Parliament, viz.:—19 & 20 Geo. III.; 6 & 7 Vic., c. 42; 14 & 15 Vic., c. 21.

If the difficulty with the Treasury to advance the sum required to pay off the value of the debentures, as proposed in my Bill should continue, and if the money cannot be borrowed, under the 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136, I would suggest that the plan proposed in Mr. Cornwall Lewis' Public Roads Bill, England, as adopted by the House of Commons, on the second reading, 13th February, 1849, should be followed. That plan was to cancel the old debentures and issue new ones, charged on the county rates for the sums ascertained to be their value. I refer to the 30th section, page 17, of Mr. Cornwall Lewis' Bill.

Thomas Vance.

Thomas Vance, sworn.

Is a merchant of Dublin. He had a debenture on the Carlow road in his possession during sixteen years. It came into his possession as assignee of an insolvent estate. He did not succeed in selling this debenture by public sale; in April, 1851, he sold it in Carlow for £10. He does not recollect the amount for which it purported to be a security.

Henry Todd, sworn. *July* 22, 1854.

Henry Todd.

Lives at Rathgar, on the south side of Dublin, and is a partner in the large establishment of Todd, Burns, and Co., general merchants. He has lately invested property in building. He preferred the north side, and made Mr. Vernon an offer. He took into consideration the expense of the turnpike on the Clontarf road.

They could not agree on the value of the ground. He would have made a higher offer but for the toll.

He eventually bought on the south side, because it was free from toll.

July 24, 1854. *July* 24, 1854.

Charles Cannon, sworn. Chas. Cannon.

Resides at Moyglare, Meath, and is a magistrate of the county. He is a trustee of the Mullingar Trust, and has been so since 1848.

He pays cess on 800 acres, of which 300 are in his own hands.

His cess is about £25 a year, on the average of the last five years.

He lives within two miles of the turnpike road. The nearest gate on his way to Dublin is six miles.

He only occasionally pays the tolls, and indeed very seldom for himself personally.

He sometimes pays toll for cattle and agricultural produce on their way to the Liverpool and Dublin markets.

He occasionally sends by the Ratoath road, the nearest gate on which is nine miles off.

In sending cattle to market he is obliged to pass one of the gates.

He lives twelve miles from Dublin.

500 acres of his land are let, and he (the landlord) is bound to pay the cess.

The tenants pay the tolls. He objects, as a cesspayer, to having thrown upon the counties an incumbered trust, which is now self-sustained by tolls. On general principle he is for abolishing turnpikes.

Austen Thomas Ford, sworn. A. T. Ford.

Lives near Forest, Swords, five miles from Dublin. He occupies about 300 acres there. He pays about £1 a month at the Glasnevin gate, in conveyances to and from market, and in drawing manure; and his brother pays the same.

He pays about £20 a year cess.

There are two gates at Swords—one on each side of the town. He is obliged to pay both in going to attend the Board of Guardians of the union of which he is a member.

On the continuation of the road where the Knocksedan turnpike closes, it is kept in repair for one-eighth of what it cost the trust, and the traffic on the turnpike road is not much more than twice as much.

July 24, 1854. *Henry James Macfarlane*, of Huntstown House, Clonee, sworn.

H. J. Macfarlane.

Is a magistrate of the county of Dublin, and a member of the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin.

The debt on the Navan road was incurred by making it a post road, that is, the principal part of the debt.

Only three miles were originally made.

The rest, from Blanchardstown to the village of Mulhuddert, was never completed, but is still in a very bad state. It is uneven and crooked, and from its peculiarity can never be made a good road, without a great deal of expense, more than it would cost to make a new one.

The Board of Works have frequently been remonstrated with on the state of this road. He was one of those who conveyed those remonstrances. It was in the year 1846. It related both to the surface and the line of the road. The answer was, that they had no funds to comply with the wishes of the remonstrants, who desired that if they would not improve the road, they would at least make a footpath.

One mile of the road that assisted in accumulating the debt was not at all for the convenience of the occupiers in the neighbourhood.

He was a member of the Finance Committee; it is his opinion that the debt should go upon the county; it is also the opinion of other gentlemen of the county whom he has consulted.

The original intention was to run both the Sligo and Enniskillen mails on so much of the Navan road as lies in the county of Dublin.

One of the first things that would be done by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood (including himself as one of the largest proprietors), or in case the turnpikes on the Navan road should be abolished, would be to take steps for procuring presentments for the improvement of the line of road.

It is not one of the roads that has been relieved by railway.

A great number of persons cannot go to church or chapel in the parish of Castleknock without paying turnpike.

The turnpike may be avoided by spring carriages which go through the Park, but not by the farmers or those who use carts.

He himself would rather lose than gain by the abolition of the turnpike and having it thrown upon the cesspayers.

He is of opinion that the city should share the burthen of the debt, because the city would gain as much as the county by the abolition of turnpikes.

Independently of the convenience of riding or driving, his impression is, that house-rent would be lowered by the increase of building: besides that, it is taking off the duty on farm produce coming into the city.

The abolition of the turnpikes on the Circular Road was an advantage to both county and city.

It is a benefit so far as the county is saved turnpike by it.

Being asked whether the county contributed to the city roads and streets, he said, that he did not see how the county could so contribute.

The citizens do not contribute in any way to the toll-free districts; the Navan gate did not originally clear the Circular Road gates. *July* 24, 1854. H.J.Macfarlane

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Robert Mallett, sworn. Robert Mallett.

Lives near Glasnevin, on the Knocksedan road; he is an engineer, carrying on business in the city of Dublin.

He has paid great attention to the turnpike system and its effects.

He has prepared a table showing the ratio of the inhabited and uninhabited houses in the northern and southern baronies at two periods, namely 1841 and 1851.

He put in and explained this table (see Appendix).

A large proportion of the houses on the South are built for summer use, and are consequently uninhabited till after June.

This explains the greater apparent increase of uninhabited houses on the South in 1851.

Anciently trade and fashion were on the northern side.

The tolls have been the master cause of the change.

Tolls have affected the increase of public conveyances on the north.

And this has prevented the increase of inhabitants in the northern suburbs.

Houses that are not let are not repaired and become ruinous. These injure the neighbouring houses, and the whole property liable to poor rates becomes depreciated.

Another result is, that all objectionable buildings or institutions, like prisons or cemeteries, are planted in the poorer and less influential district.

So are the whole of the private lunatic asylums. The abolition of the turnpikes on the Circular Road produced immediate and striking effects.

Within six months houses began to be built along the Circular Road and the Park Gate, and now that distance is almost one continuous street.

Droves of cattle, about being shipped to England, since the abolition of the Circular Road turnpikes, arrive at the quays by the Circular Road.

John Patrick Kelly, sworn. John Patrick Kelly.

He resides at Dunleer, in the County Louth.

Is land agent of Lord Bellew and Mr. Montesquieu Bellew, and of several other proprietors in the county.

The Town of Dunleer belongs to Mr. Bellew; he is the head landlord.

The gate on the Drogheda road has been recently placed close to Dunleer.

This was done to catch the farmers coming from the Collon district.

Dunleer is a market town, and has a good monthly fair.

July 24, 1854.

John Patrick Kelly.

The general business of the town is very much interfered with by the tolls.

The farmers, particularly the small farmers, feel the turnpikes a great grievance.

One farmer cannot go from any one farm to another without paying tolls, and told him that he would gladly co-operate in some movement to get them removed. He himself cannot go out of the town without paying tolls.

He also pays a large county cess; Lord Bellew is anxious that the tolls should be done away, and so is Mr. Bellew.

The tolls are an obstacle to the improvements which Mr. Bellew has been anxious to effect.

They prevent milk from being brought into the town.

James Day.

James Day, sworn.

Lives at Drumcondra; he was once gate-keeper on the Dunleer road; at the Drumcondra gate.

He left it more than eight years since; whilst he was there he has seen gentlemen come up to the gate and look at the toll board, and after calculating the amount of toll, say they would not take the places they came to look at; they were gentlemen who came to look at places that were to let.

William Henry Harding.

William Henry Harding, re-examined.

The Circular Road has been most improved since 1851, before which time there were some gates.

The entire line was, prior to that period, lonely to a very marked extent; this feature of the road has since been altered.

There is an immense extent of the property in the belt round the city lying between the city boundary and the nearest gates respectively.

All this escapes the tolls though the occupiers use the roads.

July 29, 1854.

July 29, 1854.

Thos. Thompson

Thomas Thompson, of Holywood Rath, Castleknock, sworn.

Is a magistrate of the county of Dublin, and has been named and acted on the Grand Jury for many years. He holds in his own hands 500 acres in the county of Dublin, besides being the owner of other property let to tenants.

The land in his own occupation is mostly pasture. The Cabra gate is the nearest turnpike gate to him. This is five miles from him. He only pays this gate in coming to Dublin. His house is six miles from Dublin. This gate is on the Ratoath Trust.

His toll may amount to about £12 a year for every thing. Manure is free.

His county cess for the land in his own occupation is about £10 a year.

July 29, 1854.

Thos. Thompson

He is in the barony of Castleknock, in which there is twenty miles of turnpike road. His and Mr. Tate's calculation some years ago (three or four) was, that it would take 8*d.* in the pound, on the valuation of the barony, to keep up this extent of road. Something about £40 a mile on the average.

The cess is about 8½*d.* in the pound for that barony on an average of the last three years. The abolition of the turnpikes would nearly double the cess, without reckoning the debt on debentures.

About three or four years ago he got a return from the toll-keeper of Cabra gate how much each farmer, above fifty acres, paid per annum; and proved, to the satisfaction of the farmers along that road, that they would pay three or four times the amount of their tolls in cess, if the turnpikes were abolished.

The majority of these farmers are grazing farmers; but there is a good deal of tillage along the line.

There is a great number of dairy cattle in that neighbourhood, and dairymen objected to sending the cattle out there on account of the tolls.

They said they would not give as high rent. Mr. Gerard, a farmer who holds 200 or 300 acres of land, one year paid the tolls for the dairymen who sent their cattle to him, and has got no increase of rent from them on that account. He himself lets to the dairymen, and they never now complain of the tolls. He has spoken to several farmers in the neighbourhood, who object to doing away with the turnpike, upon an impression that they would be losers on the whole.

Cross-examined.

The occupiers of tillage farms pay most toll.

A great tillage farmer (Mr. Willan) was convinced, by his calculations, that he would be the loser by the abolition of the turnpikes. He has not kept any of his calculations. He approves of the turnpike system as far as his road is concerned. He would extend the turnpike system to the whole county.

The per centage for collecting county cess is about 2½ per cent.

He did not take the expenses of collecting the tolls nor the turnpike staff into his calculations. He has 100 acres of tillage, but much of the produce is consumed by the cattle.

The cattle pay toll.

John Dooner, sworn.

John Dooner.

Is a solicitor, and lives at Lower Mount-street, Dublin. He holds thirteen of the debentures on the Dunleer road. All granted in 1734, at £50 each, at 5 per cent.

He has had them for upwards of twenty years; part of that time as the agent of a deceased gentleman.

That gentleman was heavily in his debt, and he has retained them to meet part of the debt. He is one of that gentleman's

July 29, 1854.

John Dooner.

executors. There was another named, but witness alone has taken out probate.

The testator was Samuel Stock, of Paris. He owed witness, at the time of his death, about £6,000.

He has never dealt with the debentures, nor offered them for sale, nor does he know what Stock gave for them.

August 1, 1854.

August 1, 1854.

Christopher Fitzsimon.

Christopher Fitzsimon, of Glencullen, County Dublin, sworn.

Is a magistrate of the county and deputy-lieutenant, and was formerly member for the city of Dublin. Has acted as a grand juryman for more than twenty years. Has attended to point out the injustice of throwing any part of the burthen that might result from the abolition of turnpikes on the southern baronies of the county of Dublin, and especially on the barony of Rathdown, with which he is connected.

This barony now supports the whole of its own roads, and has always done so.

In addition to the cess, this barony and the baronies of Newcastle and Uppercross formerly paid a house-tax, in aid of county cess, for the repair of the roads and in lieu of turnpikes. From this house-tax the northern baronies were exempt. The whole of the Dublin county roads which are not turnpike, are baronial.

In the south, the public roads are exclusively supported by the baronies.

The northern baronies do not in any manner contribute to the support of any public road in the southern baronies, nor ever did.

Thos. Dixon, Esq., and Edward Love Alma.

Thomas Dixon, Esq., of Blackrock, magistrate of the County of Dublin, and *Edward Love Alma*, cess collector, who accompanied Mr. Fitzsimon, were sworn with him, and concurred in his statements.

July 29, 1854.

July 29, 1854.

Francis Low, junior.

Francis Low, junior, a partner in the firm of Boyle, Low, Pim, and Company, notaries public and stockbrokers, carrying on business at 35, College-green, Dublin, appeared on behalf of his partner, Mr. Alexander Boyle, who had undertaken to value the debentures according to a statement of particulars submitted to him in the form of cases by the Commissioners, not particularizing the trusts.

Mr. Low said that Mr. Boyle was unable to attend from illness, but had commissioned Mr. Low to state the results of their joint and concurrent calculations respecting the value of

July 29, 1854.
Francis Low, junior.

the debentures. He stated that Mr. Boyle declined to give in a written estimate, or to particularize his mode of calculations. But he (Mr. Low) stated that they considered that a purchaser of such securities ought in any case to purchase on terms giving him eight per cent. for his money. He produced the cases, which were read aloud and verified as he proceeded, and stated his and Mr. Boyle's estimate as to each.

They were as follows :—

Case No. 1.—*The Knocksedan Trust.*

The debt is £1,200, at five per cent., on twelve debentures for £100 each.

The excess of estimated annual receipts of the trust (exclusive of interest) over expenditure is £183.

These twelve debentures, with another, since paid off, were bought by the present holder in September, 1851, for £800.

Prior to that time the interest had been irregularly paid.

It has since been paid regularly. There is no limit to the duration of the trust.

On this statement of circumstances, each £100 debenture was valued by Messrs. Boyle and Low at £62 10*s.*

Case No. 2.—*The Muilingar Trust.*

Debt on 291 debentures of £50 (Irish) each; making £13,436 British.

Interest on 21 of these, 5½ per cent.

Interest on the remaining 270, 4 per cent.

Excess of receipts over expenditure (exclusive of interest), £486.

The trust has 25 years to run.

These they value at £35 13*s.* (Irish) per cent., or £17 16*s.* 8*d.* for each debenture, taking the whole of them together, that is, calculating the value of the annual sum applicable to the payment of the interest, and then stating the relative proportion of the product to the principal of the debt.

Case No. 3.—*Drogheda and Slane Trust.*

Debt on debenture, £200 (Irish), at 4 per cent.

Duration of trust, 26 years.

The estimated expenditure exceeds the receipts by more than £100 a year, and the road is in very bad repair. It cannot be kept in repair out of the present tolls.

The debt takes precedence of all charges.

Mr. Low stated, that they could place no value on this debenture. Mr. Boyle had formerly explained, that in his opinion, it made no difference whether the debt took precedence of the charges for repairs, since repairing the road was a condition precedent to the receipt of tolls.

Case No. 4.—*The Dunleer Trust.*

Debt on 270 debentures for £50 (Irish) each, at 5 per cent.

July 29, 1854.

Francis Low, junior.

Principal, £12,461 11*s.* 4*d.* Arrears of interest now due, £9,163 0*s.* 4*d.*

The trust has six years to run.

Dividends, averaging 1 per cent. on the principal have been paid for the last five years; and the trustees expect to pay 1 per cent. in future years.

There has never been less than three years' interest in arrear, for more than thirty years. These were valued at £4 12*s.* 5*d.* per cent. on the principal.

Case No. 5.—*The Carlow Trust.*

Debt on debentures, £2,000, at 5 per cent.

Two years' interest in arrear, and no prospect of future payment of interest.

The receipts confessedly unequal to pay for the necessary repairs.

This trust six years to run. These debentures were deemed valueless.

Case No. 6.—*The Kinnegad and Athlone Trust.*

There are 74 debentures of £25 each (Irish), at 6 per cent. interest.

The interest has been regularly paid hitherto; and the treasurer says he expects to be able to go on paying it. But after analyzing the accounts, it appears that after paying the necessary expenses of the road, there will be no surplus for the interest of the debt.

Are the debentures worth anything (and what) under these circumstances?

Answer—They are worth nothing.

[Mr. Low was not sworn, because he began by stating that he was not at liberty to disclose the grounds of his and Mr. Boyle's valuations.]

August 4, 1854.

AUGUST 4, 1854.

Rt. Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.

The Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall, having declined to be sworn, deposed as follows.

He has resided for thirty years near to the Mullingar road, and it is his only road to Dublin. He has been cognizant of its state during the whole of that time.

Most valuable improvements have been made upon it. It has always been kept in a fair state of repair, without jobbing, and with economy.

He has property in the county of Meath, adjoining the county of Kildare; and the distance from the verge of the county of Kildare to the verge of his property is not a quarter of a mile to travel on the turnpike road, and on that quarter of a mile is a gate.

His tenants, who drew their fuel from the county of Kildare, and have great communication with the county of Kildare, are obliged to pay turnpike for using the road on that short distance; and he considers it more their interest that the turnpike should be continued, than that the road should be kept up out of the baronial cess. *August* 4, 1854. Rt. Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.

None of the improvements made on that road were made until the public voice called for them.

He knows a carrier named Ryley, who buys from 2,000 to 4,000 barrels of oats or corn in the season in that neighbourhood, all of which he conveys by this road, and pays turnpike, which proves that the turnpike is not prejudicial to commerce; and notwithstanding the extension of the railway to the west, a considerable traffic of carts from the west still continues on this road and pays turnpike.

Cross-examined.

He has never read the notes (just handed to the Commissioner) to the Grand Jurors.

The general question of turnpikes was never mooted before the Grand Jury of Kildare.

The discussion related merely to the Mullingar trust.

The Naas road passes through Kildare.

No attempt was made on the part of the Grand Jury of Kildare to continue that road a turnpike.

The Naas road was vested in individuals, and there was no debt on it.

It goes through the centre of the county; the Mullingar road runs through the side of the county.

For this reason the Grand Jury object to its being thrown on the baronial cess.

The Naas road is used generally by the county; the Mullingar road is not.

He has not travelled to Dublin on either road since the establishment of the railways.

Whenever a turnpike road is near a railway station there is much traffic there.

He cannot state from what point the traffic on the Mullingar road comes; but, from the dress of the drivers, he should infer they came from the West.

Sir William Hort, Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Nangle, and Mr. Colthurst, who are trustees of the Mullingar road, were members of the Grand Jury which deputed the committee.

The bulk of his property in Kildare is situated in the toll district.

He does not know of any instance in which a road is maintained at the cost of two counties jointly for the same line.

He knows of no instance in which a road runs upon a boundary so as to be part of two counties.

Mr. Russell's Report (see Appendix F.) being read, Mr. More O'Ferrall said the estimate was a fair one, and that he knew the surveyor to be a fair and competent man.

August 4, 1854.

Rt. Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.

He (Mr. More O'Ferrall) has made no calculation of the amount of cess that would be thrown on the Kildare baronies if they were charged with the debentures.

D. Simmonds.

Daniel Simmonds, re-examined.

The list of improvements (see Appendix F.) alleged to be in the county of Kildare, was shown to him and recognized as being in the county of Kildare, with the exception of one, which is partly in another county.

Sir Wm. Hort, Bart.

Sir William Hort, Bart., of Hortland House, Kilcock, sworn.

Is a magistrate of the county, a deputy-lieutenant, and a member of the Grand Jury.

His high road to Dublin is the Mullingar turnpike road; on that he has two turnpikes to pay in going to Dublin.

He and his people travel by the railroad, but he sends cattle by the high road, and tenants of his go up twice a week from time to time to sell agricultural produce in Dublin, and on their part and his own he much prefers paying toll, to the increased cess he would have to pay were tolls commuted for cess.

The whole question entertained by the Grand Jury at the last Summer Assizes in reference to the Mullingar road was confined entirely to the propriety or impropriety of a commutation of toll for cess, and the Grand Jury were unanimously of opinion that that change should not take place.

He has made no calculation of what he would have to pay as a cess-payer in the case of abolition of toll—not even the most general—being of opinion, that those who use the road should pay for it, and that a large majority of those who use it come from a distance, that is, they are not Kildare people.

Lucan Hill, before it was altered, was a very dangerous hill.

He looks at the improvement of Lucan Hill as one of the best pieces of engineering he knows; he is a trustee of the Mullingar road.

The trustees always pay toll.

He is sure his tenants prefer to pay toll, because he considers it for their advantage; but he has not consulted them, and does not know it from themselves.

He does not know the amount of toll paid by any of his tenants.

In the barony of Carbery his property is chiefly tillage; in Ikeathy, chiefly grass.

All the improvements on the road in Kildare were most desirable improvements.

The above is a correct copy of the notes taken by me.

A. Hayward.

Temple, August 21, 1854.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Malahide Turnpike Trust.—A Return for the last Ten Years, to 31st December, 1853.

Year.	Amount of Toll in each Year, when Collection under management of Trustees.	Amount received each Year by the Trustees, when Tolls paid.	Amount of Debts and Liabilities at present.	Sums paid each Year to				Rents.	Sums paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c., and all other contingent Expenses.	Expenses in maintaining Malahide, Clontarf, and Summerhill Road.	Expenses for Board of Works on Howth Road.	Total Expenditure on all the Roads.
				Collectors.	Vice Receiver's Clerk.	Secretary's Salary, and Law Expenses.	Engineer.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1844	–	1,850 0 0	–	–	9 4 8	35 3 8	–	3 13 10	17 13 4	849 13 0	407 5 6	1,256 18 6
1845	–	1,850 0 0	–	–	9 4 8	52 16 8	30 0 0	3 13 10	41 1 4	598 10 6	405 0 2	1,033 10 8
1846	–	1,650 0 0	–	–	9 4 8	77 13 8	30 0 0	3 13 10	15 11 0	1,188 0 7	435 2 0	1,623 2 7
1847	1,366 13 0	–	–	121 4 0	9 4 8	67 18 8	30 0 0	3 13 10	44 4 10	495 18 2	480 4 6	976 2 8
1848	1,432 7 8	–	–	121 4 0	4 12 4	63 13 8	30 0 0	3 13 10	25 13 4	828 6 6	390 8 6	1,218 15 0
1849	1,422 12 2	–	–	123 5 0	–	140 10 8	30 0 0	3 13 10	111 13 6	582 17 11½	534 2 7	1,117 0 6½
1850	1,427 6 6	–	–	128 12 6	–	64 9 0	30 0 0	3 13 10	23 0 4	998 5 8	410 4 4	1,408 10 0
1851	–	1,350 0 0	–	–	–	53 13 8	30 0 0	4 13 10	12 14 6	648 0 6	435 6 10	1,083 12 10
1852	–	1,275 0 0	–	–	–	52 13 8	30 0 0	8 13 10	8 14 6	737 5 7	426 8 8	1,163 14 3
1853	–	1,700 0 0	–	–	–	52 13 8	30 0 0	9 3 10	23 8 2	882 4 3	470 5 2	1,352 9 5

July 10, 1854. Errors excepted. James Bradley, *Secretary*.

Appendix A.

Malahide Trust.

No. 2.—Malahide Trust.—Schedule of Tolls payable at Annesley and Ballybough Bridge Gates, under Act of Parliament, and what they have been reduced to by the Trustees.

—	Tolls payable under Act of Parliament.		Tolls as reduced by the Trustees.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
For every Coach, drawn by 6 horses, with 4 wheels,	2	0	2	0
Like, drawn by less than 6 and more than 2 horses,	1	0	1	0
Like, by 2 horses,	0	7½	0	4
Like, by 1 horse,	0	4½	0	2
Like, with 2 wheels, Gig, &c., drawn by 1 horse,	0	3½	0	1
Jaunting Cars,	0	2¾	0	1
Carriage of burthen, with 4 wheels, narrow Chaises,	2	0	2	0
Like, with broad wheels, drawn by like,	1	2¾	1	2¾
Like, with narrow wheels, drawn by less than 6 horses, and more than 2,	1	6½	1	6½
Like, with broad wheels, drawn in like manner,	1	0	1	0
Cart, with narrow wheels, drawn by 2 horses,	0	6	0	6
Like, with broad wheels,	0	3¾	0	3¾
Brewers' Drays, Coal Carts, Bakers' Carts, and Spring Vans, drawn by 1 horse,	0	4½	0	2
All other Carts of like nature, with narrow wheels,	0	4½	0	2
Like, with broad wheels,	0	2¾	0	1
Horse, not drawing,	0	1½	0	1
Drove of Oxen, &c., per score,	0	9½	0	9½
Like of Sheep, per score,	0	4½	0	4½
Cart, drawn by an ass,	0	4½	0	1
Furniture Caravans,		–	0	6
Omnibuses,		–	0	7½
Carts or Cars, drawing bricks and stones, free of additional Toll.				
Also Carts or Cars laden with timber under 16 feet in length, and free of additional Toll.				
But Carts or Cars laden with timber 16 feet or over, are subject to a penal Toll of 2*s.* 3*d.*, unless such timber be placed on 2 carts, lengthways.				

No. 3.—List of Trustees of the Malahide Road.

1. J. Barlow, Esq., Sybil Hill, *Chairman.*
2. Lord Charlemont, Marino.
3. Lord Howth, Castle, Howth.
4. Lord Talbot de Montmorency, Castle, Malahide.
5. John A. Sweetman, Esq., Raheny.
6. Benj. L. Guinness, Esq., St. Anne's.
7. Samuel Lewis, Esq., Kilbarrack House.
8. R. J. Stanley, Esq., Croydon Park.
9. John E. A. Vernon, Esq., Castle, Clontarf.
10. Edward F. Cuppage, Esq., Clare Grove, Coolock.
11. Henry Hutton, Esq., Baldoyle.
12. Edmund Casey, Esq., New Brook, Coolock.
13. William Donnelly, Esq., Auburn House, Malahide.
14. Mathew D'Arcy, Esq., Ballyhoy, Raheny.
15. Captain Furnace, Ballyhayle.
16. Sir Edwd. Borough, Bart., Coolock House.
17. Captain De Montmorency.
18. Charles Napier, Esq., Fairfield, Coolock.
19. James C. Colville, Esq., Coolock House.
20. Robert Warren, Esq.
21. D. Hen. Sherrard, Esq., Thorndale.
22. George French, Esq., Malahide.
23. Henry Law, Esq.
24. Nath. Hone, Esq., St. Doulough's.
25. Ralph S. Cusack, Esq., Ballyhouse, St. Doulough's.
26. Francis Ford, Esq., Coolock.
27. Finlay William Cusack, Esq., St. James'-terrace, Malahide.

The Board meet quarterly, in February, May, August, and November; and again, in December, to let the Tolls for the current year by auction.

The average attendance of members for the last ten years was eight at each meeting.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—NAMES and ADDRESSES of the HOLDERS of DUNLEER TURNPIKE ROAD DEBENTURES for £50, late currency, each, and the amount of INTEREST due on each Debenture at Lady Day, 1854. Dunleer Turnpike Road.

8th July, 1854.

No.	Holder.	Number of Debentures.	Principal Sum due.			Amount of Interest due at Lady Day, 1854.		
			£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
7	Captain H. Robinson, per Messrs. La Touche and Co.,	Nos. 31, 32, 36, 91, 97, 100, 138,	323	1	6	197	1	8
4	The Society for the relief of Clergymen's Widows, per Messrs. La Touche and Co.,	233, 234, 235, 236,	184	12	4	112	13	0
16	Reps. Josh. Meade, Esq., per Messrs. La Touche and Co.,	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 50,	738	9	3	450	12	0
4	Messrs. A.M.E.O'Brien, Mountjoy-square,	225, 226, 227, 228,	184	12	4	112	13	0
42	Mrs. Anne D. Putland, per William Acton, Esq., 16, Fleet-street,	21, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 65, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 103, 106, 107, 167, 168, 172, 173, 178, 194, 195, 196, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 229, 230, 243, 259, 260,	1,938	9	3	2,248	12	3
13	Reps. Robert Colville, Esq., per John Ormsby Jones, Esq., Fitzgibbon-street,	148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 197, 200, 201, 204, 263, 266, 268,	600	0	0	337	19	0
5	Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, per John Ormsby Jones, Esq., Fitzgibbon-st.,	158, 166, 170, 171, 175,	230	15	5	140	16	3
4	C. Lowry, Esq., per John C. J. Lowry, Esq., Mountjoy-sq., S.	24, 25, 26, 27,	184	12	4	112	13	0
20	F. P. O'Reilly, Esq., Ratholdran Castle, Navan,	59, 60, 61, 71, 72, 73, 74, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 128,	923	1	6	563	5	0
1	Mrs. Philips, per Harriott Wilson,	127,	46	3	1	30	0	2
6	Reps. G. P. Bushe, Esq., per Michael Hackett,	156, 159, 176, 177, 245, 248,	276	18	6	168	19	6
1	Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bt., 9, Great Denmark-street,	163,	46	3	1	28	3	3

APPENDIX B.

Dunleer Turnpike Road.

No. 1.—Names and Addresses of the Holders of Dunleer Turnpike Road Debentures—*continued.*

No.	Holder.	Number of Debentures.	Principal Sum due.			Amount of Interest due at Lady Day, 1854.		
			£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
14	John Barlow, Esq., Sybil-hill, Raheny,	33, 69, 70, 92, 93, 101, 108, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 265,	646	3	1	394	5	6
4	John M'Clintock. Esq., Drumcar, Dunleer,	66, 68, 249, 250,	184	12	4	112	13	0
2	Rev. James Kirkpatrick, per Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq., Coolmine, Castleknock,	155, 174,	82	6	2	56	6	6
1	John Faris, Esq., Great Gardiner-street,	217,	46	3	1	28	3	3
13	John Dooner, Esq., Lr. Mount-street,	34, 35, 94, 95, 96, 98, 104, 136, 142, 143, 205, 261, 262,	600	0	0	366	2	3
4	Miss Anne Teeling,	133, 140, 141, 210,	184	12	4	112	13	0
3	Miss Elizabeth Davis, per James Davis, Esq., Accountant General's office, Chancery, Four Courts,	99, 102, 150,	138	9	3	84	9	9
5	Mrs. Phipps, per Edw. Fleming,	111, 131, 132, 137, 144,	230	15	5	140	16	3
4	Earl of Charleville, per Thomas Berry, Esq., 4, Hume-street,	185, 186, 187, 190,	184	12	4	112	13	0
2	Governors of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Rogerson's-quay,	192, 209,	92	6	2	56	6	6
11	Gerald Tench, Esq., Harcourt-street,	145, 157, 160, 162, 191, 198, 237, 238, 239, 240, 267,	507	13	10	309	15	9
3	C. Bolton, Esq., 1, Up. Merrion-street,	105, 139, 206,	138	9	3	87	5	1½
1	The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, 35, Lr. Gardiner-street,	147,	46	3	1	29	1	8½
1	Henry Garvey,	232,	46	3	1	29	1	8½
2	Mrs. Grace Trevor, 87, Leeson-street,	223, 224,	92	6	2	58	3	5
4	The Incorporated Society for Protestant Charter Schools, 55, Aungier-street,	241, 242, 244, 246,	184	12	4	125	11	6

No. 1.—Names and Addresses of the Holders of Dunleer Turnpike Road Debentures—*continued.*

No.	Holder.	Number of Debentures.	Principal Sum due.			Amount of Interest due at Lady Day, 1854.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Wm. Ledwith, Ledwithstown, Ballymahon,	146,	46	3	1	29	1	8½
2	Robert R. Stavely, Esq.,	251, 252,	92	6	2	58	3	5
6	H. Coddington, Esq., Oldbridge, Drogheda,	80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85,	276	18	6	174	10	3
4	Mrs. Anne Godley, per Richard Allen,	62, 63, 64, 247,	184	12	4	120	0	8
12	Reps. John Roberts, Esq., per R. Maddock, Esq., Kildare-street,	86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, 164,	553	16	11	360	2	0
1	Messrs. J. and J. Hamilton, per Charles Geoghegan, Esq., 6, Henrietta-street,	193,	46	3	1	30	0	2
4	Rev. F. Sadlier, Castleknock,	199, 202, 203, 264,	184	12	4	120	0	8
1	Reps. Edward Croker, per John Croker, Esq.,	231,	46	3	1	30	0	2
5	Reps. Mrs. R. Litton, per Robert M'Intire, Esq.,	209, 44, 45, 47, 49,	230	15	5	150	0	10
3	Reps. William Erskine, per D. O'Hara,	161, 165, 169,	138	9	3	90	0	6
12	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street,	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,	553	16	11	387	16	0
–	Mrs. Jane Percival, 3, Upper Mount-street, Crescent,	188, 189—These two debentures are stated to have been lost,	92	6	2	73	17	4
15	The Society for the Widows' Fund of the Synod of Ulster, per William Bruce, Esq., Dame-street,	13, 14, 22, 23, 28, 30, 67, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 269, 270,	692	6	2	554	0	0
3	Reps. J. Bachelor, per Richard Reed,	110, 134, 135,	138	9	3	193	18	0
2	Mr. Beaver,	207, 208—No interest has been paid on these two debentures since January, 1819,	92	6	2	184	12	4
			12,461	11	4	9,163	0	4

APPENDIX B.

Dublin and Dunleer Turnpike Road.

No. 2.—ACCOUNT of TOLLS received at the several TURNPIKE GATES from DUBLIN to DUNLEER, for Ten years, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Drumcondra Gate, . . .	4,325	0	0
Swords do., ...	3,734	0	0
Lissenhall do., ...	2,113	0	0
Gormanstown do., ...	618	0	0
Julianstown do., ...	878	0	0
Drogheda do., ...	844	10	8
Killineer and Dunleer Gates, . .	3,188	3	4
Total received at Gates,	£15,700	14	0

In addition to the above, the sum of £2,806 3*s.* 1*d.* has been received by the Trustees, for tolls of public conveyances, for the above period, which were reserved to the Trustees on letting the Gates.

No. 3.—PARTICULARS of SUMS received by the TRUSTEES of the DUNLEER ROAD, in addition to tolls of gates and public conveyances, for Ten years, from 1st January, 1844, to 31st December, 1853.

	£	s.	d.
May 10, 1844—By Cash from Treasurer of Grand Jury of County of Dublin; amount of Presentment for rebuilding Breach in Lessenhall Bridge, .	19	12	6
Sept. 19, 1845—Amount of fine levied by Magistrates of Dunleer Petit Sessions, from a person who forced through the Dunleer Gate without paying Toll, ...	1	0	0
April 1, 1850—Amount of fines received from Police, . .	0	10	0
April 22, 1850—Ditto from Directors of Belfast Junction Railway; amount agreed to be received in lieu of works necessary to be done to the Road, consequent on carrying the Railway Bridge over it.	250	0	0
July 22, 1850—Amount of fines from Magistrates, Swords Petty Sessions, ...	0	10	0
April 8, 1850—Restitution Money, ...	1	0	0
July 25, 1850—Amount of fines from Magistrates of Swords Petty Sessions, ...	0	2	6
July 27, 1850— Do., do., do.,	0	0	8¼
Nov. 14, 1850—Amount received from Mrs. Hutchinson for permission to enclose a stripe of waste land along side of road, ...	2	17	0
Dec. 29, 1851—Amount of fine, ...		–	
	£275	17	0¼

No. 4.—Account of Tolls received at the several Turnpike Gates from Dublin to Dunleer, and for Public Conveyances, for Ten Years, from 1st January, 1844, to 31st December, 1853.

No.	Name of Gate.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Drumcondra,	438 0 0	430 0 0	430 0 0	417 0 0	432 0 0	401 0 0	435 0 0	448 0 0	447 0 0	447 0 0
2	Swords, .	451 0 0	432 0 0	430 0 0	346 0 0	357 0 0	330 0 0	337 0 0	351 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
3	Lissenhall, .	380 0 0	341 0 0	270 0 0	157 0 0	152 0 0	135 0 0	168 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
4	Gormanstown,	56 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	61 0 0	68 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0	70 0 0	64 0 0	63 0 0
5	Julianstown,	99 0 0	89 0 0	90 0 0	99 0 0	112 0 0	93 0 0	70 0 0	78 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0
6*	Drogheda, .	92 0 0	134 0 0	119 0 0	75 0 0	104 6 4	80 0 0	77 4 4	83 0 0	80 0 0	76 0 0
7	Killineer and Dunleer, .	337 0 0	460 0 0	491 0 0	351 13 4	359 0 0	267 10 0	292 0 0	223 0 0	270 0 0	200 0 0
	Total, .	1,853 0 0	1,936 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,506 13 4	1,584 6 4	1,364 10 0	1,437 4 4	1,423 0 0	1,392 0 0	1,380 0 0
8†	Tolls received for Public Conveyances,	788 9 10	469 4 9	428 12 0	422 10 0	387 10 0	125 2 0	25 6 0	46 13 0	46 16 0	45 12 0

* In the return sent to the Commissioners on 12th July, the toll of this gate for the year 1853, being £76. was, by accident, omitted.

† In the same return, the tolls of Public Conveyances was stated to be £2,866 3s. 1d.— should have been only £2,785 15s. 7d., there being an error of £20 7s. 6d. in the amount received for the year 1848.

No. 5.—Expenses of Dunleer Turnpike Road, for Ten Years, from 1st January, 1844, to 31st December, 1853.

	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenses of Road, .	1,594 4 5	1,459 18 0	1,635 18 8	2,123 14 5½	1,849 7 9	1,621 5 0	1,187 6 3½	1,665 14 3	1,250 13 10	1,364 11 8½
Interest to Debenture Holders, . . .	604 12 6	715 7 7½	553 17 1½	13 16 11	–	107 19 9½	38 15 3½	70 12 2	146 15 3	–
Repayment to Board of Works, on account of Loan, . . .	378 2 10	400 0 0	133 19 9	–	–	–	176 9 3	86 16 8	–	–
Total, . . .	2,576 19 9	2,575 5 7½	2,323 15 6½	2,137 11 4½	1,849 7 9	1,729 4 9½	1,402 10 10	1,823 3 1	1,397 9 1	1,364 11 8½

No. 6.—Expenses of Dunleer Turnpike Road, for Ten Years, from 1st January, 1844, to 31st December, 1853.

	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paid Contractors for Repairs of Road, . .	1,421 6 0	1,316 7 4	1,488 19 8	1,927 14 0	1,725 16 8	–	–	–	–	–
Materials for Repairs of Road under Trustees' management, .	–	–	–	–	–	752 12 9	592 16 9	775 16 4	611 6 8	697 4 1
Labour on Repairing ditto, .	–	–	–	–	–	657 15 3	464 19 11	664 14 1	501 2 4	531 17 2
Tradesmen's Bills, Repairing do. .	–	–	–	–	–	38 7 9	10 16 6	80 5 10	25 12 1	23 14 4
Permanent Improvements, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	176 9 3	86 16 8	–	–
Interest to Debenture Holders,	604 12 6	715 7 7½	553 17 1½	13 16 11	–	107 19 9½	38 15 3½	70 12 2	146 15 3	–
Repayments to Board of Works, on account of Loan, . .	378 2 10	400 0 0	133 19 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salaries, . .	95 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	143 6 8	90 0 0	90 0 0	75 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
Law Costs, . .	45 5 9	–	–	–	–	68 15 6	–	16 0 7	–	–
Rent and Repairs of Toll-houses, & Incidental Expenses, . .	32 12 8	48 10 8	51 19 0	52 13 3½	33 11 1	13 13 9	43 13 1½	38 17 5	22 12 9	33 19 1½
Total, . .	2,576 19 9	2,575 5 7½	2,323 15 6½	2,137 11 4½	1,849 7 9	1,729 4 9½	1,402 10 10	1,823 3 4	1,397 9 1	1,376 14 8½

No. 7.—REPORT as to the state of the TURNPIKE ROAD from DUBLIN to SWORDS.

Turnpike Road from Dublin to Swords.

At the request of Mr. M'Owen, and other gentlemen associated with him, I have inspected this road, and regret to report that it is in a very unsatisfactory state for the whole length. It is understood to be let to three contractors: the first, from Dublin to about the third milestone; the second, from thence to the turnpike at Swords; and the third, through the town of Swords.

The first portion is by far the worst; the surface is worn so thin, and so abounds with holes and inequalities, that the traffic upon it is greatly impeded. Generally the centre of the road is lower than the sides, so that the water cannot escape from the surface as it ought to do, and much injury to the road is the consequence. The quantity of stones put on the road is quite inadequate for its proper maintenance, and the management is most defective.

The second portion of the road is, however, in a better state than that nearest to Dublin, and is better managed; but the quantity of stones is insufficient for keeping it in a proper state. The surface, generally, is worn very thin, and in many parts in holes.

This road is greatly deteriorated since it was surrendered by the Board of Public Works; and it will require a large sum to reinstate it, and put it in that condition which the public have a reasonable right to expect it to be kept.

JACOB OWEN,
2, Mountjoy-square, West,

April 20th, 1846.

No. 8.—To the TRUSTEES for making, maintaining, &c., the ROAD from the CITY of DUBLIN to the BRIDGE of DUNLEER.

Dublin and Dunleer Turnpike Road.

MEMORIAL of the LANDHOLDERS and other PERSONS interested in the state of that part of Dublin and Dunleer Turnpike Road between Dublin and Swords, assembled at Swords on the 20th day of February, 1846.

We, your Memorialists, being deeply interested in the repair of the road from Dublin to Swords, and having suffered severely from the state of said road during the last two seasons, beg respectfully to offer the following suggestions, as calculated, in our opinion, to be the means of both increasing the funds of your Board, and insuring any outlay for its repair being expended in the most beneficial manner; and we now do so with the greater confidence from your readiness to receive any propositions having been conveyed to us through the deputation who attended the last meeting of your Board.

Your memorialists consider that the perfect maintenance of the road, in every respect, has a prior claim on the funds which at any time may be at the disposal of your Board, to the payment of any interest whatsoever, and in support of that position beg to refer you to the 53rd section of the Act. We also feel that it is the interest of the debenture holders themselves to view it thus, even should a discretionary power be vested in your Board as to the application of the funds, which in this instance we do not believe to be the case, more especially from the fact that considerable traffic is leaving the road from its constant bad state of repair, and when borne in mind that several hundreds of annual income will at once be lost on the opening of northern railroads in connexion with Drogheda, it would appear expedient that encouragement should be held out to induce an increase of traffic, such as might

APPENDIX B.

Dublin and Dunleer Turnpike Road.

arise from a good road and low tolls, particularly at that end of the road adjoining the city of Dublin, in the suburbs of which a reduction of the tolls has been known to increase the receipts.

Your Memorialists, in the next place, conceive the rate of interest now paid (5 per cent.) to be higher than the funds at your disposal justify you in paying, should the power of reducing it be vested in your Board; and further, that since the period at which said principal sums were borrowed, the general interest of money advanced has been considerably reduced, and that no hardship will be inflicted on the debenture holders by a reduction, as instances are of frequent occurrences where persons who advance money on the security of canal shares (which are of a similar nature), have been obliged to submit to a reduction of interest, when circumstances over which the Directors or Trustees had no controul had reduced the income of the Company; and should you not be empowered to reduce said interest without the sanction of the parties to whom it is payable, your Memorialists pray your Board to apprize those parties of the state of the funds of your Trust and its approaching insolvency, with a view to their being induced to receive a lower rate of interest, at least during the period of its present embarrassment.

Your Memorialists are confident that the necessity for the appointment of an engineer, under whose superintendence the repairs of the road would be carried on, whether by contractors or otherwise, must be manifest to your Board, and only requires the matter to be brought under your especial notice to be at once conceded and acted upon. The want of such supervision has been experienced in this county for many years on the less frequented roads; and the general improvement of such roads within the last year, since the appointment of county surveyors, is admitted by every person who has had an opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject; and if necessary to have such an officer to take charge of roads, comparatively private, how much more so where the traffic is considerable, the road of such magnitude as to require engineering skill to effect its repair, and the expenditure to be looked after as ten to one when contrasted with the ordinary cross roads.

Your Memorialists further deem themselves entitled to pray the special consideration of your Board to the election of the next trustee. They would respectively suggest the propriety and reasonableness of having a gentleman elected who is in the habit of travelling over said portion of the road, not only with the view of having their interests fairly and fully represented at your Board, but also, being assured that the presence of a trustee so frequently on the road would act as a most salutary check over contractors and all officers appointed by your Board, and consequently subject to its controul; and from the original Trustees being also selected by the legislature from amongst the gentlemen who resided immediately adjoining said road, and were then necessarily in the habit of travelling over it, it is confidently urged that it is only gentlemen who are similarly circumstanced, and who may naturally be supposed to have the greatest interest in its maintenance, that should be elected to fill up vacancies when they occur.

Your Memorialists would also solicit a reference by your Board to the annual receipts and expenditure on said portion of the road, from the passing of your Act, for the purpose of satisfactorily proving how much more has been received from than expended upon said portion of the road from Dublin to Swords, the document already furnished by your officer affording no data whatsoever, as it is *bona fide* an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditure of the current year, and not a

positive account for any period. Were it even an account for the past year, it would not answer the object in view, from the great changes that have recently taken place in the receipts.

Your Memorialists would, in the last place, desire your attention to the actual state of the road, showing, as it does, the constant tendency to become hollow in the centre, and having springs rising in some parts out of its centre, from the want of proper gullets to carry off the water. It was, at first, contemplated to obtain a certificate of its very imperfect formation from an engineer, whose opinion would have the effect of removing any doubts (if such existed) on the subject, from the mind of any member of your Board; but its state of repair has now become a matter of such notoriety, that it was abandoned as unnecessary.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting convened for the purpose,

G. C. BAKER, *Chairman.*
THOMAS BRANNICK, *Secretary.*

No. 9.—DUBLIN and DUNLEER TURNPIKE ROAD.

At a Public Meeting of Landholders, held at Swords, on Wednesday, December 30, 1846,

JAMES M. CHRISTIE, Esq., in the Chair,

the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Proposed by the Rev. G. C. BAKER; seconded by M. CUFF, Esq.

Resolved—That the Trustees of the Dublin and Dunleer Turnpike Road having neglected or declined to attend to the repeated applications made to them by memorials, and by deputations appointed by several meetings held by us within the present year, at Swords, for the purpose of endeavouring to induce those gentlemen to adopt proper measures for the repair of that portion of the road situate between Dublin and Swords, and for which purpose sufficient funds, if properly applied, are under their controul, it now becomes the duty of the landowners to make another effort for their own protection.

Proposed by HUGH MORAN, Esq.; seconded by NICH M. OWEN, Esq.

Resolved—That this meeting do now appoint a committee to take immediate measures to compel the Trustees to execute their trusts as to said road, and to place it in a proper state of repair, as required by the 10th of George IV., entitled "The Dublin and Dunleer Road Act," and to take such steps, with regard to this matter, as were fully advised in the opinion of J. Napier, Esq., Q.C., in the month of April last, and that a copy of those resolutions be forwarded to the following gentlemen, Trustees of said road :—

James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Abbotstown.
Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor, Ardgillan Castle.
George Pepper, Esq., Mosney.
George Woods, Esq., Milverton.
George M'Cartney, Esq., Lowther Lodge.
A. B. Coddington, Esq., Oldbridge.
George A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Hampton Hall.
Hon. Edward Preston, Gormanstown Castle.
Charles Cobbe, Esq., junior, Newbridge.

And also, that the same be published in the *Dublin Evening Post, Saunders'*, and *Freeman's Journal.*

Appendix B.

Dublin and Dunleer Turnpike Road.

Proposed by James Brangan, Esq.; seconded by James M'Owen, Esq.

Resolved—That it is with feelings of regret that the landholders have been obliged to take those proceedings, having found every kind of remonstrance with the Trustees completely unavailing; and though most willing to admit the character and station of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees to be individually most respectable, yet in justice to our own interests and those depending on us for employment, we can no longer submit, without some further effort at redress, to a system of management so ruinous in its consequences to every branch of industry in our district.

James M. Christie, *Chairman.*
P. H. Bowden, *Secretary, pro. tem.*

December 30th, 1846.

Dunleer Turnpike Trusts Road.

No. 10.—Dunleer Turnpike Trust Road.

Memorandum.

I have inspected this line of road, commencing at the North Circular Road, Dorset-street, in the city of Dublin, passing through the town of Swords, running thence to Drogheda, and finally terminating at the village of Dunleer, in the county of Louth.

The Dunleer Turnpike Trust Road, prior to the construction of railways in this country, was a road of great traffic (being the direct line between Belfast and Dublin); subsequently, however, the general traffic has fallen off to a great extent; yet there is a considerable amount of local traffic, chiefly agricultural, more particularly in the vicinity of Dublin and Drogheda.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, I am of opinion that the cost of maintaining this road, in an efficient manner, will amount to the following:—

ESTIMATE.

M.	F.	P.		£	s.	d.
7	2	0	—Dublin to Swords, 2,320 perches, at 3*s.* 3*d.*, or £52 per mile, ...	377	0	0
21	6	20	—Swords to Drogheda, 6,960 perches, at 1*s.*, or £16 per mile, ...	349	0	0
8	5	20	—Drogheda to Dunleer, 2,780 perches, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, or £24 per mile, ...	208	10	0
37	6	0	Total, ...	£934	10	0

Edward Russell.

August 8th, 1854.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1.—Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda Turnpike Trusts.—A Statement of Income and Expenditure, from 4th June, 1853, to 7th June, 1854.

Income.	£	s.	d.
Balance in favour of the Trustees, carried from account forward, 4th June, 1853,	180	13	6½
Toll paid into Ball's Bank, from June, 1853, to June, 1854,	850	0	0
Cash lodged by Captain Lindsay—his portion of repairing the Dean's road—to April, 1854,	12	0	0
	£1,042	13	6½

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repairs of Road, South,	133	6	11	212	0	7
Ditto, North,	78	13	8			
Stone for South,	193	18	7	342	5	1
Ditto, North,	148	6	6			
Rents,	–			80	16	3
Quarries,	–			18	12	0
Tradesmen's Bills,	–			3	10	0
Salaries,	–			120	15	0
Auditor,	–			2	0	0
Interest,	–			16	17	1
Incidental,	–			31	8	6
Dean's road,	–			30	0	0
Improvements,	–			10	8	6
Total Expenditure,	–			868	13	0
Balance in favour of Trustees remaining in Secretary's hands,	30	0	0	–		
Cash in Ball's Bank,	144	0	6½	–		
				174	0	6½
				£1,042	13	6½

This Account laid before the Board on Tuesday, 20th June, 1854, at the Imperial Hotel.

Dated this 20th June, 1854.

John Convall, *Chairman.*
Henry Garnett, *Secretary.*
Arthur W. Phillips, *Auditor.*

I certify that I have examined the Accounts of the Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda Turnpike Roads, from the 4th June, 1853, to the 7th June, 1854, and found them correct.

Dated this 27th June, 1854.

Arthur W. Phillips, 4, North Richmond-street.

APPENDIX C.

Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda Turnpike Road.

No. 2.—EXPENDED in REPAIRING the SOUTHERN and NORTHERN DIVISIONS of the DUBLIN, SLANE, and DROGHEDA TURNPIKE ROAD, from 5th June, 1853, to 5th June, 1854.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stone Contracts, ...	198	18	7	309	9	9
Manual Labour, ...	115	11	2			

Average cost per mile for Southern Division, £34 7*s.* 9*d.*

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Stone Contracts, ...	111	5	8	176	13	8
Manual Labour, ...	65	8	0			

Average cost per mile for Drogheda Road, £14 14*s.* 5½*d.*

SLANE LINE.

Stone Contracts, ...	4	15	10	8	15	10
Manual Labour, ...	4	0	0			

Average cost per mile for Slane Road, £1 2*s.*

Total, .	£494	19	3

ROBERT M'AULEY, *Superintendent.*

Ashbourne, 5th June, 1854.

No. 3.

Vestry Room, Parish of Finglas, Easter Monday, 17th April, 1854.

At a Vestry held this day, the following resolution was unanimously passed, viz. :—

"That the turnpike toll system of maintaining the Dublin, Ashbourne, Slane, and Drogheda Road, which passes through the village of Finglas, is unjust in principle, and its effects on the landed property and interests of the district are most depressing.

"The tolls' payers are doubly taxed, inasmuch as they also pay under the Grand Jury laws for maintenance of other roads.

"The payments of toll prevents the proprietors of public carriages offering the same conveyance and advantage to Finglas that other villages near the metropolis possess, and also prevents men of capital embarking in building speculation; and the grievance is considerably increased by the withdrawal of tolls from the south side of the city, thereby giving the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in the city and county at the south side of the River Liffey an undue advantage over their neighbours in the city and county on the north side of the Liffey."

(Signed)

JOHN O'REGAN, *Vicar.*
THOMAS W. REENES.
JAMES DUNCAN, M.D.
NUGENT B. DUNCAN, M.B.
W. H. HARDINGE.

No. 4.—COPY of RESOLUTION passed at SPECIAL BOARD of the DUBLIN, SLANE, and DROGHEDA TURNPIKE ROAD, held on the 19th April, 1854.

Moved by Mr. HARDINGE; and seconded by J. W. BAYLY.

That a committee of three trustees, namely, R. W. Law, Esq., J.P., Peter Alley, Esq., and W. Hardinge, Esq., do wait upon the County Dublin Turnpike Abolition Committee, at their rooms, 7, Upper Sack-

ville-street, and assure them of the hearty co-operation of these trustees in all legitimate measures they may adopt for extinguishing so partial, unjust, and oppressive a system, which is alone in existence in the northern portion of the county Dublin; and further, that they lay before the Committee the following as their objections to the system.

First objection.—That the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements on either side of said Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda turnpike road, have not alone to maintain that particular road by the daily toll tax levied upon them for its repair, but they are also obliged to aid in maintaining other public highways, in their respective baronies, under Grand Jury management.

Second objection.—That the present two-fold system of road legislation not merely doubles the staff, and other permanent expenditure, to the turnpike toll-payers, but, at the north side of the city of Dublin, where there are eight distinct turnpike trusts divisions, and only two Grand Jury divisions, it quadruples the amount of staff expenditure that would be necessary were all the turnpike trusts abolished, and the roads turned over to the management of the Grand Jury.

Third objection.—That, in round numbers, £160 is the cost of the staff and other permanent annual charges on the Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda Turnpike Road, exclusive of the cost of collection, amounting to about £190, leaving £690 for the cost of labour and materials, to maintain $30\frac{3}{4}$ miles of road in proper condition—an amount inadequate for the purpose.

Fourth objection.—That the toll gate at Glasnevin Cemetery, adjacent to the city of Dublin, produces three-fourth parts of the annual revenue of the seven toll gates along the entire road line; and, as only seven and a half miles of the road to be maintained by the Trustees is situated in the county Dublin, it is palpable that the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in said county, aided by the citizens residing at the north side of the city of Dublin, are contributing largely to the maintenance of the twenty-four miles residue of said road, which is situated in the county Meath. Thus these county and city toll contributors are not only doubly taxed, as explained in objection No. 1, and additionally imposed upon, as explained in objection No. 2, but they are forced to contribute a deficiency fund in aid of the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in another county.

Fifth objection.—That in the carrying out of the Grand Jury system of road maintenance, presentment meetings, held twice annually, are found sufficient; and these meetings are so held in each district of survey convenient in respect of place and distance to the magistrates and cess payers selected to attend them; whereas the meetings of management of the Trustees of said turnpike road are numerous, and the meetings, excepting as to annual and special meetings, which are held in Dublin, are held alternately at the Imperial Hotel, in the city of Dublin, and at Kilmoon, in the county Meath, thus exposing some of the Trustees, anxious to discharge their duties, to unnecessary personal inconvenience and expense, as well as great loss of time in travelling to and fro, a distance of twenty-seven Irish miles between the said points of meeting.

Sixth objection.—The owners and occupiers of land and tenements along said turnpike road object that they have to contribute two-third parts of the cost of maintenance of about one mile of road, passing from the bridge over the Royal Canal, at the end of Dorset-street, to the Cross Guns, and commonly called the Dean's Road, although that road is free of toll by Act of Parliament, and although it is situated outside the barony and without the district line from Dublin, through which said turnpike road runs.

Appendix C.

Dublin, Slane, and Drogheda Turnpike Road.

Seventh objection.—The turnpike toll system on the north side of the city operates to discourage building speculations, and to prevent the running of public carriages establishing conveyance traffic between the metropolis and the several villages along or neighbouring the said turnpike road. Its effects are visible in the unimproved condition of all descriptions of property along the line; it paralyzes trade and industry, and thus not alone affects the most valuable interests of the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within its influence, but is a positive injustice to a large operating and labouring class of the citizens of Dublin.

By the 69th section of the Act of Parliament, 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 68, forming the trust for said turnpike road, said road may be included in any general revision by parliament of the turnpike roads within the county Dublin.

Henry Garnett, *Secretary.*

No. 5.—Drogheda Corporation, Adjourned Quarterly Assembly, 17th July, 1854.

Moved by Alderman Boylan; seconded by T. C. Hand.

Resolved—That in the opinion of this corporation, the continuance of the Dublin and Dunleer and Dublin and Ashbourne Turnpike Trusts, since the establishment of railway communication to the north, south, and west of Drogheda, is unnecessary and oppressive, and highly injurious to the town and trade of Drogheda; and that the transfer of the charge of those roads to the respective counties through which they run, where they would be subject to the check and supervision of the ratepayers, would be much preferable to the present system, involving, as it does, the expense of official salaries with other charges, and a much smaller amount of responsibility.

A true Copy—which I certify.

Thomas Kitt, *Town Clerk.*
Patrick Casey, *Mayor.*

Appendix D.

APPENDIX D.

Ratoath Turnpike Road.

No. 1.—Income and Expenditure of the Ratoath Turnpike Road, from the 3rd September, 1843, to the 2nd September, 1853.

From 3rd September, 1843, to 3rd September, 1844.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	0	2	9½	Amount expended,	264	17	3
Amount of Tolls received,	264	0	0				
Balance due to Treasurer,	0	14	5½				
Total,	264	17	3	Total,	264	17	3

From 3rd September, 1844, to 2nd September, 1845.

Amount of Tolls received,	264	8	0	Amount due to Treasurer,	0	14	5½
				Amount expended,	263	12	1½
				Balance in Treasurer's hands,	0	1	6
Total,	264	8	0	Total	264	8	0

No. 1.—Income and Expenditure of the Ratoath Turnpike Road—*continued.*

From 3rd September, 1845, to 2nd September, 1846.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	0	1	6	Amount expended,	276	18	2½
Amount of Tolls received,	276	14	0				
Balance due to Treasurer,	0	2	8½				
Total,	276	18	8½	Total,	276	18	2½

From 3rd September, 1846, to 2nd September, 1847.

Amount of Tolls received,	264	0	0	Amount due to Treasurer,	0	2	8½
Balance due to Treasurer,	12	16	5	Amount expended,	276	13	8½
Total,	276	16	5	Total,	276	16	5

From 3rd September, 1847, to 2nd September, 1848.

Amount of Tolls received,	285	0	0	Amount due to Treasurer,	12	16	5
				Amount expended,	267	3	7
				Balance in Treasurer's hands,	5	0	0
Total,	285	0	0	Total,	285	0	0

From 3rd September, 1848, to 2nd September, 1849.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,	5	0	0	Amount expended,	267	8	3½
Amount of Tolls received,	268	9	9½	Balance in Treasurer's hands,	6	1	6
Total,	273	9	9½	Total,	273	9	9½

From 3rd September, 1849, to 2nd September, 1850.

To Balance in Treasurer's hands,	6	1	6	Amount expended,	220	14	11
Amount of Tolls received,	259	0	0	Balance in Treasurer's hands,	44	10	10
Ditto, from Fines,	0	4	3				
Total,	265	5	9	Total,	265	5	9

From 3rd September, 1850, to 2nd September, 1851.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,	44	10	10	Amount expended,	293	18	9
Amount of Tolls received,	331	0	0	Balance in Treasurer's hands,	81	12	1
Total,	375	10	10	Total,	375	10	10

From 3rd September, 1851, to 2nd September, 1852.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,	81	12	1	Amount expended,	305	1	7
Amount of Tolls received,	326	0	0	Balance in Treasurer's hands,	112	10	6
Total,	407	12	1	Total,	407	12	1

From 3rd September, 1852, to 2nd September, 1853.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,	112	10	6	Amount expended,	248	5	11
Amount of Tolls received,	307	0	0	Balance in Treasurer's hands,	161	4	7
Total,	490	10	6	Total,	490	10	6

ARTHUR W. PHILLIPS.

July 12, 1854.

APPENDIX D.

Ratoath Turnpike Road.

No. 2.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the RATOATH TURNPIKE ROAD, from 3rd day of SEPTEMBER, 1848, to 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1853.

From 3rd September, 1848, to 2nd September, 1849.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand,	5	0	0	Labour,	64	7	2½
Amount of Tolls,	268	9	9½	Materials,	166	0	2
				Supervisor,	25	0	0
				Interest,	5	0	0
				Sundries,	7	0	11
				Balance,	6	1	6
Total,	273	9	9½	Total,	273	9	9½

Bond debt, £100—Interest at 5 per cent.

From 3rd September, 1849, to 2nd September, 1850.

Balance in hand,	6	1	6	Labour,	53	2	2½
Amount of Tolls,	259	0	0	Materials,	128	17	2
Ditto Fines,	0	4	3	Tradesmen's Bills,	4	11	6
				Supervisor,	25	0	0
				Interest on Debt,	5	0	0
				Sundries,	4	4	0½
				Balance,	44	10	10
Total,	265	5	9	Total,	265	5	9

Bond debt, £100—Interest at 5 per cent.

From 3rd September, 1850, to 2nd September, 1851.

Balance in hand,	404	10	10	Labour,	55	3	2
Amount of Tolls,	331	0	0	Materials,	173	3	8
				Tradesmen's Bills,	217	5	0
				Supervisor,	25	0	0
				Law Charges,	3	12	0
				Interest,	2	10	0
				Bond of £50 compromised for	25	0	0
				Sundries,	6	12	6
				Balance,	81	12	1
Total,	375	10	10	Total,	375	10	10

Bond debt, £50—Interest at 5 per cent.

From 3rd September, 1851, to 2nd September, 1852.

Balance in hand,	81	12	1	Labour,	780	10	11
Amount of Tolls,	326	0	0	Materials,	132	11	4
				Painting Toll-house,	3	9	6
				Bond paid,	50	0	0
				Supervisor,	25	0	0
				Sundries,	15	9	10
				Balance,	102	10	6
Total,	407	12	1	Total,	407	12	1

From 3rd September, 1852, to 2nd September, 1853.

Balance in hand,	102	10	6	Labour,	78	10	0
Amount of Tolls,	307	0	0	Materials,	128	17	3
				Tradesmen's Bills,	2	11	4
				Supervisor,	25	0	0
				Law charges,	1	5	0
				Sundries,	12	1	8
				Balance in hand,	161	4	7
Total,	490	10	6	Total,	490	10	6

ARTHUR W. PHILLIPS.

12*th July*, 1854.

APPENDIX E.

No 1.—The Navan Road.

10, Lower Sherrard-street, Dublin,
July 12, 1854.

Gentlemen,—In obedience to instructions from the Commissioners of Public Works, contained in their letter of the 8th instant, I beg to submit for your information the following documents, viz. :—

No. 1. Tabular statements of the traffic and tolls received at the various toll-houses on the Navan road, and the cost of collection from 1842 to 1854.

No. 2. An abstract of the foregoing statements, showing the gross amount of tolls received on the whole road in each year, the cost of collection, the amounts expended in repairs, and the clear surplus in each year.

This road was managed by trustees under an Act for the purpose, and these trustees borrowed large sums of money from the late Loan Commissioners on the security of the tolls.

The powers, rights, and authorities of these Loan Commissioners were transferred to the Commissioners of Public Works, who, finding a larger arrear due for principal and interest on foot of the mortgage secured for the purpose, had a receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery; subsequently the receiver was discharged, and the Board then, under the powers given them by the Act, appointed their own collector. 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33.

The tolls were let by contract until 1842, when the then contractor, a Mr. Smullen, in consequence of a new Act of Parliament coming into operation, which allowed manure carts to pass toll-free, requiring a reduction of the rent from £1,800 to £1,600, the Board took the collection of the tolls into their own hands, and entrusted the management of it to me, at a salary (including all expenses) of £100 per annum, which duty I have continued to perform to the present time.

It will be perceived from the abstract submitted that a very large profit has ensued from the alteration in the mode of collection, amounting in the first year to £840 1*s.* 1*d.*, including all expenses, over and above the full rent paid previous to the exemption of manure carts. It will be perceived that the tolls have steadily decreased since 1844, and, together with them, the cost of maintenance, from the operation of the railways which have opened since that time—one of them communicating immediately with the terminus of the road. The tolls received from public conveyances have been reduced from an average of £600 to less than £100 per annum.

When this road was originally transferred to the Board by the trustees, it was encumbered by a debt to Government, which, in the eleven years ending December 31, 1841, they had only been enabled to reduce by the sum of £3,212 8*s.*, leaving still due £11,204 12*s.* 3*d.*, while, in the eleven years that have since intervened, they have been enabled to transfer to the Exchequer the sum of £6,450, although with constantly decreasing tolls, and after keeping the road in perfect order, building three new toll-houses, and repairing and maintaining others, and paying the ground rents chargeable on the road.

The traffic on the road now consists almost entirely of farm produce brought to market in Dublin, and shop-goods conveyed from Dublin to the country, and the passenger traffic of parties living immediately on the line—all through traffic to distant parts of the country having nearly ceased.

APPENDIX E.

Navan Turnpike Road.

The length of the road is twenty-two Irish, or twenty-eight statute miles, on which are six gates, two tolls being chargeable for the whole journey.

With respect to the question of retaining or abolishing the tolls on this road, it may, perhaps, be rather outside of the direct answer to the request of your letter, yet I think it proper that the following considerations should be submitted to the Commissioners.

The circumstances of this road are very special.

In the first place, there still remains a large debt due to the Government, as shown above.

Secondly—there are rents payable for the ground through which the line passes, to which it would appear that the tolls are liable, and for which either compensation should be made, or some means provided of meeting them.

Thirdly—from the systematic and skilful manner in which the repairs are managed, the economy in them fully counterbalances the excess of the cost of collecting the revenue over the cost of collecting a county rate. And if the cost of rents and repayments to the Exchequer were added to the amount, to be collected in the shape of cess from the rate-payers, it is very probable that they would be in a worse position than they are at present.

From my long experience of this road—having now been employed on it, as paymaster and superintendent of toll collectors, for twenty years—I am able to say that the receipts from tolls are probably now at their lowest; that the extraneous causes which have operated hitherto in reducing them have nearly approached their maximum of effect, and that the tolls will not be reduced more than about £100 per annum further, while a steady increase may be anticipated in the farm produce sent along the line, and which will continue to afford funds to keep the road in repair, and gradually liquidate the liabilities upon it.

Should any further information be required by the Commissioners, I shall, of course, be happy to attend them, and afford it as far as lies in my power.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. HILL, *Lieut.*

To the Commissioners of Inquiry
into Turnpike Trusts.

No. 2.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
July 4, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I am instructed by the Commissioners of Public Works to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement showing the receipts and expenditure on the Navan Turnpike Road, and the amounts paid into the Exchequer out of the proceeds of the revenues for five years, ending 31st December, 1853.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

To the Commissioners of Inquiry
into Turnpike Trusts.

NAVAN TURNPIKE ROAD TRUST.—STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the NAVAN TURNPIKE ROAD, and the Amounts paid into the Exchequer out of the proceeds of the Revenues, for the Five Years ended 31st December, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Produce of Tolls, deducting Collector's wages,* .	2,109 8 11	1,820 7 7	1,549 6 4	1,461 5 11	1,381 2 9
Fines . .	0 5 3	0 1 0	–	–	–
Total, . .	2,109 14 2	1,820 8 7	1,549 6 4	1,461 5 11	1,381 2 9

EXPENDITURE.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maintenance, .	1,281 14 5	962 19 11	732 1 9	801 7 3	723 12 5
Rents payable as per Schedule herewith, .	122 9 8	107 19 6	110 6 5	98 14 9	96 5 7
Salaries and Incidents, .	205 8 8	195 0 0	195 0 0	197 13 2	194 1 1
Total, . .	1,609 12 9	1,265 19 5	1,037 8 2	1,097 15 2	1,013 19 1

AMOUNTS PAID INTO THE EXCHEQUER OUT OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE REVENUES.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Transferred to the Paymaster of Civil Services, . .	700 0 0	500 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	350 0 0

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
July 14th, 1854.

NAVAN TURNPIKE ROAD—SCHEDULE of RENTS payable.

To whom payable.	Yearly Amount. £ s. d.	To whom payable.	Yearly Amount. £ s. d.
Samuel Garnett, . .	0 10 0	Mathew Read, . . .	3 0 7
William Murphy, . .	6 10 10	P. P. Metge, . . .	16 3 10
Josh. Plunkett, . .	0 13 5	Rev. R. Thompson, .	1 10 10
Reps. of R. Rothwell, .	8 9 4	Margaret Mulvany, .	4 8 7
Edward Wilkinson, . .	5 17 4	Sir John Dillon, . .	1 11 7
Earl of Fingal, . . .	6 13 5	Mathew Manly, . .	1 13 0
Felix Cahill, . . .	0 18 5	Hans H. Woods, . .	6 12 5
Matthew Hillard, . .	2 12 6	William Palmer, . .	1 14 8
P. Multeag, . . .	0 13 9	J. W. Johnson, . .	7 10 0
W. B. Webb, . . .	0 7 6	Frederick Supple, .	11 0 6
Elizabeth Merriman, . .	0 3 6		

* The vouchers having been forwarded to the Audit Office, the gross amount of Tolls received cannot be stated.

APPENDIX E. NAVAN TURNPIKE ROAD—STATEMENT of LOANS ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1853.

Navan Turnpike Road.

Loan No.		Principal. £ s. d.	Interest. £ s. d.	Rate of Interest.
4	Balance due 31st December, 1853, . . .	4,933 6 1	1,480 14 2	6 per cent.
24	Ditto, . .	1,286 14 10	321 18 6	5 per cent.
53	Ditto, . .	923 1 7	688 17 1	5 per cent.
	Total, . .	7,143 2 6	2,491 9 9	
		2,491 9 9		
		£9,634 12 3		

	Loan No. 4, 11th December, 1817. £ s. d.	Loan No. 24, 24th August, 1819. £ s. d.	Loan No. 53, 14th October, 1823. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Issued in British currency,	5,538 9 2	3,046 3 1	923 1 7	9,507 13 10
Principal Repaid, . .	605 3 1	1,759 8 3	–	2,364 11 4
Principal outstanding as above, ...	4,933 6 1	1,286 14 10	923 1 7	7,143 2 6
Rate of Interest, . .	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	–
Interest accrued to 31st December, 1853, .	10,698 11 11	2,430 9 4	1,394 16 7	14,523 17 10
Interest Paid, . .	9,217 17 9	2,108 10 10	705 19 6	12,032 8 1
Interest outstanding as above, . . .	1,480 14 2	321 18 6	688 17 1	2,491 9 9

ABSTRACT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Principal issued, . .	9,507 13 10	
Total Interest accrued to 31st December, 1853, . . .	14,523 17 10	
		24,031 11 8
Total Principal Repaid, . .	2,364 11 4	
Total Interest Paid, . .	12,032 8 1	
		14,396 19 5
Balance as above, . . .		9,634 12 3

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
July 14, 1854.

No. 3.—Abstract of Tolls received on the Navan Road, and of Expenditure in Repairs and Collection of Tolls, &c., &c., for the several Years from March 22nd, 1842, to March 22nd, 1854.

Year.	Gross Amount of Tolls in each Year.	Expenses of Collection, including Salary of Superintendent.	Expense of Repairs (not including Toll-houses).	Balance of Receipts over Expenditure, to meet Rents and Repayments to Exchequer, Repairs of Toll-houses, &c.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1843, .	3,042 1 11	402 0 10	1,377 14 1	1,262 7 0	Net profits from collecting the Tolls over rent formerly paid by Lessee, £840 1*s.* 1*d.*
1844, .	3,201 19 1	404 14 8	1,858 11 11	938 12 6	Great meeting at Tara, increased the Tolls £90 in one day. New Toll-houses built at Dunshaughlin and Clonee.
1845, .	2,953 9 3	401 5 10	1,567 14 6	984 8 11	Drogheda Railway opened. New Toll-house built at Blackbull.
1846, .	2,793 2 2	398 19 5	1,459 3 9	934 19 0	Carriages, &c., exempted that had travelled less than 100 yards on the road before passing a gate.
1847, .	2,733 16 9	396 3 1	1,617 18 5	719 15 3	Great year of distress, &c. Tolls reduced £90 in one quarter.
1848, .	2,512 4 9	396 17 0	1,345 11 4	769 16 5	Mullingar Railway opened.
1849, .	2,384 13 8	396 4 6	1,258 9 3	729 19 11	
1850, .	2,393 1 11	396 2 4	1,425 19 0	371 0 7	
1851, .	2,006 17 5	390 6 9	767 3 5	649 7 3	Navan and Drogheda Railway opened. Joint Toll-house at Phibsboro' abolished.
1852, .	1,787 3 10	370 7 8	818 15 1	598 1 1	
1853, .	1,710 14 10	368 10 5	824 12 2	517 12 3	Railway opened from Navan to Kells.
1854, .	1,632 1 1	368 10 9	800 19 8	462 10 8	
Total, .	29,151 6 8	4,690 3 3	15,322 12 7	9,138 10 10	

W. Hill, *Lieut.*

APPENDIX E. Navan Turnpike Road.

No. 4.—NAMES of the COLLECTORS at the several GATES on the NAVAN ROAD.

Name.	Gate.	Wages per Week. £ s. d.	Date of Appointment.
Robert Bremner, . .	Cabra, . . .	0 16 0	10 April, 1847.
Thomas M'Loughlin,* .	Blanchardstown, .	0 16 0	22 March, 1842.
John Boyne, . . .	Clonee, . . .	0 16 0	20 January, 1846.
Edward Logan,† . .	Black Bull, . .	1 1 0	22 March, 1842.
Thomas Fallon, . .	Dunshaughlin, .	0 16 0	April, 1842.
Timothy Brosnahan, .	Kilcairn, . .	0 16 0	22 March, 1842.

The above men are of most exemplary character, and have always performed their duty to the Board and to the public most satisfactorily, and it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to their conduct.

W. HILL, *Lieut.*,
10, Sherrard-street, Dublin,

12*th July*, 1854.

No. 5.

SCHEDULE of DEBENTURES, each for the principal sum of £100, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, granted by the Trustees nominated and appointed under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 7th year of the reign of King George II., intituled, "An act for making more effectual an Act passed in the 3rd year of His present Majesty King George II., intituled an Act for making a road leading from the city of Dublin to the town of Navan, in the county of Meath, and for repairing the road leading from the said town of Navan in the said county, as also for repairing the road leading from the said town of Navan to the town of Kells, in the said county," dated respectively the 11th day of August, 1735.

Numbers 27 to 32, both inclusive, granted to Charles Morgan, Esq., of the city of Dublin.
Numbers 37 to 105, both inclusive, granted to Richard Morgan, Esq., of the city of Dublin.
N.B.—No interest had been paid on either of these Debentures since 1765.

APPENDIX E. Dublin and Mullingar Road.

APPENDIX F.

No. 1.—The DUBLIN and MULLINGAR TRUST—List of OWNERS or HOLDERS of DEBENTURES in the DUBLIN and MULLINGAR TURNPIKE ROAD, with the numbers held by each, and their respective residences, or of their AGENTS, as far as same are known at present.

Names.	Debentures.	Residence.
Fenton Hart, Esq., .	41	Hardwistry, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.
George Macartney, Esq., M.P., ...	31	Carlton Club, London.
Elizabeth Warren, . .	20	The Agent, Hugh Irwin, Esq., Eccles-street, Dublin.

* This man was employed by Mr. Smullen, from May, 1835, to 21st March, 1842.
† This man was employed by Mr. Smullen, from 21st March, 1836, to 21st March, 1842.

No. 1.—List of Owners or Holders of Debentures—*continued.*

Names.	Debentures.	Residence.
Hercules Robinson, Esq.,	17	Messrs. La Touche, Bankers, Castle-st., Dublin.
R. H. Cruise, . . .	18	Dead—his representative not known.
Miss Jane Connelly, .	15	Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
H. H. Griffith, Esq., .	14	13, Clare-street, Dublin.
John Bacher, Esq., . .	11	37, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
H. W. Barton, Esq., .	10	Clonelly.
G. A. Benton, Esq., .	8	Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.
Daniel Conelly, Esq., .	7	36, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
Messrs. La Touche, .	7	Bank, Castle-street, Dublin.
Miss Morgan, . . .	7	34, Rutland-street, Dublin.
Incorporated Society, .	6*	William Pidgeon, Esq., 55, Aungier-street, Dublin.
Mrs. Moore, . . .	6	Monkstown, Dublin.
Miss Ford, . . .	5	Her Agent, George Fleetwood, 122, Stephen's-green, Dublin.
James Davis, Esq., . .	5	Accountant General's Office, Chancery, Dublin.
James Crosbie, Esq., .	5	Athy.
Robert Wybrands, Esq., .	4	47, Rutland-square, Dublin.
Edward Burroughs, Esq.,	4	38, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
George Chomley, Esq., .	4	Belvidere-place, Dublin.
Robert Daniel, Esq., .	4	New Forest, Tyrrell's Pass.
Mrs. Grace, . . .	4	Residence unknown.
Henry Smyth, Esq., .	4	Belfield House, Rathmines.
Rev. B. Philips, . .	4	His Agent, Edward Fleming, Esq., 15, Henry-street, Dublin.
Rev. H. Johnston, . .	4	Messrs. Maffett, South Frederick-street, Dublin, or J. J. Bayly, Esq., Finglas.
Mrs. Ann Vigors, . .	4	Burgage, Leighton Bridge.
William Galway, Esq., .	3	130, Baggot-street, Dublin.
Thomas A. Whitney, Esq.,	3	Morton, Enniscorthy.
Commsrs. of Charities, .	3*	R. Molloy, Esq., Gardiner-st., Dublin.
Durginon Murray, . .	3	J. W. Coppinger, Esq., North Frederick-street, Dublin.
Michael Molary. . .	3	Residence unknown.
Hugh Stanley, Esq., .	3	Blessington-street, Dublin.
Rev. George Benson, .	3	Doctor Benson, 34, York-street, Dublin.
Mrs. Ann Crawford, .	3	John Hill, 50, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
Terence Allt, Esq., . .	3	Hawkins' Cottage, Blasbrooke.
Jervis-street Hospital, .	3*	J. Magrath, Esq., Jervis-street, Dublin.
St. Peter's Parish, . .	2*	Messrs. La Touche, bankers, Castle-st., Dublin.
Mercer's Hospital, . .	2*	Ditto.
St. Patrick's Hospital, .	2*	George Yates, Esq., Hospital, James's-street, Dublin.
Steevens's Hospital, . .	2*	J. W. Cusack, Esq., Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.
St. Anne's Parish, Dublin,	2*	Mr. Moore, 31 Nassau-street, Dublin.
R. Stratford, . . .	1	Residence unknown.
Elizabeth Wolfenden, .	1	Dr. Tighe, Steevens's Hospital, Dublin.
	291	
Extinct, ...	9	No interest paid or demanded for many years—of £50 each, Irish currency.
	300	

These debentures were originally created under the provisions of the Road Act, of 7th George III., in the year 1734.

The principal sum now due on foot of the 291, amounts to £13,430 18*s.* 4*d.*, present currency.

The twenty-one debentures marked thus* in the foregoing list, the

APPENDIX F.

Dublin and Mullingar Turnpike Road.

property of certain charitable institutions, carry interest at the rate of £3 10*s.* per cent. per annum. The remaining 270 carry interest at £4 per cent., under the provisions of the Road Act, of 35th George III.

The half year's interest which became due on the 17th January, 1834, is now in course of payment.

There are no other debts or charges on the road, save the officers' salaries and rents of toll-houses, and annual contract for repairs.

D. SIMMONDS, *Treasurer*,
Dublin and Mullingar Turnpike Road.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DUBLIN and MULLINGAR TURNPIKE ROAD, from 1843 to 1853, both inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*	EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1843–4,	4,645	14	7	1843–4,	4,653	19	2
1844–5,	4,091	10	0	1844–5,	3,791	14	10
1845–6,	4,394	17	2	1845–6,	3,325	12	2
1846–7,	5,180	10	11	1846–7,	4,177	2	1
1847–8,	2,768	6	10	1847–8,	2,254	11	5
1848–9,	3,495	11	0	1848–9,	2,899	17	8
1849–50,	3,973	9	4	1849–50,	3,282	9	9
1850, December 31,	2,578	10	11	1850, December 31,	2,154	6	2½
1851,	2,972	9	2½	1851,	2,651	16	5
1852,	2,194	16	1½	1852,	1,786	14	9
1853,	2,230	7	7½	1853,	1,542	2	0

D. SIMMONDS.

Down to 1848 the accounts were taken from March to March, after that time, from 31st December to the 1st January.

No. 3.

LETTING OF TOLLS.	£	*s.*	*d.*	REPAIRS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1843,	4,360	0	0	1843,	1,864	0	0
1844,	4,084	0	0	1844,	1,864	0	0
1845,	4,099	0	0	1845,	1,864	0	0
1846,	5,163	0	0	1846,	1,864	0	0
1847,	1,758	0	0	1847,	1,515	0	0
1848,	3,175	0	0	1848,	1,816	0	0
1849,	2,358	0	0	1849,	1,243	0	0
1850,	1,874	0	0	1850,	—		
1851,	2,530	0	0	1851,	1,243	0	0
1852,	1,867	0	0	1852,	900	0	0
1853,	1,800	0	0	1853,	800	0	0
1854,	1,800	0	0	1854,	800	0	0

No. 4.—List of IMPROVEMENTS made in the DUBLIN and MULLINGAR TURNPIKE ROAD (exclusive of ordinary repairs), under the authority of the Acts of 35 and 37 George III., with the dates thereof, and sums expended thereon.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1817, 1818—Making a new line of road for avoiding Cappagh Hill, county of Kildare,	3,193	0	0
1826, 1827—Making a new line of road at the north end of the bridge at Chapelizod,	832	0	0
1827, 1828—Building a new bridge, filling a hollow, and protecting walls at Leixlip,	337	0	0
1829—Building protecting wall at Kilcock,	130	0	0

No. 4.—List of Improvements made in the Dublin and Mullingar Turnpike Road—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
1830—Lowering hill and widening road between Chapelizod and Palmerstown,	107	0	0
Lowering hill and widening road at Palmerstown, and purchase of land,	3,039	0	0
1831—Sundry improvements by widening and fencing the road at Kilcock and Clonard, county of Kildare, and Palmerstown and Chapelizod,	272	0	0
1831, 1833—A new line of road was made into the town of Lucan for the extent of about half a mile, in order to avoid the very steep and dangerous hill in the old line, and a new bridge built and land purchased,	6,831	0	0
1833—A new line of road was made at Clonard in the counties of Kildare and Meath, in conjunction with the Grand Juries of those counties; a new bridge built over the River Boyne; a new toll-house erected and land purchased,	1,586	0	0
1837, 1838—That part of the road leading from the commencement of it at Sarah Bridge, near Dublin, to the town of Chapelizod, was widened by taking in a portion of the Phœnix Park, with the consent of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, pursuant to the Act of 35th George III., partly at their expense, and under the inspection of the Board of works,	2,876	0	0
1838, 1839, 1840—The Commissioners of the road contracted with the Board of Works to keep the road in repair for seven years, and advanced to them for the purpose of making sundry improvements,	1,512	0	0
Building new toll-house at Chapelizod,	117	0	0
Making new footpath between Leixlip and Carton Demesne,	265	0	0
1841—Building new toll-house and gates at Lucan,	200	0	0
Building bridge at Downs county Meath,	59	0	0
Lowering hill at ditto,	60	0	0
1843—Making and fencing new line of road at Ballinadrimna, county Meath, nearly a mile in length, and purchase of land,	706	0	0
1843, 1844, 1845, Making new footpath, filling hollow at Trehervoe,	151	0	0
Filling hollow, building new gullet, and protecting walls at Louisa Bridge, between Leixlip and Maynooth,	1,290	0	0
Lowering hills and building walls between Lucan and the road leading to Celbridge,	261	0	0
New footpath near Mullingar, and gullets at Clongowney and Kinnegad,	186	0	0
1845, 1846—Making new footpath and channels at Kilcock,	135	0	0
Protecting wall at Clongowney,	45	0	0
Footpath at Maynooth,	53	0	0
do., at Mullingar,	25	0	0
Lowering hill at Ardnamullen,	108	0	0
1847—New line of road at Ballydowd, and purchase of land,	1,297	0	0
1848 Ditto, Ditto,	802	0	0
Protecting wall at Petit's Wood,	15	0	0
1849 Ditto, at Chapelizod,	30	0	0
1850—New line at Ballydowd, and purchase of land,	330	0	0

D. SIMMONDS, *Treasurer.*
Dublin and Mullingar Turnpike Road.

Dated this 12*th day of July,* 1854.

If required I am prepared to give a detailed description of the foregoing works, and to show that they were made for the benefit of the public.

D, SIMMONDS.

APPENDIX F.

Dublin and Mullingar Turnpike Road.

No. 5.—List of IMPROVEMENTS made on that part of the MULLINGAR TURNPIKE ROAD which lies within the county Kildare, and exclusive of ordinary repairs.

	£	s.	d.
1817, 1818—Making a new line of road for avoiding Cappagh Hill county Kildare,	3,193	0	0
1827, 1828—Building a new bridge, filling a hollow, and building protecting walls at Leixlip,	337	0	0
1829—Building protecting walls at Kilcock,	130	0	0
1831—Sundry improvements by widening and fencing the road at Kilcock and Clonard, county Kildare, and Palmerstown and Chapelizod,	272	0	0
1832, 1833—A new line of road was made at Clonard, in the counties of Kildare and Meath, in conjunction with the Grand Juries of those counties; a new bridge built over the river Boyne; a new toll-house erected, and land purchased,	1,586	0	0
1845—Filling hollow, building new gullet, protecting walls at Louisa Bridge, between Leixlip and Maynooth,	1,290	0	0
1845, 1846—Making new footpath and channels at Kilcock,	135	0	0
Footpath at Maynooth,	53	0	0
	6,996	0	0

No. 6.—To the COMMISSIONERS appointed under the ACT for improving and repairing the TURNPIKE ROAD leading from DUBLIN to MULLINGAR.

We, the undersigned inhabitants residing on or near the above line of road, beg to call your attention to that portion thereof between Lucan and Dublin, commencing at or near the public-house of Richard Hagan, at Ballydowd, and terminating at or near the village of Caru's stream, and which, passing over two very large hills of considerable acclivity, are the subject of general complaint of all travellers.

We concur with the opinion entertained by several of your body, that the public convenience requires that such hills should be lowered, or that a new, much shorter, and more commodious line ought to be made at the south-east side thereof, according to the plans and specifications which, we understand, have been carefully prepared by your surveyor, under your directions.

We have no exemptions, like those in England, and on many roads in Ireland, for carts carrying manure; and we submit that the enormous sum annually received from the very high scale of tolls, which for so many years has existed on this road, exceeding that on any other road in the neighbourhood of Dublin, justly entitle the public to demand at your hands the execution of all beneficial improvements, especially those which shorten distances and insure more perfect levels.

We desire to direct your attention to the circumstance, that we, and those persons who reside between Lucan and Dublin, must continue to use this line of road, and pay those onerous tolls, because we are deprived, by our local position, from deriving any advantage from the proposed lines of railroad; and our claims are therefore on that account the more entitled to consideration.

We are persuaded that all these causes operate to diminish and keep down the value of property, both to the tenant and the landlord, on this side of Dublin, and unfairly place all those who reside on this line of road in a disadvantageous position, with reference to residents on the other sides of the city.

Under all these circumstances, and especially considering the very heavy burthens and inconvenient restrictions imposed upon us by the Act of Parliament, under which you are appointed, we consider that we are justly entitled, and have a right to call upon you to exercise

the powers vested in you as Commissioners, and to take immediate measures for carrying out the plans of your surveyor, and either to direct the hills to be lowered, or the new line of road to be formed, so that we, and the public at large, may have the benefit of a judicious outlay of some of the surplus fund which remains in your hands, and which has been produced from the tolls to which, for so many years, we, and those who have occupied our properties, have been such large contributors.

We are induced to make this application to you at the present moment, because we conceive that under the apprehension which so generally prevails of great distress and want of food amongst the labouring population, it is the bounden duty of all public bodies to come forward with a liberal expenditure of their surplus funds in all proper and useful public works, to which they are legally applicable, so as to afford every possible means of employment and existence to the people, and benefit the community at large.

Dated the 10th day of November, 1845.

H. S. SCOTT, Woodville.
J. KINGSMILL, J.P.
GEORGE DUFF, St. Catherine's.
GEO. ARCHER, Lucan Iron Works.
W. JONES, R.M., Lucan.
W. DELANEY.
THOMAS LARRE.
BRYAN M'EAREEGE.
JOHN O'BRIEN.
WILLIAM O'BRIEN.
PATRICK DUNNE.
ANDREW CARTHY.
ANDREW CURRY.
CHRISTOPHER M'CLEAN.
JOS. CORRAG.
JOHN SQUACE.
OWEN BRADY.
JOHN KING.
THOMAS CONNOR.
JOHN COGAN.
ELIZABETH MOORE.
WILLIAM LALLY.
P. O'HAREY.
P. BARRETT.
JOHN COMYN.
R. HOGAN.
MATTHEW MARKS.
ESTHER SPRING.
WILLIAM SHARPE.
A. J. CARTHY.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
PATRICK BYRNE.

I entirely concur in the great importance to this neighbourhood of lowering the hill of Ballydown, and strongly recommend the consideration of it to the Board at their next meeting.

HENRY STEWART.

JAMES HAIGH.
JAMES TALBOT.
BRINE BRODERICK.
THOMAS R. NEEDHAM.
H. E. PRIOR.
SHEFFINGTON THOMPSON.
JAMES NEWTON.
PATRICK TOOLE.
WILLIAM BURKE.
NAASON YOUNG.
BERKELEY VINCENT.
EDWARD GARLAND.
AUG. HERON, Primrose Hill.

No. 7.—ABOLITION OF TURNPIKE COMMISSION.

Chambers, 22, Nassau-street,
Dublin, 12th August, 1854.

SIR,—We beg to enclose the original resolution of the Grand Jury of the County of Kildare, also the return of the apportionment required by you. We shall feel obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of this to your most obedient servants,

LEWIS and HOWE.

Abraham Hayward Esq., Q.C.,
Temple, London.

APPENDIX F.

Dublin and Mullingar Turnpike Road.

The Grand Jury of the County of Kildare, assembled at summer assizes, 1854, having heard that a Commission is now sitting in Dublin, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing turnpike tolls on roads leading from Dublin, in which the Mullingar road is included, have resolved—

That the Right Honourable R. M. O'Ferrall, Sir William Hort, and Richard Maunsell, Esq., be requested to act as a committee, to represent the interests of the county before the Commissioners; and that they be authorized (if they should deem it necessary) to employ the county solicitor and counsel, to oppose any project tending to substitute a county charge for tolls now levied on said road.

GERALD G. AYLMER, High Sheriff.
CHARLES COLTHURST, Foreman.
R. MORE O'FERRALL.
GEORGE F. COLLEY.
G. G. AYLMER, Bart.
JOHN LA TOUCHE.
NATHANIEL BARTON.
GEORGE P. L. MANSFIELD.
R. H. BORROWES.
E. BEAUMAN.
ROBERT ARCHBOLD.
E. M. O'FARRALL.
C. RYND.
H. LEWIS.
E. CANE.
B. LEFROY.
WILLIAM HORT.
RICHARD MAUNSELL.
J. H. NANGLE.
J. AYLMER.
HENRY DE ROBECK.
ROBERT L. MOORE.
J. E. MEDLICOTT.
THOMAS E. FITZGERALD.

No. 8.—A RETURN of the COUNTY CESS raised off the following BARONIES since 1848.

Year.	Total Sum.		
	Carbery.	Ikeathy.	North Salt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1848, . .	1,589 7 4½	1,321 17 4	1,664 6 9
1849, . .	1,565 9 11	1,044 13 3	1,288 18 4
1850, . .	1,351 6 7	1,121 1 1	1,447 3 11
1851, . .	1,298 8 10	1,186 15 7	1,165 12 8
1852, . .	1,456 7 2	993 6 10	1,191 4 0
1853, . . .	1,631 4 4	1,061 18 11	1,209 7 4
1854, Spring, .	815 9 5	611 14 8	670 17 8
1854, Spring not ascertained as yet.			

I certify that the above amount is correct.

R. RAWSON, *Treasurer*,
Co. Kildare.

August 5th, 1854.

No. 9.—DUBLIN to MULLINGAR ROAD TURNPIKE TRUST.

Memorandum.

This trust road forms two branches in the vicinity of Dublin, one commencing at Sarah Bridge, running at the north side of the river Liffey, and the other branch commencing at Kilmainham, running at the north side of the river, as far as Chapelizod, where these two branches meet, and form one line of road thence to Mullingar, passing through portions of the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Westmeath.

APPENDIX F.

Dublin and Mullingar Turnpike Road.

Prior to the establishment of Railway communication, the great traffic from the west of Ireland concentrated on the road. It was then necessarily maintained with a very strong course of surface metalling, which had been but little worn down by the subsequent light traffic, with the exception of the ten or twelve miles near Dublin, on which there is yet a considerable amount of traffic, and will at all times require a considerable outlay for its maintenance, as compared with the more remote parts of the road.

The metalling supplied for about three-fourths of the entire length of this road, extending from Dublin to Kinnegad, is pebble stone, procured in gravel pits at convenient distances along the line of road.

The portion from Kinnegad to Mullingar is maintained partly by quarry stone, and partly by stones collected in the adjoining lands; and I am of opinion that these materials are the best the country affords, and if properly prepared are by no means bad metalling.

The pebble stone, however, requires to be completely freed from loam, sand, and gravel; and the large pebble stones well broken, so as to form, as much as possible, a uniformity of dimensions throughout the metalling when in a prepared state.

With reference to the cost of maintenance, I beg to submit the following

ESTIMATE,

Commencing at the Dublin end of the road.	£	*s.*	*d.*
10 miles, at the rate of 3*s.* per perch, or £48 per mile, . . .	480	0	0
5 miles, at the rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* per perch, or £20 per mile, . .	100	0	0
34½ miles, at the rate of 9*d.* per perch, or £12 per mile, . .	414	0	0
Total, ...	£994	0	0

I have no doubt the road may possibly be maintained, for a few years, for a less sum than I have estimated; but in order to maintain it in its full strength, and to give the public the advantage of a good road, I am of opinion that the foregoing estimate is fair and moderate.

EDWARD RUSSELL.

24*th July*, 1854.

APPENDIX G.

APPENDIX G.

Kinnegad to Athlone Turnpike Road.

No. 1.—TURNPIKE ROAD leading from KINNEGAD to ATHLONE.

LIST OF DEBENTURES.

William Cuffe, Esq., 41 Debentures, at £25 each, £1,025, at 6 per cent., and interest, £56 15*s.* 4½*d.*, Irish.

Gust. Lambert, Esq. (interest paid to J. Cornwall), 29 Debentures, at £25 each, £725, at 6 per cent., and interest, £40 3*s.* 1*d.*, Irish.

Mrs. Sweetman, 4 Debentures, at £25 each, £100. No interest paid or applied for on the 4 Debentures since 18th February, 1836, then paid to T. S. Berry.

Total value, £1,850.

APPENDIX G.

Kinnegad to Athlone Turnpike Road.

No. 2.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the TURNPIKE ROAD leading from KINNEGAD to ATHLONE, for Ten Years, being from the year 1845 to 1854 inclusive.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1845—	Amount of Tolls,	–			1,204	5	0
	Salaries,	80	0	0			
	Rent,	18	14	0			
	Stationery and contingencies,	43	6	0½			
	Permanent improvements, building walls, &c.,	182	9	0			
	Materials for roads,	410	3	7			
	Labour,	150	1	10			
	Interest,	96	18	5			
	Balance due Treasurer's last account,	182	18	1½			
	Balance in hands,	39	14	0			
	Total,	1,204	5	0			
1846—	Balance in Treasurer's hands,	–			39	14	0
	Amount of Tolls,	–			1,269	1	6
	Total,	–			1,308	15	6
	Salaries,	80	0	0			
	Rent,	21	16	0			
	Stationery and contingencies,	29	5	11			
	Permanent improvements, building walls, lowering hill,	255	18	6			
	Materials for road,	456	0	0			
	Labour,	150	14	6			
	Interest,	96	18	5			
	Balance in hands,	218	2	2			
	Total,	1,308	15	6			
1847—	Balance in hands,	–			218	2	2
	Fines,	–			2	11	9
	Amount of Tolls,	–			1,281	19	3
	Advanced by Treasurer,	–			106	6	11½
	Total,	–			1,609	0	1½
	Salaries,	80	0	0			
	Rent,	21	8	0			
	Stationery and contingencies,	112	9	3½			
	Permanent improvements, building walls, &c.,	496	10	5			
	Materials for road,	552	13	3			
	Labour,	249	0	8			
	Interest,	96	18	6			
	Total,	1,609	0	1½			
1848—	Amount of Tolls,	–			1,130	8	0
	,, Fines,	–			1	7	10
	Advanced by Treasurer,	–			129	1	5½
	Total,	–			1,260	17	3½
	Salaries,	80	0	0			
	Rents,	23	11	0			
	Contingencies, &c.,	143	12	3			
	Permanent improvements, building walls, &c.,	341	14	8			
	Material for road,	334	9	7			
	Labour,	127	16	10			
	Paid Treasurer his advance,	106	6	11½			
	Interest,	103	6	0			
	Total,	1,260	17	3½			

No. 2.—Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Turnpike Road leading from Kinnegad to Athlone—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1849—Amount of Tolls, . . .	–	1,071 2 4
Salaries, ...	63 1 9½	
Rent, ...	20 9 0	
Contingencies, . . .	135 11 3½	
Permanent Improvements, .	201 9 6	
Paid Contractors on account, .	503 7 0	
,, Treasurer his advance in last account, . . .	129 1 5½	
* Balance in hands of Treasurer, .	18 2 3½	
Total, . . .	1,071 2 4	
1850—Amount of Tolls, . . .	–	821 11 0
Advanced by Treasurer, . .	–	40 3 4½
Total, . . .	–	861 14 4½
Salaries, ...	54 12 1½	
Rent, ...	19 7 4½	
Contingencies, . . .	106 16 6½	
Paid Contractors, . . .	680 18 4	
Total, . . .	861 14 4½	
1851—Amount of Tolls, . . .	–	773 17 0
,, Fines, . . .	–	0 7 6
Total, . . .	–	774 4 6
Paid Treasurer for advance, .	40 3 4¼	
,, Salaries, . . .	55 7 6	
,, Contingencies, . .	38 2 6½	
,, Rent and Poor Rate, . .	37 17 1	
,, Contractors, . . .	399 9 5	
,, Interest on advance, . .	1 4 0	
Balance in hands, . . .	202 0 7	
Total, . . .	774 4 6	
1852—Balance in hands, . . .	–	202 0 7
Amount of Tolls, . . .	–	597 0 3½
Total, . . .	–	799 0 10½
Paid Salaries, ...	55 7 6	
,, Stationery, contingencies, &c.,	15 5 9½	
,, Law costs, . . .	9 0 0	
Permanent Improvements, . .	10 0 0	
Paid Rent and Poor Rates, . .	30 14 0	
,, Contractors, . . .	306 19 9	
,, Interest, . . .	193 17 0	
Balance in hands, . . .	177 16 10	
Total, . . .	799 0 10½	

* The present Treasurer, elected this year, and the balance of £18 2*s.* 3½*d.* not paid by the former Treasurer until the year 1853, and in consequence not accounted for in the following year's account (1850). For explanation, see account for year 1853.

APPENDIX G.

Kinnegad to Athlone Turnpike Road.

No. 2.—Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements of the Turnpike Road leading from Kinnegad to Athlone—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1853—Balance in Treasurer's hands,			–	177	16	10
From John Somers, late Treasurer—due by him since the year 1849; the difference, £1 2s. 3½d. being allowed to him in account, by the Commission,			–	17	0	0
Amount of Tolls,			–	493	8	11
Total,			–	688	5	9
Salaries,	55	7	6			
Rents, poor rates, &c.,	33	1	2			
Contractors,	316	13	11			
Permanent improvements,	4	10	0			
Interest,	96	18	6			
Contingencies,	13	1	2			
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	168	13	6			
Total,	688	5	9			
Balance in Treasurer's hands,			–	168	13	6
Amount of Tolls,			–	473	18	11½
Total,			–	642	12	5½
Paid Salaries,	55	7	6			
,, Rents, poor rates,	26	4	0			
,, Contractors, £57 8 0						
,, ,, 343 0 0						
	400	8	0			
Permanent improvements,	2	1	0			
Paid Interest,	96	18	6			
,, Contingencies,	3	14	5½			
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	57	19	0			
Total,	642	12	5½			

No. 3.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TURNPIKE ROAD leading from Kinnegad to Athlone, for One Year, ending 26th June, 1854.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands,	168	13	6
Collected at Athlone Gate, less collector's salary, 7s. ℔ week,	137	3	9½
,, Moate, do.,	139	1	5
,, Horseleap, do.,	43	10	0
,, Kilbeggan and Side Gate, do.,	59	9	9
,, Tyrrellspass, do.,	83	16	5½
,, Kilbride, do.,	10	17	6½
Total,	642	12	5½

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid George Allen, balance of his contract for year, ending June, 1853,	54	0	0
,, James Boland, do.,	3	8	0
,, Poor rates of Horseleap Gate, struck 28th Oct., 1853, at 1s. 8d.,	3	6	8
,, ,, Kilbeggan,	1	3	4
,, Income Tax of Horseleap Gate,	1	3	4
,, ,, Kilbeggan,	0	11	8
,, For Board-room, Dec., 1853, to June, 1854,	0	10	0
,, Pat Boghan, for making sewer to Tyrrellspass,	0	5	0
,, Messages, 5s., postage of accounts to Commissioners, 10s.,	0	15	0

No. 3.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Turnpike Road leading from Kinnegad to Athlone—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Paid Books for Collectors, Supervisors, . . .	0	10	0
,, Michael Daly, repairing sewers at Kilbeggan, .	1	10	0
,, Turnpike Act, ...	0	6	0
,, J. Talbot, for rent of toll-house at Athlone, to May, 1854,	5	0	0
,, W. Russell, do., Moate, do.,	5	0	0
,, J. Kelly, do., Horseleap, do.,	4	0	0
,, T. Mackey, do., Tyrrellspass, do.,	4	4	0
,, Stationery, per Order Book, page 59, . .	2	12	5½
,, Anthony Mathews, Supervisor, one year's salary, to 26th June, 1854, ...	18	9	2
,, Josh. Hill, do., ...	18	9	2
,, George J. Hornidge, Treasurer, do., . .	18	9	2
,, John Cornwall, one year's interest on debentures, .	40	3	1
,, William Cuffe, do., . .	56	15	5
Tin case for holding books, ...	1	2	0
Paid John Talbot, contract for two miles, from Atlone to Creggan, at £19 10*s.*, ...	39	0	0
,, John Johnston, contract for one mile, from Creggan to Glynwood, at £20, ...	20	0	0
,, John Lowe, contract for three miles, from Glynwood to Farnagh, at £15, ...	45	0	0
,, William Geoghegan, contract for four miles, from Farnagh to Faheran, at £14 15*s.*, . . .	59	0	0
,, Michael Molloy, contract for one mile, from Faheran to Dughar, at £12, ...	12	0	0
,, Peter Kelly, contract for one mile, from Dughar to Horseleap, at £12, ...	12	0	0
,, John Murphy, contract for three miles, from Horseleap to Kilbeggan, at £10, . . .	30	0	0
,, Nathaniel Daly, contract for 4 miles, from Kilbeggan to Cloneygar, at £10 15*s.*, . . .	43	0	0
,, Mullyar and Leahy, contract for two miles, from Clonygar to Oldtown, at £8, . . .	16	0	0
,, James Boland, contract for two miles, from Oldtown to Galway, at £8 10*s.*, ...	17	0	0
,, Maurice Hyland, contract for one mile, from Galway to Gaulstown, at £9 10*s.*, ...	9	10	0
,, Peter Wheleghan, contract for three miles, from Gaulstown to Classea, at £9 10*s.*, . . .	28	10	0
,, ,, repairs, contract for three miles, from Classea to Kinnegad, at £4, . . .	12	0	0
Total, ...	548	13	5½

GEORGE J. HORNIDGE, Treasurer of Turnpike Road leading from Kinnegad to Athlone,

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To gross amounts of Receipts, to 26th June, 1854,	642	12	5½	By payments, to June 26, 1854, . . .	584	13	5½
				Balance in Treasurer's hands, . . .	57	19	0
	642	12	5½		642	12	5½
To Balance, . .	57	19	0				

This account for 1854 has been hastily made out, to meet the wishes of the Commissioners, and has not been audited, but is most likely correct.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of TOLLS received at the different GATES on the TURNPIKE ROAD leading from KINNEGAD to ATHLONE, from the year 1845 to 1854 inclusive.

	1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Athlone, . .	290	0	0	296	0	0	300	0	0	195	0	0	180	0	0	207	15	10	186	10	9	151	18	7	140	7	10	137	1	5
Moate, . . .	187	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	180	0	0	166	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	160	18	10	169	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$	159	7	1	156	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	139	3	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Horseleap, . .	100	0	0	125	0	0	105	0	0	98	0	0	105	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	64	11	9	55	17	0	50	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$	41	14	3	43	10	0
Kilbeggan and sidegate, . . .	83	0	0	84	0	0	89	0	0	57	0	0	55	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	65	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$	60	12	7	54	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	49	18	2	59	9	9
Tyrrellspass, .	100	0	0	110	0	0	137	0	0	101	0	0	130	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	109	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$	92	14	0	78	13	3	89	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	83	16	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Kilbride, . .	60	0	0	65	0	0	67	0	0	49	0	0	41	18	11	24	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$	21	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$	22	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$	15	19	9	10	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Tolls received from public coaches, such as mails, caravans, &c., .	384	0	0	384	0	0	384	0	0	450	8	0	391	3	0	189	4	8	187	0	0	79	12	0	—			—		
Total, . .	1,195	0	0	1,264	0	0	1,282	0	0	1,130	8	0	1,070	12	4	821	11	0	773	17	0	597	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	493	8	11	473	18	$11\frac{1}{2}$

APPENDIX H.

Dublin and Carlow Turnpike Road.

No. 1.—A List of Debenture Holders of the Dublin and Carlow Turnpike Road Trust, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Morley C. Saunders, Esq., Goldenfort, Baltinglass,	400	0	0
Rev. H. Scott, Callan,	500	0	0
Mrs. A. Fishbourne, Coolkenna,	100	0	0
James Magee, Esq., Head Police Office, Dublin,	200	0	0
Thos. Crozier, Esq., 2, Great Denmark-street, Dublin,	100	0	0
Mrs. E. Reilly, per John Reilly, Esq., Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin,	200	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Hill, 3, Brighton-terrace, Kingstown,	500	0	0
Total (British),	2,000	0	0
Two years' interest due upon each of the above, to 1st July, 1854, at five per cent., per annum,	200	0	0
Borrowed originally from Government,	3,500	0	0
Of which repaid by twenty-seven half-yearly instalments of £87 10s. each,	2,362	10	0
Balance remaining due to Government, exclusive of interest since 17th December, 1846,	1,137	10	0

(Signed), Michael Fenton, *Secretary.*

No. 2.—Dublin and Carlow Road Debentures.

		£	s.	d.
27th April, 1830—No. 1.	Mrs. Sarah Hill,	500	0	0
,, 2.	Mr. William Dargan,	100	0	0
,, 3.	Do.,	100	0	0
,, 4.	Do.,	100	0	0
6th July, 1830—No 5.	Mr. Thomas Crozier,	200	0	0
15th Nov. 1830—Same, transferred to James Miles Reilly.				
6th July, 1830—No. 6.	The Earl of Aldborough,	200	0	0
,, 7.	Miss Anne Greene,	100	0	0
17th Oct., 1830—No. 8.	The Earl of Aldborough,	100	0	0
,, 9.	Do.,	100	0	0
,, 10.	Do.,	100	0	0
7th Nov., 1830—No. 14.	Lieutenant-General Saunders,	200	0	0
,, 12.	Do.,	200	0	0
		£2,000	0	0

18th Feb., 1831—William Dargan transferred debenture to Thomas Crozier, £100.
25th Jan., 1834—Thomas Crozier transferred same to C. Thomas M'Clelland.
13th Jan, 1848—Thomas M'Clelland transferred same back to Thomas Crozier. William Dargan's two other debentures transferred to James Magee.

No. 3.—Dublin and Carlow Turnpike Road.

Dr.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Total amount received from 14th June, 1829, to 30th June, 1851, including debentures and sums borrowed from Board of Public Works,	40,080	7	0
Received for year ending 30th June, 1852,	1,043	15	5
	£41,124	2	5

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Total amount of expenditure from 14th June, 1829, to 30th June, 1851,	40,064	4	11½
Expenditure for year ending 30th June, 1852	1,048	18	3½
	£41,113	3	3
Balance in hand carried forward to meet year's account,	10	19	2
	£41,124	2	5

No. 4.—General Account from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hand at the close of audited account in July, 1852,				10	19	2
Tolls received at the following gates, viz.						
Dolphin's-barn, for-fifty two weeks,	228	4	6			
Tallaght, for same,	181	7	2			
Brittas,	138	11	6			
Blessington,	125	8	6			
Holywood,	50	18	9½			
Merganstown,	32	8	7			
Inchmill, forty-four weeks, to 30th April, £52 16 8						
Do., two months, from 30th April, to 30th June, per R. Hunt, 10 0 0						
	62	16	8			
Greany and Carrigeen gates for ten months, to 30th April, 1853, at £4 15s., per, 47 10 0						
Greany and Carrigeen gates, two months, £4 4s., per, 8 8 0						
	55	18	0	875	13	8½
To coach and stage cars, viz:—						
Dolphin's-barn,	40	18	3			
Tuckmill,	94	12	7½			
				135	10	10½
Composition tolls from clergy and medical men,	0	14	0			
Fine from Brittas Gate,	0	2	6	0	16	6
			£1,023	0	3	

Expenses.	£	s.	d.
To amount paid Contractors,	639	3	8
Interest paid on debentures,	95	0	0
Taxes and repairs of toll-houses, &c.,	5	3	6½
Advertising, postage, stationery, and law expenses,	5	17	7
Board-room and attendance,	0	13	0
Toll Collectors' wages,	170	1	9
Clerk's salary one year, to 26th June, 1853,	58	4	0
Overseer's salary one year, to 30th June, 1853,	25	0	0
	£999	3	6½
Balance to the credit of the Board,	23	16	8½
	£1,023	0	3

Having audited the accounts, we find the receipts to be £1,023 0s. 3d., and the expenses paid, £999 3s. 6½d., leaving a balance to the credit of the Board of £23 16s. 8½d. There appears due to contractors, £467 0s. 4d., also, £107 10s. interest to 1st July, instant, making a total of £574 10s. 4d.

(Signed), Thomas F. Greene,
Henry Scott, } *Auditors.*

No. 5.—At a General Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dublin and Carlow Turnpike Road, held at Blessington, on Tuesday, the 14th of March, 1854,

Rev. Thomas Francis Greene in the Chair,

Resolved,—That application be made at the next special sessions for presentments in aid of repairing the road, as passing through the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare, pursuant to the 73rd clause in the Act, in consequence of the insufficiency of the Tolls.

(Signed), Michl. Fenton, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX I.

No. 1.—Resolution of the County of Dublin Grand Jury.

Moved by John E. V. Vernon, seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Taylor,

Resolved,—That the county of Dublin Grand Jury have learned with satisfaction that a Commission is about to be appointed by Her Majesty's Government to inquire fully into the state of the various turnpike trusts leading from the city of Dublin, and to consider the subject of the abolition of turnpike trusts, on terms fair and equitable to all parties interested therein. And that a committee be appointed to watch over the interests of the county, as regards the inquiry and its results, and to communicate to the Commissioners any information which may be necessary to afford.

No. 2.—Resolution adopted by the Quarter Sessions Grand Jury of the City of Dublin.

Moved by John Sibthorpe, Esq., seconded by Edward Purdon, Esq.,

Resolved,—That the Quarter Sessions Grand Jury of the City of Dublin view with much satisfaction the present energetic movement for the abolition of the several turnpikes upon the roads of the county of Dublin, inasmuch as they are of opinion that the continued existence of turnpike tolls has contributed, in a great measure, to the depreciation of property in the vicinity of those turnpikes. And also that the levying of these tolls operates partially, unjustly, and unequally, on the rate-payers, especially of the northern and western portion of the county, while the southern parts of the county are, to a considerable extent, exempt from tolls.

That this Grand Jury, understanding that a Commission has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government, to sit shortly in Dublin, for the purpose of inquiring into the turnpike system, in all its branches, and feeling that this Grand Jury ought to be adequately represented before the Commissioners, on the discussion of a question so directly affecting the wellbeing of this city, hereby appoint Messrs. John Jameson, Erasmus W. Williams, and the mover and seconder, to represent this Grand Jury before the Commissioners, and to press upon them the importance to the general interests of the public of a total and speedy abolition of all turnpike trusts, on terms fair and equitable towards the holders of debentures, and others pecuniarily interested in the several turnpike trusts.

Unanimously agreed to.

Signed on behalf of fellow jurors and self,

W. Bonsall, *Foreman.*

10*th May*, 1854.

APPENDIX I.

General Appendix.

No. 3.—NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

28th April, 1852.

RESOLVED,—That it is the opinion of the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union, that the existence of turnpikes on the north suburbs of Dublin, exclusively, place the rural districts of their union on inequality of improvements, as compared with the districts of the south, and is a prevention to the investment of capital, which would become an available revenue of taxation for the destitute poor of said union, and is subversive of sanitary improvement to the metropolis at large; and that the following guardians constitute a committee to carry out the subject of this resolution :—

COMMITTEE: The Chairman, Captain Lindsay; T. Hutton; J. W. Bayley; G. Austin; J. Long; J. Kerr; and P. Boland, Esquires.

RESOLVED,—That a deputation do wait on the Irish Secretary, to point out the evil complained of, in the hope that the Government will introduce a bill to have these turnpikes removed; and that they also prepare a petition to Parliament, to be presented by the members for the county, who are requested to support its prayer; and that the city members be also requested to aid by their co-operation.

(Correct copy.) JEF. CREAN, *Clerk of Union.*

No. 4.—NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

RESOLVED,—Inasmuch as the Board of Guardians view with great satisfaction the present movement for the abolition of all the turnpikes on the northern and north-western portions of the county of Dublin, inasmuch as their removal will contribute in a great measure to put a stop to the decay of the northern side of the City of Dublin, remove all impediment to its progress and prosperity, and withdraw a serious, partial, and unjust impost, which is now levied on the rate-payers of the north portion of the County of Dublin, while the southern parts are exempt from toll gates and tolls.

RESOLVED,—That the following guardians, viz., Messrs. French, Mallet, Norwood, and Austin, represent this Board of Guardians before the Commission shortly to be holden in Dublin, by order of Her Majesty, to inquire generally into the subject of the turnpike system, and advocate its abolition.

10*th July*, 1854. JEF. CREAN, *Clerk of the Union.*

No. 5.—NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for promoting the Education of the DEAF and DUMB Poor of Ireland, Claremont, near Glasnevin,

Office, 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Society, held on the 10th of May, 1854, the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Ringland, and seconded by Wm. Maguire, Esq., and passed unanimously :—

RESOLVED,—That the Committee of the National Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Poor of Ireland, Claremont, Glasnevin, have heard with great pleasure of the efforts now being made to effect the abolition of the turnpikes on the northern side of the city, inasmuch as the collection of tolls on the road leading to the Institution have seriously affected its prosperity, by preventing the attendance of visiters to view the Institution, and also by entailing a large yearly expense on the managers and friends of the Institution.

JOHN NORWOOD, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL HILL, *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 6.—Return of New Houses Built and Valued in the Toll Districts, and in the Districts Free from Toll, from the year 1848 to 1854 inclusive.

TOLL DISTRICTS.

Electoral Division.	Built in 1848.		Built in 1849.		Built in 1850 and 1851.		Built in 1852.		Built in 1853.		Built in 1854.		Total.	
	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.
		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.
Clondalkin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palmerstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tallaght,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blanchardstown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleknock,	–	–	–	–	2	15 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15 0
Clontarf,	–	–	33	289 0	12	177 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	466 0
Coolock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drumcondra,	1	30 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	30 0
Finglas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasnevin,*	8	202 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	202 0
Howth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	34 0	–	–	1	34 0
Total,	9	232 0	33	289 0	14	192 0	–	–	1	34 0	–	–	57	747 0

DISTRICTS FREE FROM TOLL.

Donnybrook,	7	236 0	41	1,387 0	58	1,154 0	14	377 10	13	384 0	44	1,080 0	176	4,618 10
Ratfarnham,	4	116 0	21	709 0	8	205 0	9	300 0	17	245 0	5	170 0	64	1,745 0
Rathmines,	3	120 0	11	280 0	22	558 0	11	302 0	24	741 0	41	1,034 10	112	3,035 10
Inchicore,	58	434 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	434 0
Cabra,†	–	–	–	–	4	96 0	7	228 0	–	–	–	–	11	324 0
Total,	72	906 0	73	2,013 0	91	2,376 0	41	1,207 0	54	1,370 0	90	2,284 10	421	10,157 0

* Some of these houses have been built on Circular-road, from whence there was a free approach to the city by Prussia-street.

† The houses built at Cabra before 1850 are included in Glasnevin Division; the Circular-road Gate not having been removed until 1850.

Note—The turnpike toll districts comprise nearly three-fourths of the suburban districts of the city of Dublin, the remaining one-fourth being free from toll.

It appears that in the one-fourth of the suburban districts which is free from toll, 421 new houses valued at £10,157 per annum, have been built during the last seven years, while in the remaining three-fourths (subject to toll), only fifty-seven new houses, valued at £747, have been erected during the same period.

The average value of the 421 houses in the free districts is £24, and of the fifty-seven houses in the toll districts only £13.

If the amount expended in building these new houses be estimated upon the valuation at fourteen years' purchase, then it would appear that the expenditure during seven years in the small district free from toll has been, £142,198; in the larger districts subject to toll, it has only amounted to £10,458 during the same period.

Appendix I.

General Appendix.

No. 8.—Comparative Statement of the Inhabited and Uninhabited Houses at the two Census Periods of 1841 and 1851, in the Five Northern and Three Southern Baronies, County Dublin, omitting Dublin Barony.

NORTHERN BARONY.

Baronies.	Average Totals.	Inhabited.		Uninhabited.		Ratios.
		1841.	1851.	1841.	1851.	
Balrothery, East, Balrothery, West, Castleknock, Coolock, Nethercross,	126,296	9,251	9,131	548	783	Uninhabited to Inhabited in 1841, 1 to 16·9 Ditto, in 1851, 1 to 11·6
		Decrease in 10 years, of 112 houses.		Increase of depopulation in 10 years, of 235 houses.		

SOUTHERN BARONY.

Newcastle, Rathdown, Uppercross,	94,759	11,060	12,342	771	1,280	
		Increase in 10 years, of 1,282 houses.		Increase of depopulation in 10 years, of 509 houses.		

The Northern Baronies have only 1 house to 137 acres; the Southern, 1 house to 7·6 acres.—(From the "Census Returns for County Dublin.")

Robert Mallet, C.E.

Nos. 9 and 10.—Return of New Houses Built and Valued in the City of Dublin (South and North sides), from the year 1848 to 1854 inclusive.

SOUTH CITY ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Year Built in.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.		
		£	s.	d.
1848,	16	416	0	0
1849,	100	340	0	0
1850 and 1851,	203	3,273	0	0
1852,	32	535	0	0
1853,	35	378	0	0
1854,	253	1,708	0	0
Total,	639	6,650	10	0

NORTH CITY ELECTORAL DIVISION.

1848,	42	840	0	0
1849,	28	647	0	0
1850 and 1851,	212	1,861	10	0
1852,	38	659	0	0
1853,	16	196	10	0
1854,	144	740	0	0
Total,	480	4,944	0	0

No. 11.—Return of New Houses Built and Valued in the South and North Dublin Unions, from the year 1847 to 1854 inclusive.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

Electoral Divisions.	Built in 1847.		Built in 1848.		Built in 1849.		Built in 1850 & 1851.		Built in 1852.		Built in 1853.		Built in 1854.		Total.	
	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.	No. of Houses.	Valuation.
		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.
Clondalkin,	2	71 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	71 0
Donnybrook,	–	–	7	236 0	41	1,387 0	57	1,154 0	14	377 10	13	284 0	44	1,080 0	176	4,618 10
Palmerstown,	53	402 0	58	434 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111	836 0
Rathfarnham,	–	–	4	116 0	21	709 0	8	205 0	9	300 0	17	245 0	5	170 0	164	1,745 0
Rathmines,*	20	701 0	3	120 0	11	280 0	22	558 0	11	302 0	24	714 0	41	1,034 10	32	3,736 10
Tallaght,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whitechurch,†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South City,	26	1,719 0	16	416 0	100	340 0	203	3,293 10	32	535 0	35	378 0	253	1,708 0	665	8,369 10
Total,	101	2,893 0	88	1,322 0	173	2,716 0	290	5,190 10	66	1,514 10	89	1,748 0	343	3,992 10	1,150	19,376 10

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

Blanchardstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleknock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15 0
Clontarf,	16	25 0	–	–	33	289 0	12	177 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	491 0
Coolock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drumcondra,*	3	72 0	1	30 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	102 0
Finglas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasnevin,‡	7	206 0	8	202 0	–	–	4	96 0	7	228 0	–	–	–	–	26	732 0
Howth,	8	237 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	34 0	–	–	9	271 0
North City,	78	1,307 0	42	840 0	28	647 0	212	1,861 10	38	659 0	16	196 10	144	740 0	558	6,251 0
Total,	112	1,847 0	51	1,072 0	61	936 0	230	2,149 10	45	887 0	17	230 10	144	740 6	660	7,862 0

* Exclusive of city.

† 485 Houses, valued at £11,007.

‡ 102 Houses, valued at £1,611.

6th July, 1854.

John B. Greene, *Superintendent.*

Appendix I. General Appendix.

No. 13.—Debts and Engagements of the Dublin Wide-street Commissioners in the year 1851.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of Government Loan of 26th July, 1825, £39,969 18s. 8d., late Irish currency (£36,895 6s. 5d., present currency) secured by mortgage on the wide-street rate, with interest, at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum, repayable by half-yearly instalments of £500, on 24th June and 24th December, . . .	19,263	12	0
Balance of loan of 18th May, 1842, of £25,000 from National Insurance Company, secured by a mortgage on rates, at £5 per cent. per annum, and repayable by half-yearly instalments of £500, on 18th May and 18th November. . . .	11,000	0	0

The above amount was due by the Commissioners of Wide-streets in the year 1851, when the Board ceased to exercise their powers, being abolished by the Dublin Improvement Act, 1849.

A tax called Wide-street Cess was formerly levied by the Commissioners of Wide-street for payment of these debts, and which debts are now charged upon the improvement rate, levied by the corporation upon the citizens of Dublin.

Edward Hudson, *Solicitor*, Dublin.

No. 14.—Appointment of Alexander Parker as Arbitrator on behalf of the Corporation of Dublin, in the case of disputed compensation between said Corporation and Charles Holmes.

Whereas, Charles Holmes of Ranelagh, in the county of Dublin, did, in and by a notice purporting to be under his hand, and bearing date the eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, require the Council of the Borough of Dublin to pay to him certain sums of money therein, and in the schedule annexed to an abstract of his title, claimed to be due to him as and for rent and arrears of rent out of the tolls of the Circular-road, or to have said claim settled by arbitration; and the said Charles Holmes did by said notice nominate and appoint William Jameson, Doctor of Medicine, of York-street, in the city of Dublin, an arbitrator on his behalf, pursuant to the statutes in that case made and provided, and did require the council within fourteen days from the date thereof, either to concur in such appointment, or to name and appoint an arbitrator on their behalf, pursuant to said statutes. Now we, the Town Council of the Borough of Dublin, in pursuance of such requisition of the said Charles Holmes, and of the provisions of "The Dublin Improvement Act, 1849," and a "Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," incorporated therewith, do hereby nominate and appoint Alexander Parker, of William-street, in the city of Dublin, and Upper Rathmines, in the county of Dublin, merchant, an arbitrator, for and on our behalf, to decide the question of disputed compensation between us and the said Charles Holmes; due regard, however, being had to the real value of said alleged debt, and to the nature and value of the security at the time of the passing of "the Dublin Improvement Act, 1849" aforesaid, as well as to the amount of the said claim, and to the other statutable provisions made in respect thereof.

In testimony whereof, we, the said Town Council, have caused the common seal of the corporation of said borough to be hereunto affixed, this day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

No. 15.—VALUATION of the COUNTY of DUBLIN and the several BARONIES therein, together with the poundage rate for the Levy of 1854.

Baronies.	Value.			Rate.	
	£	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Balrothery, East,	33,093	5	0	0	11½
Balrothery, West,	22,927	7	0	0	10¼
Nethercross,	24,753	9	0	0	11
Castleknock,	38,683	2	0	0	9¾
Coolock,	67,613	7	0	0	9¾
Newcastle,	30,960	14	0	0	11¼
Dublin,	44,095	9	0	1	7½
Rathdown,	155,221	10	0	1	7
Uppercross,	86,856	3	0	1	5¼
	504,204	6	0		

HENRY BAKER, *Secretary, County Dublin Grand Jury.*

Four Courts, 15th July, 1854.

No. 16.—MAP showing the lines of road, &c. [*to face page* 130].

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

MAP

OF THE COUNTIES OF

Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow, Kildare, Kings County, Meath, Westmeath and Louth,

SHOWING THE **BARONIES IN** EACH COUNTY,

THE TURNPIKE AND PRINCIPAL ROADS,

The Railways in existence & progress, The Canals, Chief Towns, &c.

Reduced from the Ordnance Survey by Order of the

TURNPIKES ABOLITION COMMITTEE, DUBLIN.

Cornelius Carmody, C.E. 18, Bolton St, Dublin.

1854.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH

COUNTY OF DOWN

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN

COUNTY OF CAVAN

COUNTY OF LONGFORD

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH

COUNTY OF KILKENNY

THE IRISH SEA

Junction of Counties Armagh, Louth & Down

Junction of Counties Armagh, Louth & Monaghan

Junction of Counties Monaghan, Meath & Cavan

Warrenspoint

Rostrevor

CARLINGFORD LOUGH

Carlingford

Greenore

Greenore Point

UPPER DUNDALK

LOWER DUNDALK

DUNDALK

Dundalk, Enniskillen Railway

Castle Ash

Knockbridge

Louth

Black Rock

DUNDALK BAY

LOUTH

Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway

Drumcondra

Kilmainham

LOWER KELLS

Nobber

Ballymore MORCALLION

LOWER SLANE

ARDEE

Dunany Point

Meynalty

Oldcastle

Lobinstown

Gillen

Carnaross

Ballymacarney

Rathkenny

Windy Harbour

W. Johnstown

UPPER SLANE

DROGHEDA

Drumsnaugh

Mouth of River Boyne

Heronsford

KELLS

UPPER KELLS

Kilberry

SLANE

Rossnaree

River Boyne

Kilskeer

LOWER NAVAN

Castlepollard

Fore

Lough Lene

LOUGH DERRAVARAGH

Tromaster

MOYCOISH

Ballinalack

Mullyfarnham

CORKARE

Castlemoreton

MEATH

ATHBOY

UPPER NAVAN

Kilmessan

Tara

Hilldalkey

Ballivor

Ballaghmoon

Carnaville

Balderstown

Balrothery

Ballyboghil

Ballymadun

BALROTHERY WEST

BALROTHERY EAST

Balgriffin

Clontarf

Howth

Howth Head

Lambay Island

Ireland's Eye

Baldoyle

Portmarnock

Malahide

Rahanny

Kilcullen

MOYASHEL AND MACHERAGERNON

MULLINGAR

LOWER DEECE

Ballyboghil

Ballyshannon

Portrath

Portrane

Donabate

Balleally

Ballyfermot

Ballyfermot

Ballyfermot

OSCOMMON

COUNTY OF GALWAY

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY

KINGS-COUNTY

QUEENS COUNTY

COUNTY OF KILKENNY

COUNTY OF WEXFORD

COUNTY OF CARLOW

COUNTY OF WICKLOW

DUBLIN BAY

IRISH SEA

CARRYCASTLE

BALLYCOWAN

LOWER PHILIPSTOWN

UPPER PHILIPSTOWN

COOLESTOWN

GEASHILL

BALLYBOY

ECLISH

BALLBRITT

CLONLISK

CLANE

CONNELL

NORTH NAAS

SOUTH NAAS

EAST OFFALY

WEST OFFALY

KILCULLEN

NARRACH AND REBAN WEST

NARRACH AND REBAN EAST

NORTH SALT

SOUTH SALT

NEWCASTLE

UPPER CROSS

RATHDOWN

ALLENSTOWN

LOWER TALBOTSTOWN

UPPER TALBOTSTOWN

BALLINACOR NORTH

BALLINACOR SOUTH

NEWCASTLE

KILKEA AND MOONE

RATHVILLY

IDRONE WEST

IDRONE EAST

SHILLELAGH

FORTH

BARGY

Grand Canal

Royal Canal

Great Southern & Western Railway

Dublin & Kingstown Railway

Dublin & Drogheda Railway

Dublin & Belfast Junction Railway

River Liffey

River Barrow

River Slaney

River Boyne

Ballanhart

CLARA

Ballycumber

Shannonbridge

Edenderry

Carbury

Prosperous

Clane

Straffan

Celbridge

Leixlip

Esker

Chapelizod

Phoenix Park

Dublin

Kingstown

Dalkey

Killiney

Bray

Enniskerry

Blessington

Donard

Baltinglass

Tullow

Carlow

Bagnalstown

Leighlinbridge

Old Leighlin

Ballon

Rathvilly

Tinnahely

Shillelagh

Arklow

Newbridge

Rathdrum

Wicklow

Kilbride

Newtownmountkennedy

Enniskerry

Kilcullen

Athy

Castledermot

Graiguenamanagh

Mullins Lower

Borris

Myshall

Carnew

St. Mullins Lower

Ballitore

Timolin

Kilkea

Moone

Narraghmore

Kildare

Monasterevan

Portlaoise

Maryborough

Ballyroan

Abbeyleix

Durrow

Ballacolla

Stradbally

Athlone

Tullamore

Edenderry

Kinnegad

Mullingar

Longford

Granard

Kells

Navan

Trim

Summerhill

Enfield

Kilcock

Maynooth

Celbridge

Lucan

Clondalkin

Rathfarnham

Dundrum

Booterstown

Blackrock

Kingstown

Dalkey

Killiney

Bray

Greystones

Wicklow

Arklow

Gorey

New Ross

Wexford

Enniscorthy

Ferns

Gowran

Kilkenny

Callan

Thomastown

Inistioge

Graiguenamanagh

Carlow

Tullow

Hacketstown

Baltinglass

Blessington

Donard

Newtownmountkennedy

Rathdrum

Avoca

Aughrim

Tinnahely

Shillelagh

Carnew

Ballon

Bagnalstown

Leighlinbridge

Old Leighlin

Myshall

Borris

Graiguenamanagh

Mullins Lower

Junction of Queens Co. Carlow & Kilkenny

Junction of Kings County Tipperary and Queens County

Table.

Showing approximately the length of each Turnpike Road and its Mileage in each County and Barony through which it passes

Name of Turnpike Trust	County	Barony	Mileage in each Barony MILES FUR. PER.	Mileage in each County MILES FUR. PER.
Dublin and Carlow	Dublin	Upperoross	9 . 4 . 30	11 . 1 . 20
		Newcastle	1 . 4 . 30	
	Wicklow	Lower Talbotstown	15 . 3 . 0	23 . 4 . 0
		Upper Talbotstown	8 . 1 . 0	
	Kildare	North Naas	0 . 2 . 10	6 . 1 . 20
	"	South Naas	1 . 7 . 0	
	"	Kilkea and Moone	4 . 0 . 10	
	Carlow	Carlow	0 . 0 . 0	0 . 0 . 0
Dublin & Dunleer	Dublin	Coolock	6 . 1 . 10	21 . 1 . 10
	"	Nethercross	3 . 6 . 30	
	"	Balrothery East	11 . 1 . 10	
	Meath	Upper Duleek	3 . 6 . 0	7 . 0 . 0
	"	Lower Duleek	3 . 2 . 0	
	Louth	Dreogheda	3 . 5 . 0	10 . 1 . 20
	"	Ferrard	6 . 4 . 20	
Dublin & Mullingar	Dublin	Upperoross	4 . 6 . 20	9 . 5 . 30
	"	Castleknock	1 . 4 . 20	
	"	Newcastle	3 . 2 . 30	
	Kildare	North Salt	7 . 4 . 20	19 . 2 . 20
	"	Healthy & Oughterard	6 . 6 . 20	
	"	Carbury	4 . 7 . 20	
"	Meath	Lower Moyfenrath	4 . 2 . 10	8 . 6 . 0
"	"	Upper Moyfenrath	4 . 3 . 30	
"	Westmeath	Farbill	7 . 7 . 0	11 . 1 . 10
	"	Moyashel & Magheradernon	3 . 2 . 10	
Dublin, Slane & Drogheda	Dublin	Coolock	2 . 0 . 0	9 . 0 . 10
	"	Castleknock	5 . 2 . 20	
	"	Nethercross	1 . 0 . 0	
	"	Balrothery West	6 . 5 . 30	
	Meath	Ratoath	6 . 4 . 0	28 . 6 . 30
	"	Skreen	6 . 5 . 0	
	"	Lower Duleek	11 . 3 . 20	
	"	Upper Slane	0 . 3 . 10	
	"	Upper Duleek	3 . 7 . 0	
	Louth	Dreogheda	1 . 3 . 20	1 . 3 . 20
Kinnegad & Athlone	Westmeath	Farbill	4 . 3 . 0	35 . 1 . 0
	"	Farrallagh	9 . 3 . 30	
	"	Moyashel	9 . 2 . 30	
	"	Clonlonan	6 . 6 . 10	
	"	Brawny	3 . 1 . 10	
	Kings County	Kilcourcey	4 . 3 . 10	4 . 3 . 10
Knockcelan	Dublin	Coolock	5 . 4 . 0	7 . 1 . 34
	"	Nethercross	1 . 5 . 34	
Malahide & Dublin	Dublin	Coolock	17 . 6 . 0	17 . 6 . 0
Navan	Dublin	Coolock	1 . 4 . 20	8 . 3 . 20
	"	Castleknock	6 . 7 . 0	
	Meath	Dunboyne	4 . 2 . 30	20 . 6 . 10
	"	Ratoath	6 . 2 . 20	
	"	Skreen	8 . 3 . 10	

CHARACTERS used in the Writing on this MAP and CHARACTERISTICS which indicate the BOUNDARIES &c

Names of

Counties, written thus CARLOW.

Baronies SHILLELAGH

Chief Towns BAGNALSTOWN

Smaller Towns & Villages Clonegal

Bays & Principal Lakes, DUNDALK BAY

County Boundaries shown thus

Barony Boundaries

Turnpike Roads

Railways in Existence

Railways in Progress

Canals

SCALE 4 STATUTE MILES TO AN INCH.